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THE JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND

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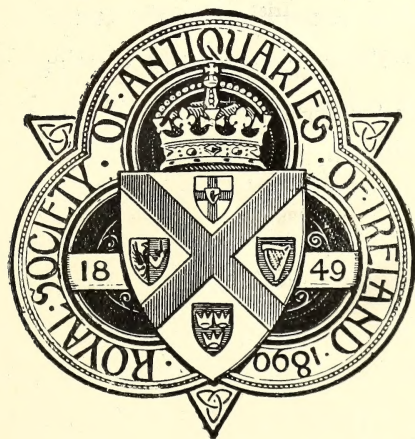
The Royal Historical and Archæological Association
OF IRELAND

FOUNDED, IN 1849, AS

The Kilkenny Archæological Society

VOL. XXXIX.—CONSECUTIVE SERIES

[VOL. XIX.—FIFTH SERIES]



1909

DUBLIN
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FOR THE SOCIETY
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1910

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THE COUNCIL wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Society, and here printed, except so far as No. 26 of the General Rules of the Society extends.

P R E F A C E.

THE *Journal* for the year 1909 maintains the standard of previous volumes. The contents are varied in character. The predominant features are the great mass of information concerning the remains of castles of all periods in Ireland, and the specially luminous notes on places of interest around Clonmel, the scene of the summer excursion.

The number of articles in the "Miscellanea" is smaller than usual.

There is much interest and information in the prehistoric section for this year. Professor John MacNeill's paper on an ogham inscription at Cloonmorris, county Leitrim, is a good example of the care and learning necessary to enable us to decipher such writings with any degree of certainty. Professor Macalister gives a very useful survey of ogham stones in the neighbourhood of Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir; and a note on the ogham inscription at Cloghanecarhan, county Kerry, described by Mr. P. J. Lynch, Vice-President; it is worthy of remark that the Cloghanecarhan stone appears to be connected with a stone cashel used for Christian burials, and containing an inscribed sepulchral slab. These inscriptions, when correctly deciphered, are always welcome; they are

very ancient memorials of the dead, and sometimes furnish important additions to tribal and local history.

Captain Somerville has communicated a valuable collection of plans of prehistoric monuments, dolmens, and alignments, near Lough Swilly in county Donegal. Carrying his researches much further than most students of such structures, he shows that these lie in certain astronomical directions from each other, connects these directions with the rising or setting of certain heavenly bodies at special times, and gives deductions therefrom concerning the dates of their erection. His premises are the result of careful observation, and his field work will be extremely valuable to those who take up this obscure and difficult subject.

The Rev. Joseph Meehan gives a note, with two views, on the Loughduff cromlech, county Cavan. The structure is very characteristic: the district has been hitherto much neglected by antiquaries.

The Rev. J. H. P. Gosselin records a find of human remains and a food-vessel in a cist at Craig, Muff, county Donegal. Happily the urn has been secured for the Londonderry Museum. Such remains are often broken, sometimes through careless handling, sometimes from superstitious reasons. Colonel Millner notes a plank road through bog at Robertstown, county Kildare; and Mr. Armstrong illustrates an interesting bronze ring-pin having a remarkable flat head, above the ring, coated with a plate of thin silver which was decorated with raised interlaced work.

Irish Ecclesiastical Archæology is well represented. Mr. Crawford contributes two valuable papers. The first deals with the early monuments in the Glen of Aherlow, county Tipperary : on the head of one of the carved crosses at St. Berriherth's Kyle, Ardane, noticed therein, is the group of Moses with Aaron and Hur supporting his arms: it also illustrates the carved window and inscriptions at Kilpeacan. His second paper, dealing with the crosses and carved doorways at Lorrha, county Tipperary, illustrates the earlier Celtic crosses and late Gothic doorway there. He also notes and illustrates a newly discovered sepulchral slab at Clonmacnois with cross and inscription thereon.

Mr. Westropp furnishes a hitherto unpublished inscription on a cross-inscribed slab at Tomgraney, county Clare, and a note concerning the identity of the tau cross of Kilnaboy, county Clare.

In connexion with the summer excursion, very valuable notes are contributed by Mr. Crawford on the crosses of Kilkieran and Ahenny, and the church of Donaghmore; by Mr. T. J. Morrissey on St. Patrick's Well; and by Mr. Bagwell on Innislonaigh Abbey.

In later Ecclesiastical Archæology the President, Dr. Cochrane, contributes an important paper on the noble Augustinian Priory of Athassel, county Tipperary. The illustrations and plans give a full record of the architecture; it is the first adequate paper on this building accessible to students of monastic architecture.

Fortifications and fortified residences are amply illustrated and dealt with.

Mr. Westropp gives plans and sections of characteristic earthworks in Moyarta, not far from Kilkee, county Clare, with an interesting allusion to one of these forts in the sixth century. He also contributes a useful paper, portions of which appear in this volume, on the important castle and manor of the Lords of Desmond at Newcastle in Oconyll, county Limerick. The architectural remains of this once noble building are of some beauty and much interest, especially the two fine halls built in the fifteenth century, which may well be compared with the works of James Earl of Desmond at Askeaton.

Mr. Orpen gives a careful survey of the motes and Norman Castles of Ossory; a paper on the Castle of Dundrum, county Down, which he identifies with *Castrum de Rath*, the castle of John de Courcy; notes on various Limerick castles, and a note on the mote of Knockgraffon, county Tipperary.

Mr. Orpen and Mr. Westropp are diligent students in this department of archæology, and their contributions to this volume are of great value.

The paper by Mr. J. S. Fleming on "Irish and Scottish Castles and Keeps contrasted" is richly illustrated, and most instructive for comparative archæology. He regards the Irish castles as differing from the Scottish in usually having a strong slope or batter in the base, pointed doorways, and mullioned windows; more skilful arrangements of the chambers, and, in most cases, more artistic ornaments; unlike the Scottish towers, they

rarely exhibit tablets with armorial bearings, inscriptions, or dates.

The Rev. St. John Seymour and Mr. Crawford have dealt with the legends and fabric of Loughmoe Castle, respectively. Notes on Clonmel and other fortified towns and castles in the neighbourhood are contributed by the Rev. W. P. Burke, Lieut.-Col. Cooke, Mr. Crawford, Mr. J. F. Morrissey, Mr. T. J. Morrissey, and Count de la Poer.

Much personal, family, and national history can be gleaned from the papers contributed by Mr. Orpen and Mr. Westropp. Mr. Hewetson has given two exhaustive papers—one on the Hewetsons of the county of Kildare, and the other on the Hewetsons of the county of Kilkenny. Mr. Linn gives a mass of information from the marriage register of the Presbyterian congregation of Banbridge during the latter half of the eighteenth century; and Col. Cavenagh furnishes notes on Daniel O'Connor, whose monument, dated in 1662, is preserved in Domus Dei, Portsmouth.

Those interested in music as well as in biography will find much information in Dr. Grattan Flood's paper on the Dublin Harpsichord and Pianoforte Makers of the Eighteenth Century.

Mr. Crawford has contributed an interesting paper on types of the Hand-mill formerly used in Ireland: it is well illustrated.

To the President's Address must be assigned the premier place in this volume: the history of the Society

is of paramount interest to its members. Dr. Cochrane gives a valuable account of the origin, progress, functions, and principal officers of the Society, and the incalculable service it has rendered to the country in the preservation of its ancient monuments. His suggestions for making these efforts more effectual are of the first importance, and the address shows his undiminished zeal in the work of the Society, with which he has been so long and so usefully associated.

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,
31st December, 1909.

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WITH

LIST OF OFFICERS

FOR THE YEAR 1909,

AND

GENERAL RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

(Revised 1st JANUARY, 1910.)

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

THIS Society, instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland, was founded as THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in 1849. Her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on December 27th, 1869, was graciously pleased to order that it be called THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, and was further pleased to sanction the adoption of the title of THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on 25th March, 1890.

The Society holds four General Meetings in each year, in Dublin and in the several Provinces of Ireland, when Papers on Historical and Archæological subjects are read, Fellows and Members elected, Objects of Antiquity exhibited, and Excursions made to places of Antiquarian interest. The Council meets monthly, at 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin. Evening Meetings of the Society are also held monthly in Dublin during the Winter. Honorary Provincial and Local Secretaries are appointed, whose duty it is to inform the Hon. Secretary of all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their Districts, to investigate Local History and Traditions, and to give notice of any injury inflicted on Monuments of Antiquity, and Ancient Memorials of the Dead.

The PUBLICATIONS of the Society comprise the *Journal* and the "Extra Volume" Series. The "Antiquarian Handbook" Series was commenced in 1895, of which five sets have been published.

The *Journal*, now issued Quarterly, from the year 1849 to 1909, inclusive, forming thirty-nine Volumes (royal 8vo), with more than 3000 Illustrations, contains a great mass of information on the History and Antiquities of Ireland.

The following Volumes are now out of print:—First Series, Vols. I. (1849–51) and III. (1854–55); New Series, Vols. I. (1856–57) and III. (1860–61); Fourth Series, Vols. IV. (1876–78), VIII. (1887–88), and IX. (1889). Of the remaining Volumes, those for 1870–1885 can be supplied to Members at the average rate of 10s. each. Odd Parts, included in some of the Volumes out of print, can be supplied at an average of 3s. each. Part I. of the Fifth Series (1890) is out

of print; the other Parts of this, the present Series, can be had for 3s. each.

The Extra Volumes are supplied to all Fellows, on the roll at date of issue, free, and may be obtained by Members, at the prices fixed by the Council.

The Extra Volume Series consists of the following Works:—

1853.—“Vita S. Kannechi, a codice in bibliotheca Burgundiana extante Bruxellis transcripta, et cum codice in bibliotheca Marsiana Dublinii adservato collata.” Edited by the Most Hon. John, second Marquis of Ormonde. 100 copies presented by him to the Members of the Society. (*Out of print.*)

1855 and 1858.—Parts I. and II. of “Social State of S.E. Counties” as below.

1865–7.—“Observations in a Voyage through the Kingdom of Ireland: being a collection of several Monuments, Inscriptions, Draughts of Towns, Castles, &c. By Thomas Dineley (or Dingley), Gent., in the Year 1681.” From the original ms. in the possession of Sir T. E. Winington, Bart., Stanford Court. Profusely illustrated by fac-simile engravings of the original drawings of Castles, Churches, Abbeys, Monuments, &c. Price of issue, £1 10s. (*Out of print.*)

1868–9.—“Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties of Ireland in the Sixteenth Century: being the Presentments of the Gentlemen, Commonalty, and Citizens of Carlow, Cork, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, made in the Reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.” From the originals in the Public Record Office, London. Edited by Herbert F. Hore and Rev. James Graves, M.R.I.A. Price of issue, £1. (*Out of print.*)

1870–8.—“Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language.” From the earliest known to the end of the twelfth century. Chiefly collected and drawn by George Petrie, Esq. With Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive Letterpress. Illustrated by 107 plates and numerous woodcuts. Edited, with an Introductory Essay, by M. Stokes; revised by the Rev. William Reeves, D.D. 8 Parts in 2 Vols. Price of issue, £4; price to Members, £3; for Parts I., II., III., IV., VI., and VII., 10s. each.

1888–9.—“Rude Stone Monuments of the County Sligo and the Island of Achill.” With 209 Illustrations. By Colonel Wood-Martin. (*Out of print.*)

1890–1.—“Account Roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, 1337–46. with the Middle English Moral Play, *The Pride of Life*.” From the original in the Christ Church Collection in the Public Record Office, Dublin. With fac-simile of the ms. Edited, with Translation, Notes, and Introduction, by James Mills, M.R.I.A. Price to Members, 10s.

1892.—“Survey of the Antiquarian Remains on the Island of Inismurray.” By W. F. Wakeman, Hon. Fellow of the Society; Author of “A Handbook of Irish Antiquities,” &c. With a Preface by James Mills, M.R.I.A. 84 Illustrations. Price 7s. 6d.

1893–5.—“The Annals of Clonmacnoise”: being Annals of Ireland from the earliest period to A.D. 1408, translated into English A.D. 1627, by Connell Mageoghagan, and now for the first time printed. Edited by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Vice-President of the Society. Price 10s.

1896–7.—“The Register of the Diocese of Dublin in the times of Archbishops Tregury and Walton, 1467–1483.” Edited by Henry F. Berry, M.A. 10s.

1898–1901.—“The Index to the first 19 Volumes of the Journal of the Society, 1849–1899,” forming Vol. XX. of the Consecutive Series. Parts I., II., and III., complete, 10s.

1902–6.—“The Gormanston Register.” Edited by James Mills, M.R.I.A. (*Shortly ready.*)

1907–8.—“Clonmacnois and its Inscribed Slabs.” By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Price 10s.

1909.—“Old Irish Folk Music and Songs.” By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. Price 10s. 6d.

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1st January, 1910.

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(Revised 1st January, 1910.)

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1886	1888	Abercorn, His Grace the Duke of, M.A. (Oxon.), K.G., C.B. Baronscourt, Newtownstewart. (<i>Honorary President</i> , 1896.)
1906	1908	Armstrong, E. C. R., F.S.A. 37, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook.
	1889	ARMSTRONG, Robert Bruce , F.S.A. (Scot.), 6, Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh.
1865	1903	Ashbourne, Right Hon. Lord. 5, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.
1890	1904	Alton, James Poë. Elim, Grosvenor-road, West, Rathgar.
1897	1906	BAIN, Lieut.-Col. Andrew , R.E. Woodlawn, Longfield, Kent.
1898	1885	Balfour, Blayney Reynell Townley, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A., J.P., D.L. Townley Hall, Drogheda.
1896	1899	BALL, Francis Elrington , M.R.I.A., J.P., Wilton-place, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1899-1900; <i>Vice-President</i> , 1901-1904.)
	1909	Banks, Walter. The Homestead, Northwood, Middlesex.
	1889	BARRYMORE, Right Hon. Lord , J.P., D.L., M.P. Fota Island, Cork; and Carlton Club, London. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
	1907	Batchen, Thomas M., M. INST. C.E. Westbourne, Temple Gardens, Dublin.
1880	1893	Beattie, Rev. A. Hamilton. Portglenone, Co. Antrim.
1883	1905	BEATTY, Samuel , M.A., M.B., M.CH. Craigvar, Pitlochry, N.B.
	1898	Bellingham, Sir Henry, Bart., M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L., Bellingham Castle, Castlebellingham.
1889	1900	Berry, Henry F., I.S.O., LLTT.D., M.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 51, Waterloo-road, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907.)
1896	1898	Berry, Major Robert G. J. J., A.S.C. Care of Sir C. R. McGregor, Bart., & Co., 25, Charles-street, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY.

9

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1888	1896	Bigger, Francis Joseph, M.R.I.A. Ardrie, Belfast.
	1907	Boughton-Chambers, Capt. William, Indian Service. Office of Indian Freemasons, Bombay.
1884	1888	Browne, Most Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Ferns. St. Peter's College, Wexford.
	1887	BROWNE, William James , M.A. (Lond.), M.R.I.A., Inspector of Schools. Templemore Park, Londonderry.
1885	1888	Brownrigg, Most Rev. Abraham, D.D., Bishop of Ossory. St. Kieran's, Kilkenny. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896-1900.)
1882	1890	BURTCHAELL, Geo. Dames , M.A., LL.B. (Dubl.), M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, Athlone Pursuivant. 44, Morehampton-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. General Secretary</i> , 1907.)
	1889	Cane, Colonel R. Claude, J.P. St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
	1906	Carlyon-Britton, Philip William Poole, F.S.A., D.L., J.P. 43, Bedford-square, London, W.C.
1865	1871	Castletown, Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L. Grantston Manor, Abbeylax. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1885-1889.)
1864	1882	COCHRANE, Robert , LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A., Past President Inst. Civil Engineers of Ireland; Vice-Pres. Cambrian Archæol. Assoc. 17, Highfield-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1888-1898; <i>Hon. General Secretary</i> , 1888-1909; <i>President</i> , 1909.)
	1896	COLLES, Richard , B.A., J.P. Millmount, Kilkenny.
	1904	Collins, George, Solicitor. 49, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
	1891	Colvill, Robert Frederick Stewart, B.A. (Cantab.), J.P. Coolock House, Coolock.
	1903	Connellan, P. L. 6, Via Augusto, Valenziani Porto, Salaria, Rome.
1888	1894	Cooke, John, M.A., M.R.I.A. 66, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
1889	1890	Copinger, Walter Arthur, LL.D., F.S.A. Ormonville, The Cliff, Manchester.
1894	1908	Cosgrave, E. Mac Dowel, M.D. 5, Gardiner's-row, Dublin.
	1893	COWAN, Samuel Wm. Percy , M.A., M.R.I.A. Craigavad, Co. Down.
	1891	Crozier, Right Rev. John Baptist, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore. Culloden, Craigavad, Co. Down. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1906.)
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1863	1888	Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., J.P. Myrtle Hill House, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1887-1897 and 1900-1903.)
	1905	Day, Right Rev. Maurice, D.D., Bishop of Clogher. Bishops-court, Clones.
	1907	DOBBS, Archibald E. , M.A. (Oxford), J.P. Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.
1891	1894	Donnelly, Most Rev. Nicholas, D.D., M.R.I.A., Bishop of Canea. St. Mary's, Haddington-road, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1900-1903 and 1905.)
1894	1895	DONNELLY, Patrick J. 4, Queen-street, Dublin.
1904	1906	Doran, A. L., Ph. C. 1, Goldsmith-terrace, Bray.
1888	1889	Drew, Sir Thomas, P.R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A. Gortnadrew, Alma-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1889-1894, 1897-1900; <i>President</i> , 1895-1897.)
1891	1893	Duignan, William Henry. Gorway, Walsall.

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1890	1909	Fahey, Very Rev. Jerome, P.P., V.G., St. Colman's, Gort.
1876	1889	FFRENCH, Rev. James F. M., Canon, M.R.I.A. Ballyredmond House, Clonegal. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
1878	1900	Fielding, Major Joshua, J.P., M.R.I.A. 57, Kenilworth-square, South, Dublin.
	1889	FITZGERALD, Lord Frederick. Carton, Maynooth.
	1888	FITZGERALD, Lord Walter, M.R.I.A., J.P. Kilkea Castle, Mageney. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895-1898, 1900-1903.)
	1900	FITZMAURICE, Arthur, J.P., Johnstown House, Carlow.
1898	1902	Fitz Patrick, S. A. O. Gowran, Brighton-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
1890	1898	Fogerty, William A., M.A., M.D. 67, George-street, Limerick.
	1901	*Forshaw, Chas., LL.D., F. R. Hist. Soc., F.R.S.L. 4, Hustler-terrace, Bradford, Yorks.
1866	1875	GARSTIN, John Ribton, LL.B., M.A., B.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. F.R.H.S., J.P., D.L. Braganstown, Castlebellingham. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1885-1895; <i>President</i> , 1903-1905.)
	1899	Gibson, Andrew, 49, Queen's-square, Belfast.
	1906	Gibson, Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., Rector of Ebchester. New-castle-on-Tyne.
	1903	GLENCROSS, J. Reginald M., M.A. (Cantab.). Vanburg, 3, Challoner-street, West Kensington, London, W.
	1895	Goff, Sir William G. D., Bart., D.L. Glenville, Waterford.
1867	1888	Gray, William, M.R.I.A. Auburn Villa, Glenburn Park, Belfast (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1889-1896.)
1889	1895	Greene, George E. J., M.A., D.Sc., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P. Monte Vista, Ferns.
	1898	GREGG, Huband George, J.P. Clonmore, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
	1909	Guinness, Mrs. R. N. St. Nessan's, Howth, Co. Dublin.
1893	1896	Handcock, Gustavus F. Public Record Office, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.
	1908	Hanson, Philip, B.A., Commissioner of Public Works. 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
1897	1907	Hastings, Samuel, J.P. Church-street, Downpatrick.
1887	1890	Healy, His Grace the Most Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Archbishop of Tuam. The Palace, Tuam. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-1898, 1899-1902, and 1903-1906.)
1894	1897	Hickey, Rev. Michael P., D.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of Gaelic and Lecturer on Irish Archæology. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
1897	1898	Higgins, Patrick. 35, Catherine-street, Waterford.
1886	1888	Hill, Right Hon. Lord Arthur Wm., M.P. 74, Eaton-place, London, S.W.; and Bigshotte, Rayles, Wokingham, Berks. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1888-1895.)
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	1890	Houston, Thomas G., M.A. Academical Institution, Coleraine.
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	1901	Howley, Most Rev. M. F., D.D., Archbishop of St. John's, Newfoundland.
1882	1888	Humphreys, Very Rev. Robert, M.A., Dean of Killaloe. The Glebe, Ballynacclough, Nenagh.
	1901	INCHQUIN, Right Hon. Lord. Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1906.)
	1902	Iveagh, Right Hon. Viscount, K.P., LL.D., M.A. (Dubl.), D.L. 80, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
	1905	Jourdain, Capt. H. F. N., F.R.G.S., Connaught Rangers. Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
1865	1906	Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D. Barnalee, 18, Leinster-road, West, Rathmines, Co. Dublin. (<i>Hon. President</i> , 1906; <i>President</i> , 1907-1908.)
	1907	Joyce, Weston St. J. Glennasmole, Sandford-road, Ranelagh, Dublin.
1904	1905	Joynt, Richard Lane. 84, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
	1898	Keating, Miss Geraldine, Cannon Mills Cottage, Chesham, Bucks.
1893	1894	KELLY, Edward Festus. Hollington House, Newbury.
1890	1894	Kelly, George A. P., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Cloonglasnymore, Strokestown.
	1909	Kelly, John Forrest. 284, W. Housatonic-street, Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.A.
1889	1890	Kelly, William P., Solicitor. Shannonview Park, Athlone.
1887	1888	Kirker, Samuel Kerr, C.E. Board of Works, Belfast; and Bencoolen, Maryville Park, Belfast.
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1872	1879	Langrishe, Richard, J.P. Archersfield, Kilkenny. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1879-1895 and 1900-1903.)
1892	1896	Latimer, Rev. William Thomas, B.A. The Manse, Eglish, Dungannon. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1903-6.)
	1908	Lawrence, L. A., F.R.C.S. 9, Upper Wimpole-street, London, W.
	1908	LEINSTER, His Grace the Duke of. Carton, Maynooth.
1891	1892	LEWIS CROSBY, Rev. Ernest H. C., B.D. 36, Rutland-square, Dublin.
	1895	Lillis, T. Barry. Janeville, Ballintemple, Cork.
	1896	LINN, Richard. 38, Worcester-street, Christchurch, New Zealand.
	1906	Lucy, Anthony, M.A. 35, Hillcroft Crescent, Ealing, London, W.
1883	1889	Lynch, Patrick J., M.R.I.A.I. 8, Mallow-street, Limerick. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907.)

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1889	1893	Mac Ritchie, David, F.S.A. (Scot.) 4, Archibald-place, Edinburgh.
1891	1896	MARTYN, Edward. Tulira Castle, Ardahan. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
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1893	1896	McCREA, Rev. Daniel F. , M.R.I.A. (Rome.)
1890	1907	M'Eney, M. J., B.A., M.R.I.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
	1909	Mellon, Reuben Edward. 64, Brighton-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
	1897	MELLON, Thomas J. , Architect. Rydal Mount, Milltown, Co. Dublin.
1884	1888	MILLIGAN, Seaton Forrest , J.P., M.R.I.A. Bank Buildings, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895-1899, 1900-1903, 1905.)
1889	1892	Mills, James, I.S.O., M.R.I.A. Public Record Office, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1904-1907.)
1870	1871	MOLLOY, William Robert , M.R.I.A., J.P. 78, Kenilworth-square, Dublin.
1887	1907	Moore, Rev. Courtenay, M.A., Canon. The Rectory, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
1889	1907	Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, D.D. Training College, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1869	1888	Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, D.D., M.R.I.A. Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1888-1896.)
	1909	Morrieson, Lieut.-Col. Henry Walters, R.A. 42, Beaufort-gardens, London, S.W.
	1908	Muldoon, John. O'Maoldubhian House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
1889	1889	MURPHY, Michael M. , M.R.I.A. Troyes Wood, Kilkenny.
	1909	Nixon, William, Solicitor. 10, Whitehall-street, Dundee.
1889	1909	Nolan, M. J., L.R.C.S.I. District Asylum, Downpatrick.
1888	1890	Norman, George, M.D. 12, Brock-street, Bath.
	1909	O'CONOR DON, The , H.M.L. Clonalis, Castlereagh.
1877	1889	O'BRIEN, William , M.A., LL.D. 4, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1892	1893	O'Connell, John Robert, M.A., LL.D. Ard Einin, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
1887	1890	O'Donovan, The, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. Liss Ard, Skibbereen. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-1894.)
1900	1907	O'Duffy, Kevin E. 85, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
	1890	O'NEILL, His Excellency The , <i>Comte de Tyrone</i> , (Grand Officier de la maison du Roi). 59, Rua das Flores, Lisbon, Portugal.
	1890	O'NEILL, Hon. Robert Torrens , M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L., M.P. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
	1895	O'REILLY, Rev. Hugh , M.R.I.A. St. Colman's Seminary, Newry.
1894	1898	O'Reilly, Patrick J. 7, North Earl-street, Dublin.
	1889	ORMSBY, Charles C. , M.I.C.E.I. District Engineer's Office, M.G.W. Railway, Galway.
	1894	O'Shaughnessy, Richard, B.A., C.B., M.V.O., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Wilton-place, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1904-1907.)
	1889	OWEN, Edward. India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1875	Palmer, Charles Colley, J.P., D.L. Rahan, Edenderry.
	1903	Peacock, Dr. Charles James, D.D.S. 57, Queen's-road, Tunbridge Wells.
1867	1888	Perceval, John James, J.P. 7, Glenna-terrace, Wexford.
	1873	Phené, John S., LL.D., F.S.A., F.G.S. 5, Carlton-terrace, Oakley-street, London, S.W.
	1888	Plunkett, George Noble, Count, M.R.I.A., K.C.H.S. Barrister-at-Law, Director, Irish National Museum. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1906.)
	1896	Plunkett, Countess. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
1889	1893	Pope, Peter A. New Ross.
1908	1909	Purefoy, Richard Dancer, M.D., Ch.L., F.R.C.S.I. 62, Merrion-square, Dublin.
	1902	RATH-MERRILL, Mrs. M. E. 80, North Weiner-avenue, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
1894	1894	Robinson, Andrew, C.E., Board of Works. 116, St. Laurence-road, Clontarf.
	1894	ROBINSON, Rev. Stanford F. H., M.A. 17, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
1880	1888	Rushe, Denis Carolan, B.A., Solicitor. Far-Meehul, Monaghan.
	1898	SAUNDERSON, Rev. Robert de Bedick, M.A. (Dubl.). Milton House, Sittingbourne.
	1907	Shaftesbury, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.C.V.O., H.M.L. Belfast Castle, Belfast.
	1896	Shaw, Sir Frederick W., Bart., J.P., D.L. Bushy Park, Terenure.
1900	1907	Shea, William Askin, J.P., D.L. Ellenville, 5, Garville-avenue, Rathgar.
	1892	Sheehan, Most Rev. Richard Alphonsus, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Bishop's House, John's Hill, Waterford. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896-1899 and 1901-1904.)
1875	1875	**Smith, Joseph, M.R.I.A. 22, Arpley-street, Warrington.
	1873	Smith, Worthington G., F.L.S., M.A.I. 121, High-street, Dunstable, Beds.
1892	1902	Somerville, Bellingham Arthur. Clermont, Rathnew, Co. Wicklow.
	1909	Somerville, Capt. Henry Boyle Townshend, R.N. Admiralty Survey Office, Tenby, South Wales.
	1894	Stevenson, George A., M.V.O., Commissioner of Public Works, 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
1898	1902	Stokes, Henry J. Rookstown, Howth; and 24, Clyde-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1903.)
	1905	Stonestreet, Rev. W. T., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.L. Arnside, Prestwich Park, Manchester.
1890	1890	Stoney, Rev. Robert Baker, M.A., D.D., Canon. Holy Trinity Rectory, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
	1904	STRANGWAYS, Leonard Richard, M.A., M.R.I.A. 56, Holland-road, London, W.
1895	1902	Strangeways, William N. Lismore; 17, Queen's-avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.
1885	1888	Stubbs, Major-General Francis William, J.P. 2, Clarence-terrace, St. Luke's, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1901-1905.)
1890	1900	STUBBS, William Cotter, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 28, Hatch-street, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1900-1902; <i>Vice-President</i> , 1903-6.)
1892	1893	Swan, Joseph Percival. 22, Charleville-road, N.C.R., Dublin.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1900	Tate-Stoate, Rev. W. M., M.A., M.R.I.A. Pebworth Vicarage, near Stratford-on-Avon.
	1893	Tenison, Charles Mac Carthy, M.R.I.A. Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Care of Hibernian Bank, College-green, Dublin.
	1904	Thorp, John Thomas, LL.D., F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist. S. 57, Regent-road, Leicester.
	1892	Tighe, Edward Kenrick Bunbury, J.P., D.L. Woodstock, Inistioge.
1901	1907	Tighe, Michael J., M.R.I.A.I., M.S.A., M.R. SAN. I., Architect. Merville, Galway.
	1893	**Uniacke, R. G. Fitz Gerald, B.A. (Oxon.). Foxhall, Upminster.
1896	1899	Upton, Henry Arthur Shuckburgh, J.P. Coolatore, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
1884	1890	Vinycumb, John, M.R.I.A. 32, Salford-road, Streatham, London, S.W. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907-1909.)
	1905	WALES, H. R. H. Prince of, K.G., K.P. Patron.
1900	1906	Warnock, Frank H. 9, Herbert-road, Sandymount.
1890	1897	Warren, Rev. Thomas. Belmont, 29, Gipsy Hill, London, S.E.
1871	1871	Watson, Thomas. Ship Quay Gate, Londonderry.
	1905	Weldrick, John Francis. 12, Booterstown-avenue, Co. Dublin.
1886	1893	WESTROPP, Thomas Johnson, M.A., C.E., M.R.I.A. 115, Strand-road, Sandymount, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1902-5.)
1899	1908	White, John. Malvern, Terenure-road, Co. Dublin.
1880	1907	White, John Newsom, M.R.I.A., J.P. Rocklands, Waterford.
	1896	Windle, Bertram C. A., M.A., M.D., D.Sc. (Dubl.), F.R.S., President, Queen's College, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1905.)
1889	1890	WOOLLCOMBE, Dr. Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D. (Dubl. Univ.); LL.D. (National Univ.); F.I. Inst., F.R.C. Inst., F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., F.S.S., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
1887	1887	WRIGHT, Edward Perceval, M.D., M.A. (Dubl.); M.A. (Oxon.); M.R.I.A., F.L.S., F.R.C.S.I., J.P. 5, Trinity College, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1898-1899 and 1903-1906; <i>President</i> , 1900-1902.)
	1908	WRIGHT, William, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.S.A. Middlesex Hospital, London.
	1902	Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George, M.P. 35, Park-lane, London, W.
1891	1891	Young, Robert Magill, B.A., C.E., M.R.I.A., J.P. Rathvarna, Antrim-road, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1898-1901 and 1904-1907.)

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Elected 1891	Avebury, Right Hon. Lord, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.
1909	Coffey, George, A.I.B., M.R.I.A., <i>Officier d'Académie</i> , Prof. of Arch. in the R.H.A., Keeper of Irish Antiquities in the National Museum, and Curator to the R.I.A. 5, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin (<i>Member</i> , 1891; <i>Fellow</i> , 1894).
1891	D'Arbois de Jubainville, H., Editor of <i>Revue Celtique</i> . 84, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, Paris.
1909	Evans, Arthur John, Litt.D., Hon. LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hon. M.R.I.A., Youlbury, Oxford.
1909	Hartland, Edwin Sidney, F.S.A., Highgarth, Gloucester.
1909	Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries. 30, Collingham-place, London, S.W.
1902	Montelius, Oscar, Ph.D., Prof. at the Nat. Hist. Museum, Stockholm.
1891	Munro, Robert, M.A., M.D. (Hon. M.R.I.A.), Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Elmbank, Largs, Ayrshire, N.B.
1891	Pigorini, Professor Luigi, Director of the Museo Preistorico-Etnografico Kircheriano, Rome.
1891	Rhys, Sir John, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of Celtic, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
1909	Thomas, Ven. David Richard, M.A., F.S.A., President of the Cambrian Archæological Association, 1906; Archdeacon of Montgomery. The Canonry, St. Asaph.

Life Fellows,	51
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Honorary Fellows,	11
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Annual Fellows,	136
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Total 1st January, 1910,	198
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MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Revised 1st January, 1910.)

A star [*] preceding a name denotes that the Subscription for 1909 was unpaid on 31st December, 1909; two stars denote that the Subscriptions for 1908 and 1909 are unpaid; and three stars that the Member owes for three years.

The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Members, are printed in heavy-faced type. (*See Rules 4, 8, and 9, page 37.*)

Elected

- 1896 Acheson, John, J.P. Dunavon, Portadown.
 1898 Adams, Rev. William Alexander, B.A. The Manse, Antrim.
 1892 Alcorn, James Gunning, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 2, Kildare-place, Dublin.
 1887 Alexander, Thomas John, M.A., LL.D. 149, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Allingham, Hugh, F.S.A. (Scot.), M.R.I.A. The Mall, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.
 1903 Allen, Mrs. Stillorgan Rectory, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Alment, Rev. William F., B.D. Drakestown Rectory, Navan.
 1894 Anderson, William, J.P. Glenarvon, Merrion, Co. Dublin.
 1897 Archdall, Right Rev. Mervyn, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, &c. Clarisford, Killaloe.
 1891 Archer, Rev. James Edward, B.D. Seagoe Rectory, Portadown, Co. Armagh.
 1894 Ardagh, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. The Vicarage, Finglas.
 1905 Ardagh, Mrs. Robert. Pouldrew, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.
 1868 Ardilaun, Rt. Hon. Lord, M.A., M.R.I.A. St. Anne's, Clontarf.
 1907 Atkinson, C. C. Ivanhoe, Belgrave-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Atkinson, Ven. E. Dupre, LL.B. (Cantab.), Archdeacon of Dromore. Donaghcloney, Waringstown.
- 1894 Babington, Rev. Richard, M.A. Drumragh, Omagh.
 1895 Badham, Miss. St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road, Dublin.
 1890 Baile, Robert, M.A., J.P. Ranelagh School, Athlone.
 1893 Bailey, Right Hon. William F., P.C., C.B., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin.
 1894 Baillie, Col. John R., M.R.I.A., J.P. Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
 1898 ***Ball, H. Houston. 21, Wimbourne Gardens, Ealing, London, W.
 1885 Ballard, Rev. John Woods. 21, South-parade, Ballynafeigh, Belfast.
 1890 Bardan, Patrick. Coralstown, Killucan.
 1893 Barrett, John, B.A. 7, Westview-terrace, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
 1868 **BARRINGTON-WARD, Rev. Mark James, M.A., S.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S., F.L.S.** The Rectory, Duloe S. O., Cornwall.
 1907 Barry, Henry. Fermoy.
 1877 Barry, James Grene, D.L. Sandville House, Ballyneety, Limerick.
 1890 Barry, Rev. Michael, P.P. Ballylanders, Knocklong, Co. Limerick.
 1909 Barry, Rev. Robert, P.P. Oldcastle, Co. Meath.
 1906 Barton, Miss. Eden, Rathfarnham.

Elected

- 1894 Batley, Colonel D'Oyly, J.P., D.L. Belvedere Hall, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1902 Bayly, Colonel W. H. Ballynacloagh, Nenagh.
 1891 Beardwood, Right Rev. J. Camillus, Abbot of Mount St. Joseph, Roscrea.
 1904 Beary, Michael, Borough Surveyor. Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 1898 Beater, George Palmer. Minore, St. Kevin's Park, Upper Rathmines.
 1903 Beatty, Arthur W. Norham Maia's, Zion-road, Rathgar.
 1891 Beere, D. M., C.E. G. P. O., Melbourne, Victoria.
 1893 Begley, Rev. John, C.C. St. Munchins, Limerick.
 1902 Bellew, the Hon. Mrs. Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny.
 1903 Bennet, Mrs. 1, Tobernea-terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Bennett, Joseph Henry. Blair Castle, Cork.
 1895 Beresford, Rev. Canon. M.A. Inistioge Rectory, Co. Kilkenny.
 1889 **BERESFORD, Denis R. Pack.** Fenagh House, Bagenalstown.
 1895 Bergin, William, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy. Queen's College, Cork.
 1895 Best, Mrs. 35, Percy-place, Dublin.
 1897 Bestick, Robert. 5, Frankfort-avenue, Rathgar.
 1907 Betham, Mrs. 9, Belgrave-square, North. Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Bewley, Joseph. 8, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
 1901 Bewley, Dr. H. T. 89, Merriion-square, Dublin.
 1901 Bewley, Mrs. S. Knapton House, Kingstown.
 1897 Biddulph, Lieut.-Col., Middleton W., J.P. Rathrobin, Tullamore, King's County.
 1901 Black, Joseph. Portballintrae, Co. Antrim.
 1902 Blake, Lady. Myrtle Grove, Youghal, Co. Cork.
 1896 Blake, Mrs. Temple Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1904 Blake, Martin J. 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
 1900 Bleakley, John T. Avenue-road, Lurgan.
 1902 Boland, John, M.P. 198, Ashley Gardens, London, S.W.
 1893 Bolton, Charles Perceval, J.P. Brook Lodge, Halfway House, Waterford.
 1899 Bolton, Miss Anna. Rathenny, Cloughjordan.
 1906 Bompas, Charles S. M. 121, Westbourne-terrace, London, W.
 1903 Boothman, Chas. T., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Clarinda-park, W., Kingstown,
 1889 Bowen, Henry Cole, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. Bowen's Court, Kildorney, Co. Cork.
 1909 Bowen-Colthurst, Capt. J. C. 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, Downpatrick.
 1894 Boyd, J. St. Clair, M.D. Chateworth, Belfast.
 1905 **BOYLE, E. M. F. G.** Solicitor, Gorteen, Limavady.
 1905 Brady, Rev. James. The Presbytery, 47, Westland-row, Dublin.
 1892 Brereton, Fleet-Surgeon R. W. St. Nicholas' Rectory, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.
 1891 Bridge, William, M.A., Solicitor. Roscrea.
 1891 **BRODIGAN, Mrs.** Piltown House, Drogheda.
 1904 Brodrick, Hon. Albinia L. Ballincoona, Caher Daniel, Co. Kerry.
 1893 Brophy, Michael M. 48, Gordon-square, London, W.C.
 1888 Brophy, Nicholas A. Glenlevan, Lansdown-road, Limerick.
 1894 Brown, Miss. 2, Lethendry, Brighton-road, Rathgar.
 1908 Brown, Thomas. 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.
 1906 Browne, Miss Kathleen A. Rathronan Castle, Bridgetown, Co. Wexford.
 1902 ***Browne, Thomas. Mill House, Dundalk.
 1906 Brunker, J. Ponsonby. 18, Grosvenor-place, Rathmines.
 1906 Brunker, Thomas A. Provincial Bank of Ireland, Carlow.
 1894 Brunskill, Rev. K. C., M.A. Rectory, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
 1866 Brunskill, Rev. North Richardson, M.A. Kenure Vicarage, Rush.
 1903 Brunskill, Rev. T. R., M.A. St. Mary's Rectory, Drogheda.
 1896 Buckley, James. 11, Homefield-road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
 1907 Buckley, J. J. National Museum, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 1884 Buggy, Michael, Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1907 Bulger, Mrs. A. Thomond House, Lisdoonvarna.
 1897 Burke, Rev. Thomas, P.P. Kinvara, Co. Galway.
 1897 **Burke, Rev. W. P. St. Maryville, Cahir.
 1899 Burnard, Robert, F.S.A. Thicceaby House, Princeestown, S. Devon.
 1892 Burnell, William. Dean's Grange, Monkstown.

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 1905 Burnett, George Henry. St. George's, Herbert-road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1891 Burnett, Rev. Richard A., M.A., Canon. Rectory, Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1907 Burton, Miss. Adelphi, Corofin, Co. Clare.
 1906 Bute, The Marchioness of. Mount Stuart, Rothesay, N.B.
 1903 Butler, Mrs. Cecil. Milestown, Castlebellingham.
 1908 Butler, Mrs. Henry Cavendish. Innis Rath, Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh.
 1904 Butler, Miss E. The Lodge, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1909 Butler, John Philip, J.P. Southhill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1898 Butler, William F., M.A., F.R.U.I., Professor of Modern Languages. Registrar's House, Queen's College, Cork.
 1902 Butler, Right Hon. Lieut.-General Sir W. F., P.C., G.C.B. Bansha Castle, Tipperary.
 1903 Byrne, Mrs. W. L. 5, Prince of Wales-terrace, Bray.
- 1891 Cadie de la Champignonnerie, M. Edward, F.R.U.I. Mon Caprice, Pembroke Park, Dublin.
 1904 Caldwell, Charles Henry Bulwer, J.P. Antylstown, Navan; and The Cedars, Wyndlesham.
 1896 Caldwell, Charles Sproule, Solicitor. Castle-street, Londonderry.
 1904 Callanan, Martin, Physician and Surgeon. The Square, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
 1896 Callary, Very Rev. Philip, P.P., V.F. St. Brigid's, Tullamore, King's County.
 1897 Campbell, A. Albert, Solicitor. 4, Waring-street, Belfast.
 1891 Campbell, Rev. Joseph W. R., M. A. Methodist College, Belfast.
 1890 Campbell, Very Rev. Richard S. D., M.A., D.D., Dean of Clonmacnois, The Rectory, Athlone.
 1898 **CARDEN, Lady.** Templemore Abbey, Templemore.
 1893 Carmody, Rev. William P., B.A. Knockbreda Rectory, Belfast.
 1900 Carmody, Rev. James, P.P. St. Colman's, Milltown, Co. Kerry.
 1894 Carolan, John, J.P. 77, North King-street, Dublin.
 1900 Carolin, Geo. O., J.P. Iveragh, Shelbourne-road, Dublin.
 1888 Carrigan, Rev. William, D.D., P.P., M.R.I.A. Durrow, Queen's County.
 1893 *Carrigan, William, Barrister-at-Law. 13, Herbert-street, Dublin.
 1889 *Carroll, Anthony R., Solicitor. 47, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
 1890 Carroll, William, C.E., M.R.I.A.I. 18, Rue de la Culture, Brussels.
 1901 Carter, Mrs. Hugh Foxley, Burnham, Bucks.
 1904 Carter, John Campbell. The Mains, Old Charlton, Kent.
 1901 *Carter, Joseph S., Solicitor. Benard, Galway.
 1904 Cassidy, C. D., L.D.S. 29, Westland-row, Dublin.
 1895 Casson, George W., J.P. 25, Clyde-road, Dublin.
 1893 Castle Stuart, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Drum Manor, Cookstown; Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
 1906 Cavenagh, Lieut.-Colonel Wentworth Odiarne. The Red House, St. Margarets-at-Cliff, Dover.
 1894 Chambers, Sir R. Newnan. Carrig Cnoe, Greencastle, Co. Donegal.
 1905 Chambré, Mrs. C. Northland-row, Dungannon.
 1907 Chamney, William. 15, Elgin-road, Dublin.
 1907 Champneys, Arthur C. 45, Frognaal, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1906 Chute, J. H. C., A.M.I.C.E. 23, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
 1896 Clark, Miss Jane. The Villas, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry.
 1909 Clarke, William, 4, Jervis-place, Clonmel.
 1890 **CLEMENTS, Henry John Beresford, J.P., D.L.** Lough Rynn, Leitrim.
 1874 Clonbrock, Right Hon. Lord, B.A. (Oxon.), K.P., H.M.L. (Vice-President, 1885-1896.) Clonbrock, Aghasragh.
 1904 Coakley, Rev. Cornelius, C.C. Farran, Co. Cork.
 1893 Coddington, Lieut.-Colonel John N., J.P., D.L. Oldbridge, Drogheda.
 1900 Colahan, Rev. Richard Fallon, C.C. 47, Westland-row, Dublin.
 1888 Coleman, James. 2, Rosehill-terrace, Queenstown, Co. Cork.
 1894 Colles, Alexander. 3, Elgin-road, Dublin.

- Elected
 1903 Colvin, Miss Carolin, Ph.D. Orono, Maine, U. S. A.
 1897 Commins, John. Desart N. S., Cuffe's Grange, Kilkenny.
 1897 **CONAN, Alexander.** Mount Alverno, Dalkey.
 1876 Condon, Very Rev. C. H. St. Mary's, Pope's-quay, Cork.
 1893 Condon, Frederick William, L.R.C.P.I., &c. Ballyshannon.
 1894 ***Condon, James E. S., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. 10, Herbert-place, Dublin.
 1892 Conlan, Very Rev. Robert F., P.P., Canon. 6, Uxbridge-terrace, Dartmouth-square, Dublin.
 1889 Connellan, Major James H., J.P., D.L. Coolmore, Thomastown.
 1904 Connor, G. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. 77, Hill-street, Newry.
 1898 Conyngham, O'Meara. Hotel Metropole, Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1909 Cooke, Lieut.-Col. R. J., D.L. Kiltinane, Fethard S.O.
 1896 Cookman, William, A.B., L.R.C.S.I., J.P. Kiltrea House, Enniscorthy.
 1894 **CORBALLIS, Richard J.,** M.A., J.P. Rosemount, Roebuck, Clonskeagh.
 1899 Corcoran, Miss. The Chesnuts, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey.
 1890 Cosgrave, Henry Alexander, M.A. 67, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1899 Costello, Thomas Bodkin, M.D. Bishop-street, Tuam.
 1895 Courtenay, Henry, I.S.O. Hughenden, Grosvenor-road, Rathgar.
 1905 ***Courvoisier, Mrs. 5, Windsor Gardens, Belfast.
 1892 **COWAN, P. Chalmers,** B.Sc., M.Instr. C.E. Local Government Board, Dublin.
 1891 Cowell, Very Rev. George Young, M.A., Dean of Kildare. The Deanery, Kildare.
 1889 **COX, Michael Francis,** M.D., F.R.C.P.I., M.R.I.A. 26, Merrion-square, Dublin.
 1905 Coyle, Rev. James, P.P. Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow.
 1900 **Craig, William Alexander, M.R.I.A., Fellow Inst. Bankers. Frascati, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1904 Crawford, Henry Saxton, B.E. 113, Donore-terrace, South Circular-road, Dublin.
 1896 Crawford, Robert T. Estate Office, Ballinrobe.
 1890 Creaghe, Philip Crampton, M.R.I.A. Kilreene House, Kilkenny.
 1893 Crone, John S., L.R.C.P.I. Kensal Lodge, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.
 1898 Crooke, T. Evans Beamish, J.P. Lettercollum, Timoleague.
 1898 Crookshank, Major Richard R. G. 1, Sloperton, Kingstown.
 1891 Crossley, Frederick W. 30, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
 1904 Crowley, Timothy, M.D. Larchfield, Coachford, Co. Cork.
 1895 Cunningham, Miss Mary E. Glencairn, Belfast.
 1897 Cunningham, Miss S. C. Glencairn, Belfast.
 1890 Cunningham, Rev. Robert, M.A., Canon. Ballyrashane Rectory, Coleraine.
 1891 Cunningham, Samuel. Fernhill, Belfast.
 1906 Curran, John. Ventry N. S., Ventry, Co. Kerry.
 1899 *Cuthbert, David, Superintendent, Pacific Cable Board. Devon Chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1889 Dallow, Very Rev. Canon Wilfrid. Upton Hall, Upton, Birkenhead.
 1891 **DALTON, John P.,** M.A. Taylor's Hill House, Galway.
 1908 Dalton, John Paul. Camden Hotel, Cork.
 1898 **DALY, Rev. Patrick,** C.C. The Palace, Mullingar.
 1897 Daniell, Robert G., J.P. Newforest, Tyrrellspass, Westmeath.
 1906 D'Arcy, Right Rev. Charles Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The Palace, Kilkenny.
 1895 D'Arcy, S. A., L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. Etna Lodge, Clones.
 1905 Darling, Rev. J. Lindsey. Mariners' Parsonage, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 1900 Davids, Miss Rosa. Greenhall, High Blantyre, N.B.
 1891 **DAVIDSON, Rev. Henry W.,** M.A. Abington Rectory, Murroe, Limerick.
 1903 Davys, Miss Teresa. Mount Davys, Lanesborough, Co. Longford.
 1895 Dawkins, Professor W. Boyd-, F.S.A., F.K.S., F.G.S., &c. Fallowfield House, Fallowfield, Manchester.

- Elected.
 1895 Dawson, Joseph Francis. Inspector, Munster and Leinster Bank, Dame-street Dublin.
 1868 Deady, James P. Hibernian Bank, Navan.
 1905 **Deane, Arthur, Curator, Public Museum, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
 1908 Deane, Freeman W. Ashbrook House, Sallymount-avenue, Dublin.
 1893 Deane, Mrs. J. William. Longraigue, Foulksmill, Co. Wexford.
 1904 Decie, Mrs. Prescott. Ballyglas, Kildare.
 1908 de Gernon, Vincent. Tempo, Clarinda Park, East, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 1894 Delany, Rt. Rev. John Carthage, Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Cappoquin.
 1889 Denny, Francis MacGillycuddy. Denny-street, Tralee.
 1884 Denvir, Patrick J. 29, Adelaide-street, Kingstown.
 1890 D'Evelyn, Alexander, M.D. (Dubl.). Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
 1896 Diamond, Rev. Patrick J. 29, Mott-street, New York, U.S.A.
 1899 Dickenson, Col. Wykeham Corry. 22, Hereford-square, South Kensington, London, S.W.
 1905 Dickie, Thomas Wallace. Clonavon, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
 1891 Dickson, Rev. William A. Fahan Rectory, Londonderry.
 1905 Digby, Cecil, M.D. Knockane, Beaufort, Co. Kerry.
 1892 Dillon, Sir John Fox, Bart., J.P., D.L. Lismullen, Navan.
 1897 Dixon, Henry. 19, Cabra-road, Dublin.
 1909 Dixon, Robert Vickers, M.A. 4, Wellington-road, Dublin.
 1904 Doherty, E. E. B. Oaklands, Bandon.
 1903 **DOLAN, Joseph T.** Ardee, Co. Louth.
 1901 Domville, Major Herbert W., J.P. Loughlinstown House, Co. Dublin.
 1887 **Donovan, St. John Henry, J.P. Seafield, Spa, Tralee.
 1891 Dougherty, Right Hon. Sir James B., M.A., C.V.O., C.B., Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Under-Secretary's Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 1887 Douglas, M. C. Beechville, Carlow.
 1899 Doyle, Edward. Charleville Lodge, Cabra, Dublin.
 1896 Doyle, Rev. Luke, P.P. St. Mary's, Taggart, Wexford.
 1897 Doyle, M. J. N.S., Windgap, Co. Kilkenny.
 1904 *Doynes, Miss M. Josephine. Rossbeg, Shrewsbury-road, Dublin.
 1905 Drew, Thomas, Secretary, Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Courthouse, Kilkenny.
 1904 Duffy, Joseph J., 5, Brighton Vale, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1908 *Dunally, Right Hon. Lord, H.M.L. Kilboy, Nenagh.
 1891 Duncan, George. 82, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
 1907 Duncan, James. 52, Highfield-road, Rathgar.
 1872 Durham, Dean and Chapter of, *per* C. Rowlandson. The College, Durham.
 1890 Duan, Rev. John J., P.P., V.F. Murroe, Co. Limerick.
 1909 Earle, Rev. George A., M.A. Dunkerrin Rectory, King's County.
 1904 Eeles, Francis Carolus, F. R. Hist. S., F.S.A. (Scot.). 1, Strathfillan-road, Edinburgh; and 5, Antrim Mansions, London, N.W.
 1887 Elcock, Charles. 19, Hughenden-avenue, Belfast.
 1890 **Elliott, Rev. Anthony L., M.A., Canon. Killiney Glebe, Co. Dublin.
 1892 Elliott, Charles. 223, Amburst-road, Stoke-Newington, London, N. E.
 1895 Ennis, Michael Andrew, J.P. Ardruth, Wexford.
 1884 Erne, Right Hon. the Countess of, care of Rev. J. H. Steele, The Cottage, Crom Castle, Belturbet.
 1894 Everard, Rev. John, P.P. Ballyporeen, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
 1888 Falkiner, Rev. William F., M.A., M.R.I.A. Killucan Rectory, Co. Westmeath.
 1897 Faren, William. Mount Charles, Belfast.
 1906 Farragher, Rev. Murtagh, P.P. Kilonan, North Aran, Co. Galway.
 1904 Farrington, Thomas Edward (retired Collector of Inland Revenue). Baythorpe, Hollywood, Co. Down.
 1908 Fausset, Rev. Charles, B.A. Clonmethan Rectory, Oldtown, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Fawcett, George. Montevideo, Roscrea.

- Elected
- 1904 Fayle, Edwin. Kylemore, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
 1892 Fegan, William John, Solicitor. Market Square, Cavan.
 1909 Fegan, Rev. Nicholas. Ennistimon, Co. Clare.
 1901 *Felix, Rev. John. Cilcain, Mold, North Wales.
 1887 Fennessy, Edward. Ardscradaun House, Kilkenny.
 1898 Fenton, Rev. Charles E. O'Connor, M.A. Roundhay, Leeds.
 1898 Fenton, Rev. Cornelius O'Connor, M.A. 22, Great George's-street, Liverpool.
 1898 Fenton, Rev. S. L. O'Connor, M.A. St. Paul's Vicarage, Durban, South Africa.
 1904 Ferrar, Benjamin Banks, B.A., M.D. (Univ. Dubl.). 5, Charlemont-place, Armagh.
 1897 *Field, Miss. 6, Main-street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Fielding, Patrick J. D., F.C.S. 66, Patrick-street, Cork.
 1906 Figgis, William Fernsley. Rathmore, Bray.
 1902 *Finegan, Rev. Peter, C.C. St. Patrick's, Dundalk.
 1906 Fitz Gerald, Rev. James K., P.P. St. Brendan's, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.
 1908 Fitz Gerald, John J., M.D. District Asylum, Cork.
 1890 Fitz Gibbon, Gerald, M. Inst. C.E. 30, Steele's-road, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1892 Fitz Patrick, P., D.I.N.S. Sligo.
 1868 Fitzsimons, John Bingham, M.D. The Cottage, Lympstone, South Devon.
 1891 Fleming, Hervey de Montmorency, J.P., D.L. Barraghecore, Gores-bridge.
 1899 Fleming, Miss H. S. G. Pallisade House, Omagh.
 1908 Fleming, James S., F.S.A. (Scot.). Inverleny, Callander, Perthshire.
 1893 *Flood, Rev. James. 611, Eighth-avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
 1899 Flood, William H. Grattan, Mus. Doc. Rosemount, Enniscorthy.
 1894 Flynn, Very Rev. Patrick F., P.P. St. Anne's Presbytery, Waterford.
 1907 Fogarty, Most Rev. Dr., Bishop of Killaloe. Ashline, Ennis.
 1901 Fogerty, George J., M.D., R.N. 67, George-street, Limerick.
 1896 Foley, J. M. Galwey, C.I., R.I.C. Lissen Hall, Nenagh.
 1906 Forde, Rev. George H. Methodist Manse, Killarney.
 1908 Forsyth, Gordon W. Whitechurch House, Cappagh, Co. Waterford.
 1904 Fottrell, Miss Mary Josephine. 1, The Appian Way, Leeson Park, Dublin.
 1904 Fox, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. (Camb.). Fielden Hotel, Todmorden, Lancashire.
 1903 Fricker, Ven. Archdeacon M. A., P.P. The Presbytery, 25, Rathmines-road, Dublin.
 1898 Fry, Matthew W. J., M.A., F.T.C.D. 39, Trinity College, Dublin.
 1908 Fry, William, J.P., F.R.G.S. Wilton House, Merrion-road, Dublin.
 1891 Furlong, Nicholas, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A. Lymington, Enniscorthy.
- 1906 Gaffney, James S., B.A. 86, O'Connell-street, Limerick.
 1903 **Gallagher, Miss Jane. Eglis, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
 1904 Galway, William Berkeley, M.A., Solicitor. Scottish Provident Buildings, Donegall-square, W., Belfast.
 1894 Gamble, Major G. F. Mount Jerome, Harold's-cross, Dublin.
 1905 Gamble, Robert C. Elagh Hall, Londonderry.
 1905 Geoghegan, John Edward. Springfield, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1890 Geoghegan, Michael, J.P. P. W. Hotel, Athlone.
 1891 Geoghegan, Thomas F. 2, Essex-quay, Dublin.
 1890 George, William E. Downside, Stoke Bishop, Clifton.
 1903 Geraghty, Rev. Bernard, P.P. Kilbegnet, Roscommon.
 1907 Gibson, Miss. 26, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin.
 1897 Gibson, Very Rev. Thomas B., M.A., Dean of Ferns. The Rectory, Ferns.
 1909 Gibbs, John Talbot. Clonard, Westfield-road, Harold's-cross, Dublin.
 1892 GILFOYLE, Anthony Thomas, M.A., J.P., D.L. Carroweullen House, Skreen, Co. Sligo.

- Elected
- 1900 Gillespie, Rev. Ed. Acheson. Balteagh Rectory, Limavady.
- 1887 Gillespie, James, Surgeon. The Diamond, Clones.
- 1901 Gilligan, Rev. Laurence, P.P. Shinrone, Co. Tipperary.
- 1894 **GLEESON, Paul.** Kilcolman, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
- 1899 Gleeson, Michael, Crown Solicitor. Nenagh.
- 1897 Gloster, Arthur B., B.A. Beechfield, Fermoy.
- 1898 Glover, Edward, M.A., M.Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. County Surveyor's Office, Naas.
- 1901 Glynn, Joseph A., B.A., Solicitor. Beech House, Tuam, Co. Galway.
- 1891 *Glynn, Thomas. Meelick Villa, 87, Aden Grove, Clissold Park, London, N.
- 1897 Glynn, William, J.P. Kilrush.
- 1903 Goddard, Norris, Solicitor. 52, Merrion-square, Dublin.
- 1897 **GODDEN, George.** Phoenix Park, Dublin.
- 1890 Goff, Rev. Edward, B.A. Kentstown Rectory, Navan.
- 1894 Goodwin, Singleton, B.A., M.Inst. C.E. Tralee.
- 1897 Gore, John. 4, Cavendish-row, Dublin.
- 1900 Gore, Mrs. Derrymore, O'Callaghan's Mills, Co. Clare.
- 1901 Gorman, Major Lawrence. 37, Brighton-road, Rathgar.
- 1902 Gormanston, The Viscountess. Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan.
- 1891 Gosselin, Rev. J. H. Prescott, M.A. Muff Parsonage, Londonderry.
- 1904 Gould, Mrs. Ellen Louisa. Stradbroke House, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1894 Gray, Robert, F.R.C.P.I., J.P. 4, Charlemont-place, Armagh.
- 1896 **GRAYDON, Thomas W., M.D.** La Fayette Circle, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
- 1900 Green, T. Geo. H., M.R.I.A. Lisnagar, Temple Gardens, Palmerston Park, Dublin.
- 1907 Green, Lieut.-Colonel J. S., B.A., M.B., M.R.I.A. Air Hill, Glanworth, Co. Cork.
- 1907 *Green, Miss. 25, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
- 1896 **GREENE, Mrs. T.** Millbrook, Mageney.
- 1897 Greer, Thomas MacGregor, Solicitor. Ballymoney.
- 1901 Griffen, Mrs. C. M. Provincial Bank House, Kanturk, Co. Cork.
- 1902 Griffith, Patrick Joseph, Professor of Music. 13, York-road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
- 1885 Grubb, J. Ernest. Carrick-on-Suir.
- 1902 Grubb, Miss Rosa F. Cooleville, Clogheen, Cahir.
- 1890 Guilbride, Francis, J.P. Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford.
- 1995 Guinness, Miss Eva Frances. Fairleigh, Slough, Bucks.
- 1904 Guinness, Henry Seymour. Burton Hall, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
- 1895 Guinness, Howard R. Chesterfield, Blackrock.
- 1908 Hackett, Edmund Byrne, Publisher. 6718, Second-avenue, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1891 **HADDON, Alfred Cort, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.** Inisfail, Hill's-road, Cambridge.
- 1892 Hade, Arthur, C.E. Carlow.
- 1895 Hales, Mrs. Arthur. 17, Lansdown-crescent, Bath; and Charmouth, Dorset.
- 1907 *Hall, Cyril. Munster and Leinster Bank, Ennistymon.
- 1899 Hall, Ernest Frederick. The Lodge, Westport.
- 1893 Hall, Thomas. Derrynure House, Baillieborough.
- 1906 Hall-Dare, Robert Westley, D.L. Newtownbarry House, Newtownbarry.
- 1908 Hamilton, Lady Alexandra. Barons Court, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
- 1889 Hamilton, Everard, B.A. Ballinteer Lodge, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
- 1906 **Hamilton, Rev. James, M.A. Clara, King's County.
- 1889 Hanan, Ven. Denis, D.D., Archdeacon of Cashel. The Rectory, Tipperary.
- 1909 Hargrave, Miss Jennette, M.D. 8, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
- 1890 Harman, Miss Marion. Barrowmount, Goresbridge.
- 1897 Hartigan, P. Castleconnell, Limerick.

- Elected
- 1891 Harty, Spencer, M. Inst. C.E.I. City Hall, Dublin.
 1898 Hayes, James. Church-street, Ennis.
 1889 Hayes, Rev. William A., M.A. The Deanery, Londonderry.
 1891 Headen, W. P., B.A. (Lond.), D.I.N.S. La Bergerie, Portarlinton.
 1891 Healy, George, J.P. Glaslyn, Clontarf.
 1888 Healy, Rev. John, LL.D., Canon. The Rectory, Kells, Co. Meath.
 1869 Healy, Rev. William, P.P. Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1897 **HEMPHILL, Rev. Samuel**, D.D., M.R.I.A., Canon. Birr Rectory, Parsons-town.
 1897 Henderson, William A. Belclare, Leinster-road, West, Dublin.
 1901 **HEUSER, Rev. Herman J.** Overbrook, Pa., U.S.A.
 1892 Heron, James, B.E., J.P. Tullyvery House, Killyleagh, Co. Down.
 1909 Hewetson, John. 32, Cornwall-road, Bayswater, London, W.
 1908 Hewson, Rev. Lindsay Joseph Robert Massy. 71, George-street, Limerick.
 1890 Higgins, Rev. Canon Michael, P.P. Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
 1889 Higinbotham, Granby. 46, Wellington Park, Belfast.
 1878 Hill, William H., B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Audley House, Cork.
 1871 Hinch, William A. 24, Cambridge-road, Rathmines.
 1893 Hoare, Most Rev. Joseph, D.D., Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois. St. Mel's, Longford.
 1896 **HOBSON, C. I.** 1723, Amsterdam-avenue, New York City, U.S.A.
 1890 Hodgson, Rev. William, M.A. 32, Holford-square, London, W.C.
 1891 Hogan, Rev. Henry, B.D., Canon. All Saints' Vicarage, Phibsborough-road, Dublin.
 1890 Hogg, Right Hon. Jonathan, D.L. 12, Cope-street, Dublin.
 1898 Holmes, Mrs. St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
 1889 Horan, John, M.E., M. Inst. C.E., County Surveyor. 4, Pery-square, Limerick.
 1893 Hore, Philip Herbert, M.R.I.A. 121, Coleherne Court, Earl's Court, London, S.W.
 1906 Horgan, Rev. Michael A., P.P. Sneem, Co. Kerry.
 1899 Horner, John. Drum-na-Coll, Antrim-road, Belfast.
 1895 Huband, Rev. Hugo R., M.A. (Cantab.). Kimsbury House, Gloucester.
 1895 Hughes, Benjamin. 96, North Main-street, Wexford.
 1905 Hughes, Edwin, B.A., J.P. Dalehoolin, Craighavard, Co. Down.
 1895 Hughes, Miss Helen. 34, Brighton-road, Rathgar, Dublin.
 1900 Hughes, Wm. C.E. Ahenny, Carrick-on-Suir.
 1901 Hunter, S. C. 2, Wellington-place, Belfast.
 1899 Hynes, Miss. 3, Belgrave-place, Belgrave-square, Rathmines.
- 1896 Ireland, William. 44, Arthur-street, Belfast.
- 1903 Jackson, Charles James, J.P., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law. 47, Eton-avenue, London, N.W.
- 1907 James, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel A. Care of National Provincial Bank of England, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London, W.
- 1890 Jeffares, Rev. Danby, M.A. Lusk, Co. Dublin.
- 1889 Jennings, Ignatius R. B., C.I.R.I.C. Elysium, Waterford.
- 1895 Jephson-Norreys, Mrs. Mac Ewen. The Castle, Mallow.
- 1901 *Johnston, Swift Paine, M.A., Asst. Commissioner, Intermediate Ed. Board. 1, Hume-street, Dublin.
- 1900 Joly, Miss Anna M. 5, Upper Ely-place, Dublin.
- 1894 **JONES, Capt. Bryan John.** 1st Leinster Regiment, Limawilly, Dundalk.
- 1907 **Jones, Rev. Thomas E. H. The Manse, Clarryford, Belfast.
- 1909 Joyce, William B., B.A. Hartstonge-street, Limerick.
- 1904 Joynt, Alfred Lane, B.A. 5, Pembroke Park, Clyde-road, Dublin.
- 1909 Kane, William F. de Vismes, M.R.I.A., D.L. Drumreask House, Monaghan.
- 1905 Kavanagh, Mrs. H. Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.

Elected

- 1896 Kavanagh, Very Rev. Michael, D.D., P.P., V.F. New Ross.
 1893 Keane, Marcus, J.P. Beech Park, Ennis.
 1891 Keane, Miss Frances. Glenshelane, Cappoquin.
 1895 Keatinge, Rev. P. A., O.S.F. Franciscan Convent, Waterford.
 1906 Keaveny, Thomas, D.I.R.I.C. 59, Clifton Park-avenue, Belfast.
 1898 Keelan, Patrick. 13, Greville-street, Mullingar.
 1889 Keene, Charles Haines, M.A. 19, Stephen's-green, and University Club, Dublin.
 1889 Keene, Most Rev. James Bennett, D.D., Bishop of Meath. Bishops-court, Navan.
 1908 Kehoe, Lawrence. 8, Bloomfield-avenue, Dublin.
 1888 Kelly, Edmund Walsh. Bella Vista, Tramore.
 1899 Kelly, Rev. James, Adm. Doon, Clifden, Co. Galway.
 1905 Kelly, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Episcopal Residence, Mullingar.
 1890 Kelly, Very Rev. James J., P.P., V.F. St. Peter's, Athlone.
 1896 Kelly, Rev. John, C.C. Sandyford, Co. Dublin.
 1898 Kelly, Dr. Joseph Dillon, J.P. 31, Earl-street, Mullingar.
 1891 Kelly, Richard J., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 10, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 1891 Kelly, Thomas Aliaga. 1, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 1903 Kennedy, R. R., M.A. 8, Royal-terrace, East, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 1906 Kenny, Miss Elizabeth. Grace Dieu, Clontarf, Dublin.
 1907 Kenny, Henry Egan. Hillington House, Goole, Yorks.
 1895 Kenny, Thomas Hugh. 55, George-street, Limerick.
 1905 Kent, Ernest Alexandre Harry. 26, Sunnyside-road, Ealing, London, W.
 1894 *Kernan, George. 50, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1891 Kernan, Rev. Richard Arthurs, B.D., Canon. The Rectory, Hillsborough.
 1889 Kerr, Rev. Wm. John B. Irchester Vicarage, Wellingborough.
 1898 Kerrigan, Dr. Owen P. Ardna Greina, Castletown-Geoghegan, Co. Westmeath.
 1897 *Kiernan, Thomas. Leitrim Lodge, Dalkey.
 1904 Kincaid, Mrs. M. M. 4526, Brooklyn-avenue, Seattle, Washington.
 1890 King, Lucas White, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., C.S.I. Roebuck Hall, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
 1885 Kirkpatrick, Robert. 1, Queen's-square, Strathbungo, Glasgow.
 1904 Kirwan, Denis B. Dalgin, Milltown, Tuam.
 1905 ***Knabenshue, S. S., American Consul, Belfast.
 1899 Knox, Mrs. Godfrey. 51, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 1902 Kyle, Valentine Joyce. Gortin, Co. Tyrone.
 1890 **LANGAN, Rev. Thomas, D.D.** Abbeylara, Granard.
 1906 La Touche, Christopher Digges. 53, Raglan-road, Dublin.
 1901 Laughlin, Robert C. Gortin, Co. Tyrone.
 1906 Laverton, Mrs. H. V. Ardovie, Brechin, N.B.
 1902 Lavery, Rev. Francis, P.P. St. Mary's Presbytery, Portglenone, Co. Antrim.
 1903 Lawler, Chas., J.P. 62, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
 1900 Lawless, Rev. Nicholas, C.C. Kileurry, Dundalk.
 1891 Lawlor, Rev. Hugh Jackson, M.A., D.D., Canon. Trinity College, Dublin.
 1909 Lawlor, Patrick. Ballineloher N.S., Lixnaw, Co. Kerry.
 1904 *Lawrence, Arthur. Lavernock House, Penarth, South Wales.
 1891 Lawson, Thomas Dillon. Manager, Bank of Ireland, Galway.
 1901 *Lebane, Daniel, District Inspector N. S. 1, Zion-road, Rathgar.
 1893 Ledger, Rev. William Cripps, M.A. 14, Winton-avenue, Rathgar.
 1909 Lee, Philip G., M.D. 26, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork.
 1894 Leeson-Marshall, M. R., Barrister-at-Law. Callinafercy, Milltown, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
 1892 Le Fanu, Thomas Philip, B.A. (Cantab.). Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle.
 1908 Lefroy, Benjamin St. George. Derrycashel, Clondra, Co. Longford.
 1909 Lenehan, J. J. 1, St. Edward-terrace, Garville-avenue, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
 1906 Lenehan, N. V., Solicitor. 24, St Andrew-street, Dublin.

Elected	
1892	Leonard, Mrs. T. Warrenstown, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
1903	Leslie, Rev. J. Blennerhassett, M.A. Kilsaran Rectory, Castlebellingham.
1880	Lett, Rev. Henry Wm., M.A., M.R.I.A., Canon. Aghaderg Glebe, Loughbrickland.
1998	Librarian. Carnegie Free Library and Museum, Limerick.
1903	Librarian. Public Library, Capel-street, Dublin.
1903	Librarian. Public Free Library, Town Hall, Clonmel. (All communications to the Town Clerk.)
1868	Librarian. Public Library, Armagh.
1869	Librarian. Belfast Library, Linen Hall, Belfast.
1891	Librarian. Belfast Free Public Library, Belfast.
1891	Librarian. Free Public Library, Liverpool.
1890	Librarian. Public Library, Boston, U. S.
1890	Librarian. Public Library, New York, U.S., c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4, Trafalgar-square, London.
1868	Librarian. King's Inns Library, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
1888	Librarian. Library of Advocates, Edinburgh.
1894	Librarian. Limerick Protestant Young Men's Association. 97, George-street, Limerick.
1899	Librarian. Natural History and Philosophical Society, Armagh.
1903	Librarian. Public Library, North Strand, Dublin.
1882	Librarian. Public Library, Melbourne, <i>per</i> Agent-General for Victoria. 142, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.
1864	Librarian. Queen's College, Belfast.
1868	Librarian. Queen's College, Cork.
1888	Librarian. Queen's College, Galway.
1874	Librarian. Berlin Royal Library, <i>per</i> Messrs. Asher & Co., 13, Bedford-st., Covent Garden, London.
1899	Librarian. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
1900	Librarian. Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's Close, Dublin.
1905	Librarian. Royal Library, Copenhagen, c/o William Dawson & Sons, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
1869	Librarian. Board of Education, South Kensington, London, S.W.
1901	Librarian. Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
1903	Librarian. Public Library, Thomas-street, Dublin.
1903	Librarian. London Library, St. James'-square, London.
1890	Lindesay, Rev. William O'Neill, M.A. St. Catherine's, N. C. R., Dublin.
1892	LINDSAY, Dr. David Moore , L.R.C.P.I., &c. 551, South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
1904	Little, E. A., M.A., LL.D. 55, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
1901	Little, Very Rev. R., P.P. Paire-an-Tobair, Quin, Co. Clare.
1903	Lloyd, Miss Annie. 16, Pembroke Park, Dublin.
1889	Lloyd, William. 1, Pery-square, Limerick.
1894	Long, Mrs. 16, Appian-way, Dublin.
1893	Longford, Right Hon. The Dowager Countess of. 24, Bruton-st., London, W.
1893	Lopdell, John. 124, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
1887	Lough, Right Hon. Thomas, M.P., H.M.L., Co. Cavan. 14, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.
1896	*Lovegrove, E. W., M.A., M.R.I.A. The Schoolhouse, Stamford.
1896	Lowe, William Ross Lewin. Middlewych, St. Albans, Herts.
1899	Lowry, Thomas. 2, Clarinda Park, East, Kingstown.
1897	Lucas, Rev. Frederick John, D.D. 2, Cliff-terrace, Kingstown.
1868	*Lunham, Colonel Thomas Ainslie, M.A., M.R.I.A., C.B., J.P. Ardfallen, Douglas, Cork.
1894	Lyle, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Dalriada, Howth-road, Dublin.
1893	LYNCH, J. J. Towanda, Pa., U.S.A.
1905	Lyons, Patrick, Sergeant, R.I.C. Ballvaunis, Co. Mayo.
1891	Lyster, Rev. H. Cameron, B.D., Canon. Rectory, Enniscorthy.
1895	Macalister, R. Alexander Stewart, M.A., F.S.A. Newlands, Clonskeagh.
1900	Mac Clancy, James. Milltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
1908	McElney, Rev. Robert, M.A. The Manse, Downpatrick.

- Elected
 1899 Mac Enerny, Rev. Francis, C.C. Westland-row, Dublin.
 1891 Mac Gillycuddy, Major John, J.P. Ballinagroun, Annascaul, Co. Kerry.
 1893 Mac Ilwaine, Robert. Secretary, County Council Office, Courthouse, Downpatrick.
 1902 Mac Inerney, T. J. 27, Lower Sackville-street; and 8, Shamrock-villas, Drumcondra, Dublin.
 1892 Mackenzie, John, C.E. Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.
 1894 Macmillan, Rev. John, M.A. 76, South Parade, Belfast.
 1890 Mac Mullan, Very Rev. Alexander, P.P., V.G. Ballymena.
 1894 Macnamara, George Unthank, L.R.C.S.I. Bankyle House, Corofin.
 1902 Mac Namara, Rev. John. St. Joseph's, Dundalk.
 1894 Maconachie, Rev. James H., B.A. Heaton Presbyterian Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
 1852 Macray, Rev. Wm. Dunn, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A. Ducklington, Witney, Oxon.
 1895 *M'Aleer, H. K. X. L. Bar, Sixmilecross, Co. Tyrone.
 1887 M'Arthur, Alexander, J.P. Knox's-street, Sligo.
 1894 M'Bride, Francis, J.P. 39, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines.
 1894 M'Bride, Joseph M. Harbour Office, Westport.
 1888 **M'Carte, James. 51, St. George's Hill, Everton, Liverpool.
 1898 *M'Carthy, Charles. 2, Emmett-place, Cork.
 1904 M'Carthy, James. Newfound Well, Drogheda.
 1892 M'Carthy, Samuel Trant, J.P. Srugrena Abbey, Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry.
 1890 M'Clintock, Very Rev. Francis G. Le Poer, M.A. (Cantab.), Dean of Armagh. Drumcar Rectory, Dunleer.
 1899 M'Clintock, Miss Gertrude. Drumcar, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
 1899 M'Connell, John, J.P. College-gren House, Belfast; Rathmona, Donaghadee.
 1902 **M'Connell, Sir Robert, Bart., [D.L. Ardareagh, Windsor-avenue, Belfast.
 1891 M'Cormick, H. M'Neile. Cultra House, Cultra, Co. Down.
 1909 M'Coy, Matthew D., Solicitor. 21, Barrington-street, Limerick.
 1904 ***M'Cracken, George, Solicitor. Seafeld House, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1892 M'Creery, Alexander John. John-street, Kilkenny.
 1905 M'Crum, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane. Ballyveasy, Carnmoney, Co. Antrim.
 1884 M'Crum, Robert G., J.P. Milford, Armagh.
 1897 M'Cutchan, Rev. George, B.D. Rectory, Kenmare.
 1906 M'Donnell, James. Dungarvan N. S., Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1895 *M'Elhatton, Rev. John, P.P. Strabane.
 1892 M'Enery, D. T., M.A., D.I.N.S. 80, Sunday's Well, Cork.
 1892 M'Gee, Rev. Samuel Russell, M.A. The Rectory, Narraghmore, Co. Kildare.
 1896 M'Glone, Rev. Michael, P.P. Rosslea, Clones.
 1906 M'Gohrick, Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Dunluth. Minnesota, U.S.A.
 1901 M'Grath, Rev. Joseph B., C.C. St. Agatha's Presbytery, Richmond-place, N. C. R., Dublin.
 1891 M'Inerney, Very Rev. John, P.P., V.G. Kilrush, Co. Clare.
 1898 *M'Kean, Rev. William. The Manse, Strandtown, Belfast.
 1892 *M'Kee, Robert, M.A. Harlesden College, Bramshill-road, London, N.W.
 1893 M'Keefry, Rev. Joseph, P.P., M.R.I.A. Garvagh, Co. Derry.
 1895 M'Kenna, Rev. James E., Adm., M.R.I.A. Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
 1882 M'Kenna, Very Rev. James, P.P., Canon. Osier Hill, Brookeborough.
 1890 M'Knight, John P. Temple Gardens, Palmerston Park, Dublin.
 1900 M'Mahon, Rev. Canon John, P.P. St. Mary's, Nenagh.
 1890 M'Manus, Very Rev. Canon, P.P. St. Catherine's, Meath-street, Dublin.
 1890 M'Neill, Charles. 19, Herbert Park, Donnybrook.
 1906 M'Sweeny, William, M.D. Park-place, Killarney.
 1905 M'Ternan, Miss Mary. 14, Clare-street, Dublin.
 1900 Maffett, Rev. R. S., B.A. 17 Herbert-road, Sandymount.
 1908 Maguire, John. Moore Mount, Dunleer.

Elected

- 1890 Mahony, Daniel, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Mount Alverno, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
- 1891 Mahony, Denis M'Carthy, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1, Herbert-street, Dublin.
- 1898 Mahony, Rev. Henry. Cambridge House, Cambridge-road, Rathmines, Dublin.
- 1887 Mahony, J. J. 4, Lower Montenotte, Cork.
- 1908 *Mahony, Peirce Gun, M.R.I.A., Cork Herald-of-Arms. 24, Burlington-road, Dublin.
- 1895 Mahony, Thomas Henry. 8, Adelaide-place, St. Luke's, Cork.
- 1899 Malone, Laurence. Innismaan, Queen's Park, Monkstown.
- 1899 Malone, Mrs. Innismaan, Queen's Park, Monkstown.
- 1906 Mangan, Most Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Kerry. Killarney.
- 1899 Manning, John Butler. 18, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
- 1891 ***Mara, Bernard S. Tullamore, King's County.
- 1895 March, Henry Colley, M.D. (Lond.), F.S.A. Portesham, Dorchester.
- 1894 *Martin, R. T. 25, St. Stephen's-green, Co. Dublin.
- 1900 Mason, J. J. B. 6, Ely-place, Dublin; and Glenmalure, Bushy Park-road, Terenure.
- 1887 Mason, Thomas. 5, Dame-street, Dublin.
- 1906 Mason, Thomas H. 5, Dame-street, Dublin.
- 1889 Maunsell, William Pryce, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 5, Martello-terrace, Kingstown.
- 1907 Max, John T., J.P. Maxfort, Thurles.
- 1907 May, Miss Charlotte P. Knockmore, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
- 1907 May, Miss Stella M. E. Knockmore, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
- 1891 Mayne, Thomas, F.R.G.S.I. 19, Lord Edward-street, Dublin.
- 1906 Mayne, Gerald. 19, Lord Edward-street, Dublin.
- 1909 Mayne, Rev. William J., M.A. Auburn, Sydney Parade-avenue, Merriion.
- 1893 Mayo, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., D.L. Palmerstown House, Straffan.
- 1893 Meade, Right Rev. William Edward, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The Palace, Cork.
- 1865 Meagher, Very Rev. William, P.P., Canon. Templemore.
- 1906 Mecredy, R. J. Vallombrosa, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
- 1897 **MEEHAN, Rev. Joseph, C.C.** Mullagh, Kells.
- 1903 Metford, Miss Isabella. Glasfryn, Dinas Powis, near Cardiff.
- 1889 Middleton, Shireff. 73, Eccles-street, Dublin.
- 1899 Micks, William L., M.A. Local Government Board, Dublin.
- 1898 Miller, Mrs. The Manse, Armagh.
- 1907 Milligan, Humphrey, Athlone.
- 1901 Milliken, James. 146, Anfield-road, Liverpool.
- 1891 **MILLNER, Colonel Joshua Kearney.** Galtrim, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
- 1908 Mills, Dr. John, B.A.O., B.Ch. Resident Physician, District Asylum, Ballinasloe.
- 1909 Milne, Very Rev. Kentigern. The Abbey, Fort Augustus, Scotland.
- 1906 **MITCHELL, Thomas.** Walcot, Birr.
- 1891 Mitchell, William M., R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A. 2, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
- 1891 Moffatt, Rev. John E., M.D. 1, Palmerston Villas, Rathmines.
- 1898 Moloney, Maurice T. Ottawa, Illinois, U.S.A.
- 1891 Molony, Alfred. 4/48, Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N.W.
- 1897 Molony, Henry, M.D. Odellville, Ballingarry, Limerick.
- 1904 **Monahan, Miss M. A. 63, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
- 1897 Monahan, Rev. Daniel, P.P. Tubber, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
- 1901 Monteagle of Brandon, Right Hon. Lord, K.P. Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
- 1892 Montgomery, Archibald V., Solicitor. 13, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
- 1904 Montgomery, Henry C. Craigmoyle, Craigavad, Co. Down.
- 1892 Montgomery, John Wilson. Dufferin-avenue, Bangor, Co. Down.
- 1907 Montgomery, Robert J., M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.I. 28, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

- Elected
- 1897 *Moony, George M. S. Enraght, J.P. The Doon, Athlone.
- 1909 Moore, Edmund John, Barrister-at-Law. 1, Mount Saville-terrace,
Harold's-cross, Dublin.
- 1905 Moore, Edward R. Langara, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
- 1902 Moore, John. 117, Grafton-street, Dublin.
- 1892 Moore, John Gibson, J.P. Llandaff Hall, Merriem.
- 1885 Moore, Joseph H., A.I.M., President, Insr. C.E.I. 5, Brookfield-terrace,
Donnybrook.
- 1889 Moore, William. Castle Mahon, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
- 1909 Moore, William Colles. 13, Herbert-road, Sandymount.
- 1909 Moore-Brabazon, Chambré. Tara Hall, Tara.
- 1889 *Morgan, Arthur P., B.A. (Dubl.), D.I.N.S. Glenview, Monaghan.
- 1903 Morris, Henry. 8, Main-street, Strabane.
- 1889 Morrison, Alexander Kerr. Maghera, Co. Londonderry.
- 1907 Morrissey, James F., B.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
- 1907 Morrissey, Thomas J., B.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
- 1889 Morton, John. 45, Wellington-road, Dublin.
- 1906 Moulder, Victor J. 7, Lower Downs-road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.
- 1909 Moynagh, Stephen H., Solicitor. Roden-place, Dundalk.
- 1903 Mulhall, Mrs. Marion (19, Via Boncompagni, Rome). Care of London and
River Plate Bank, 7, Prince's-street, London, E.C.
- 1889 Mullan, Rev. David, M.A. 22, Cambridge-terrace, York-road, Kingstown.
- 1902 Mullan, James. Castlerock, Co. Londonderry.
- 1891 Mullan, Robert A., B.A. 7, Trevor Hill, Newry.
- 1889 Mullen, Frank. Custom House, Belfast.
- 1905 Mulligan, John. Greina, Adelaide-road, Glenageary.
- 1907 Mulligan, Miss Sara. King-street, Kilkenny.
- 1902 Mulvany, Rev. Thomas, C.C. The Presbytery, St. Columbkille's, Kells.
- 1890 Murphy, Rev. Arthur William, P.P. Brosna, Abbeyfeale.
- 1901 Murphy, Francis. 284, Newport-road, Cardiff.
- 1900 Murphy, James Edward. 40, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
- 1892 Murphy, Rev. James E. H., M.A., M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish, Dublin
University. Rathcore Rectory, Enfield, Co. Meath.
- 1889 Murphy, Very Rev. Jeremiah, D.D., P.P. Macroom.
- 1895 Murphy, John J. 1, Mount Charles, Belfast.
- 1896 Murphy, M. L. Ballyboy, Ferns.
- 1897 Murphy, Miss. 26, Ulverton-road, Dalkey.
- 1889 Murray, Archibald. Portland, Limerick.
- 1899 Murray, Daly, J.P. Beech Hill, Cork.
- 1889 Nash, Lieut.-Colonel Edward, J.P. 94, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1895 Nash, Richard G., J.P. Finnstown House, Lucan.
- 1905 Nash, Sir Vincent, Knt., D.L. Tivoli, Limerick.
- 1902 Neale, Walter G. 29, Grosvenor-square, Dublin.
- 1892 Neill, Sharman D. 22, Donegall-place, Belfast.
- 1890 Nelis, John. Londonderry.
- 1891 Newell, P., B.A., D.I.N.S. Donegal.
- 1904 Nichols, James. 85, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
- 1899 Nichols, Mrs. Kilbrack, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
- 1893 Nixon, James H. F., F.R.G.S., J.P. Cragbeg, Clarina, Co. Limerick.
- 1902 Nolan, Rev. John, P.P. Kircubbin, Co. Down.
- 1906 *Nolan, Miss Louisa A. 69, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
- 1890 Nolan, Pierce L., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 6, St. Stephen's-green
Dublin.
- 1896 Nolan, William R., B.A. Brookville, Simonscourt-avenue, Donnybrook.
- 1898 Nooney, Thomas F., J.P. Earl-street, Mullingar.
- 1904 Oakden, Charles H., F.R.P.S. 30, Meadow-road, Shortlands, Kent.
- 1902 O'BRIEN, Conor. 7, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

- Elected
 1898 O'Brien, Daniel. 2, Belfast-terrace, N. C. Road, Dublin.
 1900 O'Brien, Mrs. South Hill, Limerick.
 1889 O'Brien, Very Rev. Lucius H., M.A., Dean of Limerick. The Deanery, Limerick.
 1871 O'Brien, Robert Vere, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P. Ballyalla, Ennis.
 1901 O'Byrne, William L. Woodville, The Hill, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 O'Callaghan, Mrs. Maryfort, O'Callaghan's Mills, Limerick.
 1890 O'Callaghan-Westropp, Colonel George, J.P. Coolreagh, Bodyke.
 1903 *O'Conchobhair, Domhnall. 35, Botanic-avenue, Glasnevin, Dublin.
 1901 O'Connell, Daniel, J.P., D.L. Derrynane Abbey, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1902 O'Connell, Mrs. Mary. Killeen, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
 1907 *O'Connell, Sir Morgan Ross, Bart. Lake View, Killarney.
 1893 O'Connor, Mr. Serjeant, M.A. 50, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
 1906 O'Connor, Rev. W. 1, Le Bas-terrace, Leinster-road, West, Rathmines, Dublin.
 1897 O'Connor, M. J., Solicitor. 2, George-street, Wexford.
 1906 ***O'Crowley, James J. The Mall, Youghal, Co. Cork.
 1904 Odell, Mrs. Cloncoskraine, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 1897 O'Duffy, John, L.D.S., R.C.S.I. 54, Rutland-square, Dublin.
 1908 O'Grady, Guillamore, M.A., Dublin Herald-of-Arms. 49, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 1904 ***O'Grady, John Shiel, J.P. Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
 1889 O'Hanrahan, Timothy Wm., J.P. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1890 O'Hara, Right Rev. John M., Monsignor, P.P., V.F. Crossmolina.
 1896 O'Hennessy, Bartholomew. Killee.
 1889 O'Keefe, Stephen M., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Delville, Glasnevin.
 1903 O'Leary, Very Rev. Canon David, P.P. The Presbytery, Kenmare.
 1891 O'LEARY, Rev. Edward, P.P. Portarlington.
 1892 O'LEARY, Rev. John, P.P. Freemount, Charleville.
 1884 O'LEARY, Patrick. Main-street, Graiguenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1899 O'Malley, Arthur M. The Quay, Westport.
 1891 O'Meara, John J., Solicitor, T.C. 205, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
 1894 O'Morchoe, The. Kerry Mount, Foxrock.
 1891 O'Morchoe, Rev. Thomas A., M.A. Kiltiernan Rectory, Golden Ball.
 1903 O'Neill, Mrs. Jocelyn-street, Dundalk.
 1908 O'Reilly, George. 26, Trinity-street, Drogheda.
 1908 O'Reilly, Very Rev. Michael, O.C.C. 56, Aungier-street, Dublin.
 1896 O'RIORDAN, Rev. John, C.C. Cloyne.
 1904 O'Ryan, Rev. T. W., C.C. Presbytery, Golden Bridge, Dublin.
 1870 ORMONDE, Most Hon. the Marquis of, K.P., H.M.L. The Castle, Kilkenny.
 1887 Orpen, Goddard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Monksgrange, Enniscorthy.
 1903 Orpen, Miss Lillian Iris. Monksgrange, Enniscorthy.
 1890 Orpen, Right Rev. Raymond d'A., M.A., Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert. The Palace, Henry-street, Limerick.
 1907 O'Sullivan, Daniel. Caherdaniel, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1898 O'Toole, Arthur. 5, Foster-place, Dublin.
 1890 Oulton, Rev. Richard C., M.A., B.D., Glynn Rectory, Glynn, Belfast.
 1907 Pakenham-Walsh, Lieut. Winthrop Pakenham. Crinken House, Shankill, Co. Dublin.
 1879 Palmer, Mrs. Carrig House, Lower Road, Cork.
 1896 Parkinson, Miss. Westbourne, Ennis.
 1909 Patch, Mrs. F. R. Fareham, Hants.
 1899 Paterson, Thomas. Tildarg, Merriem-road, Dublin.
 1892 Patterson, Mervyn S. Inveresk, Alexandra Gardens, Belfast.
 1868 Patterson, William Hugh, M.R.I.A. Garranard, Strandtown, Belfast.
 1890 Pentland, George Henry, B.A., J.P. Black Hall, Drogheda.
 1893 Peter, Miss A. 10, Peter-place, Adelaide-road, Dublin.
 1900 Peyton, Geo., LL.D. Dinard, St. Kevin's Park, Dublin.
 1890 Phelps, Ernest James. 9, Lower Hatch-street, Dublin.

- Elected
- 1905 **Phillips, G.T. Harrowville, Kilkenny.
- 1909 Phillips, James Gastrell, Architect. Barnwood-avenue, Gloucester.
- 1888 Phillips, James J., C.E., Archt. Assurance Buildings, 16, Donegall-square, South, Belfast.
- 1906 *Pilkington, Richard Grant. Dunalan House, Esplanade, Bray.
- 1903 **Pim, A. Cecil. Monarna, White Abbey, Co. Antrim.
- 1900 Pim, Miss E. M. Newtown Park, Waterford.
- 1902 Pim, Miss Ida. Lonsdale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1903 Pim, Jonathan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 10, Herbert-street, Dublin.
- 1903 ***Pirie-Conerney, Rev. John, M.A. The Rectory, Dunfanaghy, Letter-kenny.
- 1904 Place, G. W., Barrister-at-Law. 9, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
- 1903 Place, Thomas Dumayne. Rosemount, New Ross.
- 1887 Plunkett, Thomas, M.R.I.A. Enniskillen.
- 1891 Poë, Colonel Wm. Hutcheson, C.B., J.P., D.L. Heywood, Ballinakill.
- 1864 **POER, COUNT DE LA**, Lord le Power and Corroghmore, D.L. Gurteen le Poer, Kilsheelan, Co. Waterford.
- 1899 Pollock, Hugh, Barrister-at-Law. 50, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
- 1893 Pounder, Festus Kelly, B.A. St. John's-terrace, Enniscorthy.
- 1904 Powell, Miss Una T. E. Bella Squardo, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1892 Powell, Rev. William H., D.D. Garrycloyne Rectory, Blarney.
- 1884 Power, Rev. George Beresford, B.A. Kilfane Glebe, Thomastown.
- 1876 **POWER, Rev. Patrick**, M.R.I.A.
- 1868 Power, Laurence John, J.P. Parade House, Kilkenny.
- 1884 Power, Rev. John, P.P. Kiltely, Pallasgrean, Co. Limerick.
- 1909 Price, George, LL.D. Board of Works, 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
- 1902 *Prochazka, the Baroness P. Leyrath, Kilkenny.
- 1894 Purefoy, Rev. Amyrald D., M.A. The Rectory, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin.
- 1890 Quán-Smith, Samuel A. Bullock Castle, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
- 1906 Quiggin, Edmund Crosby, M.A. Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
- 1908 Quinn, Augustine. The Beeches, Liscard, Cheshire.
- 1893 Quinn, Rev. Bartholomew, P.P. Laveragh, Ballymote.
- 1908 Quinn, John Monsarratt. 4, Kildare-place, Dublin.
- 1896 Rankin, Rev. R. B., B.A. All Saints, Newtown-Cunningham.
- 1880 Raphael, George. Galgorm House, Ballymena.
- 1891 Rapmund, Rev. Joseph, P.P. Parochial House, Silverstream, Co. Monaghan.
- 1898 Redington, Miss Matilda. Kilcornan, Oranmore.
- 1903 Reeves, Jonathan Townley. Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
- 1891 Reynell, Miss. 22, Eccles-street, Dublin.
- 1902 Reynolds, Mrs. Kate Isabella. The Mullens, Ballyshannon.
- 1905 Rice, Ignatius J., Solicitor. Rose Lawn, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.
- 1881 Rice, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Justice, J.P. Bushmount, Lixnaw.
- 1904 **ROBB, Alfred A.**, M.A., Ph. D. Lisnabreeny House, Castlereagh, Belfast.
- 1897 Roberts, Edward, M.A. Plás Maesincla, Carnarvon.
- 1890 Roberts, George C., J.P. Summer Hill, Enniscorthy.
- 1902 **Roberts, W. Johnson, Solicitor. 24, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.
- 1902 Robertson, Hume. 26, Porchester-terrace, London, W.
- 1897 Roche, H. J. The Castle, Enniscorthy.
- 1900 Rochfort, William, J.P. Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
- 1892 Rogers, William E. Belfast Banking Company, Portaferry.
- 1896 Roice, Bernard Herron. Churchtown House, Tagoat.
- 1905 Ross-Lewin, Rev. Canon G. H., M.A. St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham.
- 1894 **ROTHERAM, Edward Crofton**. Belview, Crossakiel, Co. Meath.
- 1906 Roycroft, Andrew. 94, Drumcondra-road, Dublin.
- 1890 Ryan, Very Rev. Arthur, P.P., V.G. The Presbytery, Tipperary.

Elected

- 1908 Ryan, Frederick W. 13, Clyde-road, Dublin.
 1889 Ryan, Rev. James J., President, St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
 1907 Ryan, James P., M.D. Collins-street, Melbourne, Victoria.
 1908 Ryan, Rev. Patrick. St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
 1891 Ryland, Richard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 9, Mount-street Crescent, Dublin.
- 1907 Sadleir, Thomas Ulick, Barrister-at-Law. 9, Gardiner's-place, Dublin.
 1895 Salazar, Count Lorenzo, Consul for Italy in Ireland. Melrose House, Kingstown.
- 1908 Sayers, Reginald Brydges. 116, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1879 Scott, Rev. Charles, M.A. St. Paul's Parsonage, Belfast.
 1892 Scott, Conway, C.E. Albion Hotel, Falmouth.
 1900 Scott, Geo. Curraghgower, Limerick.
 1901 Scott, John Alfred, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I. 36, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
- 1892 Scott, Samuel. 144, Woodsley-road, Leeds.
 1891 Scriven, Rev. Rowland, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A. Balbriggan.
 1905 Seton, Malcolm Cotter Cariston. 13, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, London, W.
- 1907 Seymour, Rev. St. John, B.D. Donohil Rectory, Cappawhite, Co. Tipperary.
- 1896 Shackleton, George. Anna Liffey House, Lucan.
 1902 Shaw, Frederick, M.R.I.A. 20, Laurence-street, Drogheda.
 1895 Shaw, His Honor Judge, M.A. 69, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1898 Shaw, Thomas J., J.P. 58, Earl-street, Mullingar.
 1904 Sheil, Mrs. E. M. Boskell, Cahircionlish, Co. Limerick.
 1905 Sheridan, George P., Architect. 25, Suffolk-street, Dublin.
 1896 *Sheridan, Mrs. 26, North Earl-street, Dublin.
 1896 Sheridan, Rev. N. T. Ramsgrange, Arthurstown, *via* Waterford.
 1898 Sherwin, Rev. James P. University Church, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
- 1902 Sheil, H. Percy. Kilecloghan House, Tuam, Co. Galway.
 1896 Shore, Hon. Mrs. Ballyduff, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1909 Shortal, Nicholas, Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1909 Sides, Rev. John Robert, B.A. The Rectory, Burnfoot, Londonderry.
 1895 Simpson, Mrs. West Church Manse, Ballymena.
 1887 Simpson, William M. Walmer, Ballyholme-road, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1909 Sinclair, Thomas. 18, Castle-lane, Belfast.
 1893 Skeffington, Joseph Bartholomew, M.A., LL.D., S.I.N.S. Waterford.
 1893 Small, John F., Solicitor. 37, Hill-street, Newry.
 1906 **SMITH, Mrs. Augustus.** Sion Lodge, Waterford.
 1902 Smith, Blair, J.P. Errigal House, Laurence-street, Londonderry.
 1894 Smith, Rev. George Nuttall, M.A. The New Vicarage, Weston, Southampton.
- 1887 *Smith, Owen. Nobber, Co. Meath.
 1893 Smyth, Edward Weber, J.P. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1895 Smyth, Mrs. E. Weber. Cuil-min, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1909 Smyth, Miss Isabella. 14, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
 1894 Smyth, Richard O'Brien, C.E., Archt. 2, Kenilworth-square, Dublin.
 1895 Smyth, Robert Wolfe, J.P. Portlick Castle, Athlone.
 1897 Smyth, Thomas. 2, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.
 1902 Spring, Richard Francis, C.E. Polehore, Wexford.
- 1890 **STACK, Rev. C. Maurice,** M.A. The Vicarage, Magheraclone, Kells.
 1904 Stacpoole, Miss Gwendoline Clare. 52, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 1895 Steele, Rev. William B., B.A. Levally Rectory, Enniskillen.
 1891 Stephens, Pembroke Scott, K.C. 30, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park-London, N.W.
- 1903 Stevenson, James, J.P., M.R.I.A. Fort James, Londonderry.
 1893 Stewart, Rev. Harvey, M.A. 44, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
 1898 Stewart, Rev. Joseph Atkinson. Killowen, Lisburn.
 1900 Stourton, Miss. South Gate, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.

- Elected
 1893 Stubbs, Henry, M.A., J.P., D.L. Danby, Ballyshannon.
 1908 Studholme, Lancelot Joseph Moore, B.A. (Oxon.), C.E. Ballyeighan, Birr.
 1879 Swanston, William. 4A, Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast.
 1901 Swanzy, Rev. Henry Biddall, M.A. Carrowdore Rectory, Donaghadee.
 1889 Synnott, Nicholas J., B.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law. Furness, Naas.
- 1890 Tarleton, Mrs. The Abbey, Killeigh, Tullamore.
 1894 Telford, Rev. William H. Reston Free Church Manse, Berwickshire.
 1908 Tempest, Harry G. Dundalgan Press, Dundalk.
 1890 Tempest, William, J.P. Douglas-place, Dundalk.
 1901 Tenison, Arthur Heron Ryan, F.R.I.B.A. 21, Great Peter-street,
 Westminster, London, S.W.; and Elm Dene, 32, Bath-road, Bedford
 Park, Chiswick, W.
 1897 Thomas, W. J. Mullingar.
 1905 Thompson, Dr. Cuthbert. Weissinger, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.
 1895 Thunder, Francis P. Grása Dá, Upper Drumeondra, Dublin.
 1903 Tibbs, John Harding, B.A. Ginnett's Great, Summerhill, Co. Meath.
 1909 Tierney, Denis J. 9, Mountpleasant, College-road, Cork.
 1896 Tivy, Henry L., J.P. Barnstead, Blackrock, Cork.
 1893 Tohill, Most Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor. Chichester
 Park, Belfast.
 1890 Toler-Aylward, Hector J. C., J.P., D.L. Shankill Castle, Whitehall, Co.
 Kilkenny.
 1889 Toner, Rev. Joseph. St. Lawrence, Atlantic-avenue, Pittsburg, U.S.A.
 1892 **TORRENS, Thomas Hughes**, J.P. Edenmore, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim.
 1895 Townshend, Thomas Courtney, B.A. (Dubl.). 23, South Frederick-street,
 Dublin.
 1883 Traill, William A., M.A., C.E. Giant's Causeway, Bushmills.
 1891 Tresilian, Richard S. 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1897 Tuite, James. 14, Greville-street, Mullingar.
 1906 Tuthill, Lieut.-Colonel Phineas B. Villiers-, R.A.M.C. The Slopes,
 Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 1904 Twigg, Thomas S. Rarc-an-ilan, Coliemore-road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1901 Twigge, R. W., F.S.A. Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
- 1904 **USSHER, Beverley Grant**, H.M. Inspector of Schools. 20, Glenmore-
 road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1893 Ussher, Richard John, J.P., D.L. Cappagh House, Cappagh R.S.O., Co.
 Waterford.
- 1900 *Vandeleur, Capt. Hector, Lieutenant of Co. Clare. Cahercon, Co. Clare.
 1897 **VANSTON, George T. B.**, LL.D., K.C. Hildon Park, Terenure-road,
 Rathgar.
 1890 Vaughan, Joseph, J.P. 7, Crosthwaite Park, West, Kingstown.
 1891 Venables, William J. Gortalowry House, Cookstown.
 1901 Vereker, Henry. 89, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
- 1907 Waddell, John J., Barrister-at-Law. 1, Bayswater-terrace, Sandycove.
 Co. Dublin.
 1890 Waldron, Laurence A., M.P., M.R.I.A. 10, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
 1904 Walker, Richard Crampton, Solicitor. Fonthill Abbey, Rathfarnham,
 Co. Dublin.
 1892 Walkington, Miss, M.A., LL.D. Edenvale, Strandtown, Co. Down.
 1901 Wall, Rev. Francis J. St. Mary's, Haddington-road, Dublin.
 1909 Wallace, Joseph, B.A. Bellevue, Limerick.
 1897 Wallace, Colonel Robert H., C.B. Downpatrick.
 1894 Walpole, Thomas, C.E., M. Inst. N.A. Windsor Lodge, Monkstown, Co.
 Dublin.
 1896 **WALSH, John Edward**, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Belville,
 Donnybrook.

Elected	
1890	Walsh, Very Rev. James H., D.D., Dean of Christ Church. 47, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1903	Walsh, Richard Walter, J.P. Williamstown House, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
1891	Walsh, Ven. Robert, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin. St. Mary's Rectory, Donnybrook.
1890	Walsh, Thomas Arnold, Kilmallock.
1899	Walsh, V. J. Hussey-. 16, Avenue Trocadero, Paris.
1899	Walshe, Richard D. 42, Bloomfield-avenue, S. C. R., Dublin.
1902	Ward, Edward. Ulster Bank, Dundalk.
1896	Ward, H. Somerset. Dunibert House, Balfron, N.B.
1906	Ward, Hon. (Miss) Kathleen A. N. Castle Ward, Downpatrick.
1905	Warren, Miss Edyth G. 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
1905	Warren, Miss Mary Helen. 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
1903	*Watters, Rev. Thomas F., B.A. St. John's, Blackrock, Co. Dublin..
1901	Weaver, Lawrence, F.S.A. 14, Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood-road, London, N.W.
1890	Webber, William Downes, J.P. Mitchelstown Castle, Co. Cork.
1909	Webster, Rev. Charles A., B.D., Rector of Marmulane. Passage West, Cork.
1898	Webster, William, Solicitor. 35A, Church-street, St. Helens.
1888	Welch, Robert John, M.R.I.A. 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
1889	Weldrick, George. 40, Park-avenue, Sandymount, Co. Dublin.
1905	*Wells, Samuel W. 216, Beechcliffe, Keighley, Yorkshire.
1901	West, Capt. Erskine Eyre, Barrister-at-Law. 32, Crosthwaite Park, East Kingstown.
1895	Westropp, Miss. Park House, Clonlara.
1895	Wheeler, Francis C. P. 14, Fade-street, Dublin.
1909	Wherry, Joseph. Northland Arms Hotel, Dungannon.
1887	White, Rev. Hill Wilson, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Wilson's Hospital, Multifarnham, Co. Westmeath.
1889	White, James, L.R.C.P.S.E., J.P. Kilkenny.
1883	White, Colonel J. Grove, J.P. Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
1896	WHITE, Rev. Patrick W. , B.A. Stonebridge Manse, Clones.
1896	WHITE, Richard Blair. Ashton Park, Monkstown.
1889	White, Robert. Scotch Rath, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
1889	White, W. Grove, LL.B., Crown Solicitor for Co. Kildare. 18, Elgin-road, Dublin.
1901	Whitfield, George. Modreeny, Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary.
1905	Whitton, Joseph, B.A., B.E. Board of Works Office, Tralee.
1902	Whitworth, Mrs. Blackrock, Dundalk.
1889	Wilkinson, Arthur B. Berkeley, B.E. Drombroe, Bantry, Co. Cork.
1902	Wilkinson, George, B.A. Ringlestown, Kilmessan, Co. Meath.
1900	Wilkinson, W. J. Newtown Park, Trim.
1888	Willcocks, Rev. Wm. Smyth, M.A., Canon. Dunleckney Glebe, Bagenals-town.
1868	Williams, Edward Wilmot, J.P., D.L. Herringston, Dorchester.
1894	Williams, Rev. Sterling de Courey, M.A. Durrow Rectory, Tullamore.
1874	Williams, Mrs. W. Parkside, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W.
1899	Williamson, Rev. Charles Arthur, M.A. Ashampstead Vicarage, Reading, Berks.
1904	Wilson, Charles J., Barrister-at-Law. 17, Pembroke Park, Dublin.
1907	Wilson, Charles Pilkington, Solicitor. Lismallon, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
1887	Wilson, James Mackay, J.P., D.L. Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.
1872	Windisch, Professor Dr. Ernst, Hon. M.R.I.A. Universitats Strasse, 15, Leipzig.
1900	Wood, Herbert, B.A., M.R.I.A. 6, Clarinda-park, E., Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
1890	Woodward, Rev. Alfred Sadleir, M.A. St. Mark's Vicarage, Ballysillan, Belfast.
1890	*Woodward, Rev. George Otway, B.A. Rectory, Newcastle, Co. Down.
1887	Wright, Rev. Wm. Ball, M.A. Osboldwick Vicarage, York.

Elected	
1904	*Yentas, Miss Ada. 39, Ormond-road, Rathmines.
1907	Young, Rev. T. E., M.A. Hill View, Abbeyleix, Queen's County.
1890	YOUNGE, Miss Katharine E. Upper Oldtown, Rathdowney.
1901	Zimmer, Heinrich, D. PHIL., Professor of Celtic Philology in the University of Berlin. Halensee, Berlin, Auguste Viktoriastrasse, 3.

Total number of Fellows, . . .	198	(Life and Hon. Fellows, 62.)
„ „ Members, . . .	896	(Life Members, 49.)
Total, 1st January, 1910,	1094	

N.B.—The Fellows and Members of the Society are requested to communicate to the Honorary Secretaries, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, changes of address, or other corrections in the foregoing lists which may be needed.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH RECEIVE THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland

FOR 1909.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Antiquary (Editor of), 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Architect, The (Editor of), Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Hill, London, W.C.

Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: The Museum, Belfast.

Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society: Rev. William Bazeley, M.A.,
Librarian, The Society's Library, Eastgate, Gloucester.

British Archæological Association: Hon. Secretary, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly
London, W.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society: Rev. A. T. Edmonds,
Hon. Secretary, Great Grandsen Vicarage, Sandy.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Rev. F. G. Walker, Secretary, 21, St. Andrew-
street, Cambridge.

Cambrian Archæological Association: c/o Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.,
4, Warwick-square. London, S.W.

Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society: John Hewitt, Hon.
Librarian, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.

Det Kgl, norske Videnskabers. Selskab, Thronhjelm Norvége.

Folk Lore (Editor of), 270, Strand, London, W.C.

Glasgow Archæological Society: A. H. Charteris. 19, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: The Secretary, Royal Institution,
Colquitt-street, Liverpool.

His Majesty's Private Library: The Librarian, Buckingham Palace, London.

Irish Builder, Editor of: R. M. Butler, Esq., Dawson Chambers, Dawson-street,
Dublin.

Kent Archæological Society: The Hon. Secretary, Maidstone, Kent.

Kildare (County) Archæological Society: c/o Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, Kilkea
Castle, Mageney.

Louth (County) Archæological Society: c/o Rev. James Quinn, C.C., Cooley,
Carlingford.

National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Numismatic Society : The Secretaries, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia : Hall of the Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Palestine Exploration Fund (Secretary of), 38, Conduit-street, London, W.

Paris, Museum of St. Germain.

Royal Institute of British Architects : The Librarian, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, W.

Royal Institution of Cornwall : The Hon. Secretary, Museum, Truro, Cornwall.

Royal Irish Academy : 19, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland : The Hon. Secretary, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.

Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, 11, Rue Ravensten, Bruxelles.

Société des Bollandistes, 14, Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles.

Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord : Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London.

Society of Antiquaries of London : W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary, Burlington House, London, W.

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland : Joseph Anderson, Esq., LL.D., National Museum of Antiquities, Queen-street, Edinburgh.

Society of Architects, Staple Inn Buildings, South Holborn, London, W.

Smithsonian Institution : Washington, D. C., U.S.A., c/o Wm. Wesley, 28, Essex-street, Strand, London.

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society : H. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle, Taunton.

Stockholm, Academy of Antiquities.

Suffolk Institute of Archæology. The Librarian, Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds.

Surrey Archæological Society : Hon. Secretaries, Castle Arch, Guildford.

Sussex Archæological Society : Care of Hon. Librarian, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).

The Copyright Office, British Museum, London.

The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 64, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

The Library, Trinity College, Dublin (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).

The Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, c/o Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co., 140, Strand, London.

The Thoresby Society, 10, Park-street, Leeds.

The University Library, Cambridge (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society : The Secretary, Devizes.

Yorkshire Archæological Society : E. K. Clark, Esq., Hon. Librarian, 10, Park-street, Leeds.

GENERAL RULES

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

(As Revised at the Annual Meeting, 1898.)

OBJECTS.

1. The Society is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments and Memorials of the Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with the Antiquities, Language, and Literature of Ireland.

CONSTITUTION.

2. The Society shall consist of FELLOWS, MEMBERS, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY FELLOWS.

3. FELLOWS shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Society, each name having been previously submitted to and approved of by the Council, with the name of a Fellow or Member as proposer. Each Fellow shall pay an Entrance Fee of £2, and an Annual Subscription of £1, or a Life Composition of £14, which includes the Entrance Fee of £2.

4. MEMBERS shall be similarly elected, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, and shall pay an Entrance Fee of 10s. and an Annual Subscription of 10s., or a Life Composition of £7, which shall include the Entrance Fee of 10s.

5. ASSOCIATES may be elected by the Council, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, for any single Meeting or Excursion of the Society at a Subscription to be fixed by the Council; but they shall not vote, or be entitled to any privileges of the Society except admission to such Meeting or Excursion.

6. All Fees due on joining the Society must be paid either before, or within two months from, the date of Election. Fellows and Members failing to pay shall be reported at the next General Meeting after the expiration of this period.

7. Any Fellow who has paid his full Annual Subscription of £1 for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE FELLOW on payment of a sum of £8.

8. Any Member who has paid his full Annual Subscription of 10s. for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE MEMBER on payment of £5.

9. Any Member who has paid his Life Composition, on being advanced to the rank of Fellow, may compound by paying a sum of £7, which sum includes the Entrance Fee for Fellowship.

10. A Member paying an Annual Subscription of 10s., on being elected to Fellowship, shall pay an admission Fee of 30s., instead of the Entrance Fee of £2 provided for in Rule 3.

11. All Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on 1st day of January in each year, or on election. The Subscriptions of Fellows and Members elected at the last Meeting of any year may be placed to their credit for the following year. A List of all Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions are two years in arrear shall be read out at the Annual General Meeting, and published in the Quarterly *Journal* of the Society.

12. Fellows shall be entitled to receive the *Journal*, and all extra publications of the Society. Members shall be entitled to receive the *Journal*, and may obtain the extra publications on payment of the price fixed by the Council.

13. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to the *Journal*; and any Fellow or Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and *retains* the *Journal*, shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of 3s. for each quarterly part.

14. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at all General Meetings of the Society. Any such Fellow present at a General Meeting can call for a vote by orders, and, in that case, no resolution can be passed unless by a majority of both the Fellows and of the Members present and voting. Honorary Fellows have not the right of voting, and are not eligible for any of the Offices mentioned in Rules 15 and 16, nor can they be elected Members of Council. In cases where a ballot is called for, no Candidate for Fellowship or Membership can be admitted unless by the votes of two-thirds of the Fellows and Members present, and voting.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COUNCIL.

15. The Officers of the Society, who must be Fellows, shall consist of a Patron-in-Chief, Patrons, President, four Vice-Presidents for each Province, two General Secretaries, and a Treasurer. All Lieutenants of Counties to be *ex-officio* Patrons on election as Fellows.

16. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year. The nominations for these offices must be received at the Rooms of the Society on or before the first day of December preceding the Annual General Meeting, addressed to the Hon. General Secretaries, and endorsed "Nomination of Officers." Each Nomination Paper must be signed by seven or more Fellows or Members as proposers; and in the case of a Candidate who has not held such office before, his Nomination Paper must be accompanied by an intimation under his hand that he will serve in that office if elected. In case the number of persons so nominated shall exceed the number of vacancies, a printed Balloting Paper, containing the names of all such Candidates arranged in alphabetical order, distinguishing those recommended by the Council, shall be sent by post to every Fellow and Member whose name is on the Roll of the Society, directed to the address entered on the Roll, at least one week before the day of election. Each person voting shall mark with an asterisk the name of each Candidate for whom he, or she, votes. The Voter shall then return the Balloting Paper to the Hon. General Secretaries, on or before the day preceding the Election, in an addressed envelope, which will be supplied; sealed, and marked *Balloting Paper*, and signed outside with the name of the Voter: the Balloting Paper itself must not be signed. In case a Voter signs the Balloting Paper, or votes for more Candidates than

the number specified thereon, such vote shall be void. The Balloting Papers shall be scrutinized on the day of election by at least two Scrutineers appointed by the Council, who shall report the result at the General Meeting held on the evening of that day. The Treasurer shall furnish the Scrutineers with a List of the Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions have been paid up to the day preceding the Election, and who are consequently qualified to vote at such Election. Those Candidates who obtain the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected, subject to the provisions of Rule 17, provided that, when there appears an equality of votes for two or more Candidates, the Candidate whose name is longest on the books of the Society, shall be declared elected. The President shall be elected for a term of three years, and the same person shall not be elected for two consecutive periods. The four senior or longest elected Vice-Presidents, one in each province, shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the General Meeting at which they retire. The Council may submit to the Annual General Meeting the name of a Fellow, Hon. Fellow, of Member, who will act as Hon. President, and the Meeting may adopt the name submitted, or may elect another by a majority of votes, such Hon. President to hold office for one year, and shall not be elected for two consecutive periods.

17. The management of the business of the Society shall be entrusted to a Council of Twelve, eight of whom at least must be Fellows (exclusive of the President, Past Presidents, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary General Secretaries, and Treasurer, who shall of *ex-officio* Members of the Council). The Council shall meet on the last Tuesday of each month, or on such other days as they may deem necessary. Four Members of Council shall form a quorum. The three senior or longest elected Members of the Council shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting at which they retire. In case of a vacancy occurring for a Member of Council during the year, the Council shall at its next Meeting co-opt a Fellow or Member, to retire by rotation. A Member of Council who has failed to attend one-third of the ordinary Meetings of the Council during the year shall forfeit his seat at the next Annual General Meeting. The vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of Members of Council shall be filled up in the manner prescribed for the election of President and Vice-Presidents in Rule 16.

18. The Council may appoint Honorary Provincial Secretaries for each Province, and Honorary Local Secretaries throughout the country, whose duties shall be defined by the Council, and they shall report to the Honorary General Secretary, at least once a year, on all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, investigate Local History and Tradition, and give notice of all injury inflicted, or likely to be inflicted, on Monuments of Antiquity or Ancient Memorials of the Dead, in order that the influence of the Society may be exerted to restore or preserve them.

19. The Council may appoint Committees to take charge of particular departments of business, and shall report to the Annual General Meeting the state of the Society's Funds, and other matters which may have come before them during the preceding year. They may appoint an Hon. Curator of the Museum, and draw up such rules for its management as they may think fit. The Hon. General Secretaries may, with the approval of the Council, appoint a paid Assistant Secretary; the salary to be determined by the Council.

20. The Treasurer's Accounts shall be audited by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year, who shall present their Report at a subsequent General Meeting of the Society.

21. All property of the Society shall be vested in the Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct. The Museum of Antiquities cannot be disposed of without the sanction of the Society being first obtained.

22. For the purpose of carrying out the arrangements in regard to the Meetings and Excursions to be held in the respective Provinces, the Honorary Provincial Secretaries may be summoned to attend the Meetings of Council *ex-officio*. Honorary Secretaries of the County or Counties in which such Meetings are held shall be similarly summoned.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

23. The Society shall meet four times in each year on such days as the Council shall ascertain to be the most convenient, when Fellows and Members shall be elected, Papers on Historical and Archaeological Subjects shall be read and discussed, and Objects of Antiquarian Interest exhibited. Excursions may be arranged where practicable.

24. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in Dublin in the month of January ; one Meeting in the year shall be held in Kilkenny ; the other Meetings to be held in such places as the Council may recommend. Notice of such General Meetings shall be forwarded to each Fellow and Member. Evening Meetings for reading and discussing Papers, and making exhibits, may be held at such times as shall be arranged by the Council.

PUBLICATIONS.

25. No Paper shall be read to the Society without the permission of the Council having previously been obtained. The Council shall determine the order in which Papers shall be read, and the time to be allowed for each. All Papers listed or Communications received shall be the property of the Society. The Council shall determine whether, and to what extent any Paper or Communication shall be published.

26. All matter concerning existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from the Papers to be read and the discussions held at the Meetings of the Society.

27. The Proceedings and Papers read at the several Meetings, and where approved by the Council, shall be printed in the form of a Journal, and supplied to all Fellows and Members not in arrear. If the funds of the Society permit, extra publications may be printed and supplied to all Fellows free, and to such Members as may subscribe specially for them.

GENERAL.

28. These Rules shall not be altered or amended except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society, and after notice given at the previous General Meeting. All By-laws and Regulations dealing with the General Rules formerly made are hereby repealed.

29. The enactment of any new Rule, or the alteration or repeal of any existing one, must be in the first instance submitted to the Council ; the proposal to be signed by seven Fellows or Members, and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary. Such proposal being made, the Council shall lay same before a General Meeting, with its opinion thereon ; and such proposal shall not be ratified unless passed by a majority of the Fellows and Members present at such General Meeting subject to the provisions of Rule 14.

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.,

M. J. M'ENERY, B.A., M.R.I.A.,

Honorary General Secretaries.

6, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.

1st January, 1910.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART I., VOL. XXXIX.

Papers.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE SOCIETY ON TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1909.

BY ROBERT COCHRANE, HON. LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A.,
PRESIDENT.

THE delivery of an Inaugural Address by the incoming President of the Society is of comparatively recent origin, and has been by no means a general practice. Out of eight Presidents only four have delivered such Addresses; and I could, perhaps, claim exemption. I have, however, felt it to be a duty to take the first opportunity available to express, however inadequately, to the Fellows and Members of the Society, my high appreciation of the honour they have conferred on me in electing me to the Presidential Chair for the customary term; and I also wish to thank them, one and all, for the great kindness and consideration shown to me during the one and twenty years in which I have had the privilege of acting as Honorary General Secretary of this large and important Society. It is with considerable diffidence that I have consented to occupy the unsought position of President.

Although we have had formal Addresses from only four of our Presidents, introductory remarks have been made by the others; and I must not omit to refer to the very valuable memoir contributed by our outgoing President instead of an Address.¹

¹ "The Stone of Lugna, or Lugnaed, St. Patrick's Nephew, in the Island of Inchagoill, in Lough Corrib." (See vol. xxxvi., pp. 1-10, 1906.)

Jour. R.S.A.I. { Vol. xix., Fifth Series. }
 { Vol. xxxix., Consec. Ser. }

I may at once say that my remarks this evening are more of an informal character than a carefully prepared Address ; and they may be taken as a sort of compromise between the two methods to which I have just referred.

It may appear at first sight singular that during the sixty years of the Society's existence there have been only eight Presidents. This, however, may be accounted for by the fact that the first three were elected for life ; and they held office for a longer period than those elected since the three years' term, which is the present rule, came into operation.

It may not be without interest to many of our present members to recall to memory the names of our early Presidents ; and here I may be permitted to mention that it has been my privilege to have been connected with the work of the Society during a considerable portion of the tenure of office of our first, as well as during the whole terms of all the succeeding Presidents.

The Very Rev. Dr. Vignoles, Dean of Ossory, occupied the Presidential Chair from 1849 until his death in 1877. He contributed a paper on a Manuscript History of Ireland to the reign of Queen Elizabeth (vol. xiii., p. 370). As there is no obituary notice of the Dean in the *Journal*, and as the practice of giving the portraits of our Presidents did not then exist, we may even at this late stage repair the omission ; and I am indebted to my friend Mr. Langrishe, Vice-President, for kindly lending the photograph here reproduced.

Dean Vignoles was descended from an ancient French family, and he and his father had in succession been chaplains of the Huguenot church at Portarlinton, Queen's County. His sermons there were generally delivered in the French language. He was ordained Deacon 15th December, 1811, and was appointed to the Deanery of Ossory in the year 1843, by patent, dated June 10th ; it was understood that if the Government of the day had remained much longer in office, he would have been elevated to episcopal rank. Before he entered into the comparative retirement of a deanery in a provincial city, he was for many years well known in Dublin society as Dean of the Chapel Royal, and was the trusted and confidential friend of more than one Viceroy. Singularly endowed with shrewd common sense, a sound and acute judgment, and a well-cultivated and powerful mind, he played an important part in the affairs of this country during a period which witnessed remarkable changes. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of the Relief of the Poor. He also took an active and influential part in the establishment of the National Board of Education. His name, however, will be inseparably connected with the restoration of the ancient Cathedral of St. Canice, to which for several years he devoted himself ; and it was mainly owing to his great exertions that the improvements were carried into effect. In private life the Dean was



THE VERY REV. DR. VIGNOLES, DEAN OF OSSORY.

(First President of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, 1849-53 ; the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Association, 1853-68 ; the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, 1868-70 ; and the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland in 1870-7—now the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.)

most amiable, and gifted with a placid temper; he was kindly, courteous, and of unbounded hospitality; and his charities were munificent and unostentatious.¹ He died on 17th October, 1877, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

After the death of Dean Vignoles, His Grace the 4th Duke of Leinster was elected President, and he continued to hold the office until his lamented decease in 1887, when shortly afterwards Lord James Butler (who represented the house of Ormonde, the ancient hereditary enemies of the Geraldines) was, with characteristic impartiality, called to the Chair, which he filled until his decease on the 13th December, 1893. We have thus a period extending over forty-four years, during which the Society had only the three Presidents already named.

Charles William Fitz Gerald, 4th Duke of Leinster, Premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland, was born in Dublin, 30th March, 1819, being the eldest son of Augustus Frederick, the 3rd Duke, and his wife, Lady Charlotte Stanhope, third and youngest daughter of Charles, 3rd Earl of Harrington. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 19th October, 1837; graduated B.A. in 1840, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. In 1841 he was appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, and in 1870 Chancellor of the Queen's University. He served as High Sheriff of the County Kildare in 1843; was one of the Members

¹ I am indebted to Mr. J. J. Lalor, editor and proprietor of the *Kilkenny Moderator*, for a copy of an extended obituary notice of the late Dean Vignoles, which appeared in that paper on 20th October, 1877; and from the next issue (24th October) the following extract is taken:—

"The late Dean of Ossory was descended from an old and, it may be added, noble French family. In fact, one of his ancestors was the brave and celebrated Estienne de Vignoles, surnamed 'La Hire,' distinguished in the fifteenth century, chiefly in connexion with the story of Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans; and from him descended the Marquis of Vignoles, Captain of the Cent Gardes of Henri IV. The Dean's father, John Vignoles, formerly Major in the 39th Regt., was present at the siege of Gibraltar, having left the army and taken Holy Orders. His grandfather, Col. Jacques Louis Vignoles, came to England with William III, and settled in Portarlington. The above, with other facts in the history of the family, may be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. Down to the date of his appointment to the Deanery of Ossory by Earl de Grey, he was Rector of Newtown, in the diocese of Meath, as well as Dean of the Chapel Royal. In his library the late Dean possessed many valuable old books and mss.; and it is an interesting circumstance that his name is mentioned by the late Lord Macaulay in the *History of England*, in connexion with one of these mss. In vol. v., chap. xiv., p. 36 (ed. 1858), after giving an account of the raising of the four regiments of French refugees in the year 1689, chiefly through the instrumentality of the aged Marquis of Ruigny, Lord Macaulay says in a note: 'There is some interesting information about Ruigny and about the Huguenot regiments in a narrative written by a French refugee of the name of Dumont. This narrative, which is in manuscript, and which I shall occasionally quote as the Dumont MS., was kindly lent to me by Dr. Vignoles, Dean of Ossory.' This valuable ms., styled by Macaulay, in one of the very interesting letters which the Dean received from him, a 'treasure which no cost could replace,' he afterwards presented to the Royal Irish Academy." (It has since been printed, and is noticed in the "National MSS. of Ireland.")

A notice of the Dean and his family appears in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 1st Series, vol. vi., p. 336 (1858).

of Parliament for that county from 1847 to 1852, and in 1849 was appointed Colonel of the Kildare Rifles Militia, afterwards the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. In 1844 he was admitted a Member of the Royal Irish Academy. For many years he was a Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society, and became President in 1874. He also filled the office of President of the Royal Agricultural Society; he was a Vice-President of the Royal Horticultural Society, and of the Irish Institution, founded in 1853, for the promotion of Art by the formation of a permanent exhibition in Dublin, and eventually of an Irish National Gallery. There was previously a Royal Irish Institution (an offshoot of the British Institution) founded in Dublin in 1813, that held several exhibitions, principally of old masters. At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Dublin in 1857, he acted as one of the Vice-Presidents. Of the Irish Archæological Society, founded in 1840, he was for several years a Member of the Council, and subsequently a Vice-President, and was also Vice-President of the Irish Celtic Society, founded in 1845. These two Societies were amalgamated in 1854 as the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, when he continued a Vice-President, becoming President after the death of his father. He was also a Vice-President, during its brief existence, of St. Patrick's Society for the study of Ecclesiology, founded in 1850. During his father's lifetime he was called to the House of Lords, being created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Kildare, 3rd May, 1870. On the completion of the restoration of Kilkea Castle, in 1852, Lord Kildare resided there till the death of his father in 1874, when he removed to Carton.

His great literary work was his history of the Kildare Fitz Gerald's, entitled *The Earls of Kildare and their Ancestors*, which was brought down to 1804. The first volume was published in 1857, the second in 1862, and the third volume in 1872.

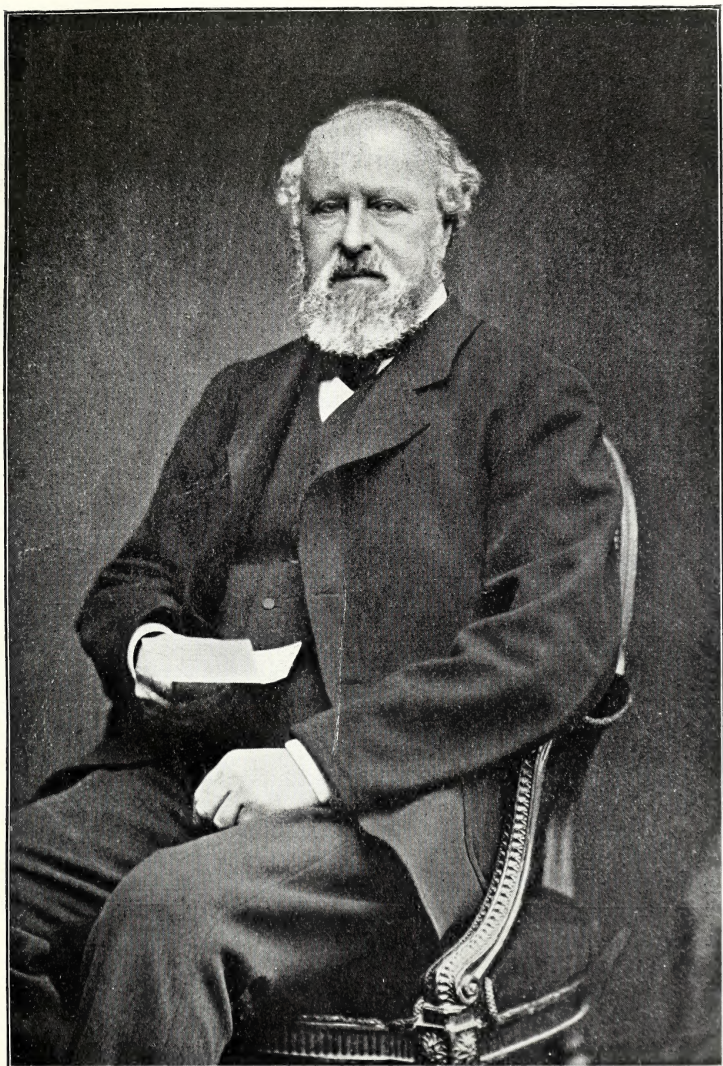
He also wrote a work called *Castles and Residences of the Dukes of Leinster*, which contained historical notes on Carton, Maynooth, Kildare, Rathangan, Kilkea, Castledermot, Woodstock, and Athy, in the County Kildare; and Croom, in the County Limerick.

The photograph from which the accompanying portrait has been prepared was taken 18th April, 1874.

He succeeded to the Dukedom of Leinster, and the other hereditary titles of the family on the death of his father, 10th October, 1874. In 1879, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

At a meeting of the Society, held in Leinster House, Dublin, 2nd April, 1885, at which he presided, it was decided to present an address of welcome from the Society to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Dublin; and the presentation was entrusted to His Grace.

He married, 13th October, 1847, Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, third



THE MARQUESS OF KILDARE, AFTERWARDS 4TH DUKE OF LEINSTER.

(President of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, 1877-1887,¹
now the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.)

daughter of George, 2nd Duke of Sutherland, by whom he had fifteen children, eight sons and seven daughters; of whom seven sons and four daughters survived him. His death occurred at Carton on the 10th February, 1887. Though of considerable scholastic attainments and possessing a highly cultivated intellect, he was of a retiring disposition, but, while not seeking prominence, he was always at the post of duty. He had the best interests of his country at heart, and did much for the advancement of this Society. His many good works were done in so quiet and unostentatious a manner that only those who actually benefited by them were aware of his unbounded generosity.¹

Lord James Wandesforde Butler, the third President of the Society, was one of the original members, having, with his brother, the Marquess of Ormonde, joined in 1849, the year of its formation. He was son of James, the 19th Earl and 1st Marquess of Ormonde, and was born on the 18th of May, 1815. He married Lady Rachel E. Russell, daughter of the 6th Duke of Bedford, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He was a Captain in the 7th Regiment of Foot from 1842 to 1846, and acted as A.D.C. to Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1852, and was State Steward to the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant in 1867-8. His eldest son, James Francis, was page to His Majesty King Edward VII, when as Prince of Wales he was installed a Knight of St. Patrick.

Lord James Butler spent his earliest years at Kilkenny Castle, and was well known in the city and county, where his kind and sympathetic disposition made him a favourite. On one occasion he contested the representation of Kilkenny County. He resided for many years in Dublin, where he took an active part in public affairs and in the promotion of objects of material benefit to the country, especially those of a philanthropic character, irrespective of creed distinctions.

His tastes were refined and cultivated by reading and travel, especially in antiquarian and artistic matters. His extensive collections at his Rutland Square residence were dispersed after his death. He died on the 13th December, 1893, at his marine residence, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford, which he had purchased a few years previously from the Right Hon. Henry Bruen.

During the seven years that he occupied the Presidential Chair, Lord James devoted considerable time to the work of the Society, and frequently attended council meetings as well as the general meetings of the Society.²

He attended the meetings and excursions held in Limerick, July, 1889, the summer meeting and excursion at Athlone, 1890, and presided

¹ His grandson, the present Duke, was elected a Fellow of the Society last year, thus connecting three generations of this illustrious family with the Society. The third generation of the Royal Family of England has been represented among the paying Members and Fellows.

² The first time Lord James Butler acted as President was at the meeting held in Kilkenny on 4th April, 1888, on which occasion I was requested to become Hon. Treasurer, having been previously Auditor, and, for many years, an Hon. Local

at the joint meeting and excursion of this Society and the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Killarney in August, 1891; the latter body visiting Ireland in response to an invitation from our Society.

A portrait of Lord James Butler appeared as a frontispiece to vol. *xxi.*, for the years 1890-1; but as it was not accompanied by any biographical notes, I have ventured, in part, to supply the omission.¹

In 1890 new rules for the better government of the Society under its present title were approved of by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. These rules were afterwards revised; and amongst other amendments introduced was one making the office of President tenable for only three years.

In 1894 the first election under the new rules took place, when more than one candidate was nominated; and the ballot taken resulted in the election of Sir Thomas Drew by a majority of votes. He held office during the three years 1894-6.² This was the only contested election for the Presidential Chair we have as yet to record. The next President was O'Connor Don,³ 1897-9, the representative of the ancient royal race of the O'Conors; and it was during his presidency that our Jubilee was celebrated by a Banquet held in Dublin.

Professor Edward Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D., and Mr. John Ribton Garstin, D.L., F.S.A., followed O'Connor Don;⁴ and, on their election, each gave a very interesting résumé of the salient points of archaeological subjects then engaging attention. Our outgoing President, Dr. Joyce, whose remarkable energy is happily centred on work of a nature most important to the country, gave us, instead of an Address, the Paper already mentioned, the subject of which had occupied his attention in

Secretary; and at the next meeting of the Society in August of that year I was requested to undertake the duties of Hon. General Secretary as well as Treasurer, "thus uniting these offices as heretofore."

¹ C. W. Walton, of Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W., has published a lithographic portrait of Lord James Butler.

² Sir Thomas Drew's portrait appeared in vol. *xxx.* (1900). He delivered his Presidential Address at a General Meeting of the Society held in Kilkenny 14th May, 1894. (See vol. *xxiv.*, p. 179, of the Society's *Journal*.)

³ His portrait appeared in vol. *xxix.* (1899), and an obituary notice in vol. *xxxvii.* (1907), p. 102. He mentioned to me that he had for some time previously been looking carefully into the matter of his style and address; and he found that the use of the prefix 'The' to his name was of comparatively recent origin, and that his proper style was O'Connor Don, without prefix of any kind. His views on this subject corresponded exactly with those of O'Donovan of Lissard, one of our former Vice-Presidents for Munster, who deprecated the use of the prefix, as his surname only was the proper style for the head of the O'Donovans of his "Nation"; and he did not approve of what he called the modern practice of using the word "The" before the name, which, he said, was simply tautology. Both O'Connor Don and O'Donovan of Lissard arrived at the same conclusion quite independently.

The views of these representative men, the heads of two of our most ancient families, are, no doubt, of sufficient interest to account for mention here. There are other families who probably prefer the prefix; and it may be left for each one to decide the practice in each particular case in the same way that methods of pronouncing surnames are usually settled by their respective owners.

⁴ Dr. Wright's portrait appeared in vol. *xxxii.* (1902); Mr. Garstin's in vol. *xxxiv.* (1904); and Dr. Joyce's in vol. *xxxviii.* (1908) of the Society's *Journal*.

connexion with his literary work, and thus prevented a break in the course of his engrossing studies.

I will now confine my remarks to one or two matters of some interest to antiquaries at the present moment, and briefly consider the circumstances under which our Society came into existence, and its objects. It would require a separate paper to deal fully with its history since its foundation, the work it has achieved, or to make adequate mention of the names of the many workers who have helped to raise it to the pre-eminent position to which it has attained among the numerous similar societies founded in its decade.

Some of our present members recollect our first Honorary General Secretary, the late Rev. James Graves, who was the founder of the original Society in 1849; but not many have given a thought to the causes then operating, which produced the interest taken in archæological work at that particular period, and made the launching of this and other societies, by him, and by men like him, in Kilkenny and elsewhere, practicable.

We read in the *Ancient Annals* of an early society for the study of antiquities, which is said to have existed in Ireland; and there seems to have been at all times a tendency on the part of Irishmen to pay great attention to genealogies and the history of past ages. Indeed, our ancient historians always seemed bound to commence their story with the Flood, and some went beyond it. It has, however, remained for the last century to evolve a systematic study of archæology, and place it in the rank of a science. Before considering the local circumstances and origin of our Society, it is desirable to see what had taken place elsewhere.

As far back as A.D. 1572, a Society and College for the study of Antiquities and History, was formed, which was the beginning of the present Society of Antiquaries of London; and for this latter a charter of incorporation was obtained in 1753. It is now admittedly the premier institution for the study of antiquities in existence; and in these days of a multiplication of Archæological Societies, it must be a source of gratification to all engaged in archæological work to witness the high position which the Society of Antiquaries of London holds amongst similar institutions, and to observe that archæology is as well represented as any of the scientific studies or learned professions.

The Royal Society established in 1662 embraced the whole range of mathematical and physical science; and it continued for more than a century to be the only body devoted to the pursuit of such a widely increasing field.¹ It was found that its general scheme was too comprehensive; and other Societies, each taking a particular branch of

¹ Several schemes were proposed to amalgamate the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries of London into one body, but fortunately the attempts were frustrated.

science in which to specialize, were formed from the parent stem with satisfactory results.¹

In a somewhat different manner it was deemed necessary, owing to the exclusiveness of the Society of Antiquaries (the number being strictly limited, and the entrance fee and subscription necessarily very high), to found the British Archæological Association in 1843, which served to take in such archæologists as could not find entrance to the older Society. In the same year, owing to the existence of divergent views on the working of the new Association, another Society was formed called the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, whose first adherents were the seceders from the new Association. Both these bodies are still vigorous, and an admirable Journal is published by each.²

In Ireland a period of great activity in archæological work had already set in. The Irish Archæological Society was founded on St. Patrick's Day in 1840. In that year was commenced the work of translating and editing the ancient mss. relating to the country, and for many years it produced the valuable works with which everyone interested in Irish Archæology is acquainted. Such was the enthusiasm which prevailed at the time that, in 1847, another Society with similar aims, under the name of the Celtic Society, or the Irish Historical and Literary Association, was founded; and later the two Societies became amalgamated, with the title of the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society. About this time the Ossianic Society was instituted for the study of Gaelic poetry in particular, and its seven publications did much to popularize the romantic literature of Ireland.

The revival of the study spread through the country; and local Societies were formed, such as the Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architecture Society in 1842, the title of which was changed to Down and Connor and Dromore Harris Society. This Society did not

The inclusion of the study of Archæology within the domain of a Society devoted to Mathematical Science is not one to be recommended unless under very special circumstances, such as where the support afforded to either would not be sufficient to enable two independent societies to exist.

¹ Of the societies thus formed may be noted—the Geological Society (1807); the Linnean Society (1788); Animal Chemistry Society; the Geographical (1830); Statistical, Mathematical, and Entomological (1833) Societies.

² Of the other societies formed about this time, the most important is the Cambrian Archæological Association, founded in 1846. The Rev. James Graves attended some of their annual meetings, and followed the working and publications of the C. A. A. in many particulars. Viscount Adare, then M.P. for Glamorganshire, was President for the year 1849, and was again elected President in 1869, when he had become 3rd Earl of Dunraven, on both of which occasions he delivered an inaugural address. Of the local societies may be mentioned—the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society, 1845; Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, 1839; Oxfordshire Archæological Society, 1852; Architectural and Archæological Society for the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham, 1844; Essex Archæological Society, 1852; Kent Archæological Society, 1859; Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, 1855; Somersetshire Archæological Society, 1849; Suffolk Institute of Archæology, 1848; Wiltshire Archæological Society, 1853; Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society, 1854.

confine itself to the united diocese from which it took the first name, for in 1844, amongst the papers issued by it is a description of Killaloe Cathedral, with carefully prepared architectural drawings, including a view of the beautiful Romanesque doorway, traditionally associated with the name of Brian Boromhe, in the southern wall of the building near the west end.

The wave of enthusiasm brought into existence a great many other Societies too numerous to mention; but the name of the Munster School of Archæology may be recalled in passing—a band of workers of whom John Windele was the moving spirit. The painstaking and accurate work of the late Bishop Reeves in Ulster also did much to raise the standard of antiquarian work in Ireland.

Time will not permit me to dwell on the causes which led up to this revival; but one of the chief factors in the very general interest taken in the relics and history of past times was the Romantic movement in literature towards the end of the eighteenth century, which showed itself in Scotland in the works of Macpherson and Burns. Its great inspiring spirit was Walter Scott, whose fascinating volumes came for many years unceasingly from his pen, and continued until shortly before his death in 1832. His *Border Minstrelsy* and works of fiction surprised and delighted an exceptionally large class of readers, and cast a glamour over past times. To him may be attributed the recognition of the kilt as a national costume in Scotland. Up to his time it had been the garb of peasants in remote districts, which their poverty and not their will compelled them to wear; and it had been in general use in parts of Ireland, to which country it belonged as much as to Scotland. It has been said that the writings of Scott made Scotland a nation; but to whatever extent that may be true, they created a desire to know more of the history of the past; and the weapons and relics which had been put away in the lumber-room as despised and unfashionable were brought out with pride in their possession, furbished for the trophy in the hall, and regarded as some of the most precious relics of family inheritance. The spirit of Scott's writings pervaded the whole country, and may be said to have created the sentiment, and stimulated the public interest, that were chiefly instrumental in the formation of the numerous Societies for the study of antiquities that arose simultaneously, as if by magic, all over the United Kingdom.

The fresh movement introduced a new spirit of inquiry. Previously, all antiquarian discussions, and the elucidation of the problems connected with them, had been based on such limited historical records as came within purview, not excluding tradition; and too frequently preconceived ideas prevailed.¹ It was then not unusual to find antiquaries forming a

¹ In one of the earliest of Scott's novels, *The Antiquary* (1816), he holds up to ridicule those ignorant so-called antiquaries whose vagaries have done so much to bring the study into disrepute. Scott himself was an antiquary of no mean order. His *Border Antiquities* is a most interesting work.

theory, and afterwards attempting to collect such facts as would tend to support it, disregarding everything found to militate against its adoption. This tended to bring the study into disrepute. The new archaeology reversed this process, and proceeded to make deductions from a study and comparison of examples, for which the formation of collections of antiquities in museums afforded an extended field of observation.

The study of antiquities advanced rapidly from the merely speculative stage to take rank as an inductive science; and of those who contributed to this result, the name and work of that renowned antiquary, Christian Thomson, should take first place; a result of his labours was the formation in 1833 of the National Museum at Copenhagen. In it he adopted the classification of objects under the name of the Three Ages: the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages—a classification, though subject to much criticism, which still holds good.

It was in accordance with the arrangement adopted in this great collection that Dr. Petrie commenced a catalogue of his own Museum in Dublin. That remarkable antiquary had become a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1828, when the Academy possessed a small collection of weapons and implements presented to it by the King of Denmark. Petrie undertook the arrangement of this collection, which was augmented in 1837. Afterwards the valuable collection of the then Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was commenced in 1832, was acquired by the Academy at a cost of £1000. Numerous valuable objects were presented and acquired, until, in 1858, Petrie was commissioned to prepare a catalogue, which, however, he did not complete. The Academy afterwards had one made by Sir William Wilde, the first part of which, descriptive of the antiquities of stone, earthen and vegetable materials, was printed in 1857, in time for the meeting of the British Association held that year in Dublin. It was followed in 1861 by a second volume, comprising the animal materials and bronze antiquities; and in 1862 the scheme was extended by the issue of the important catalogue of gold ornaments. This work is justly prized by antiquaries, though its value as a guide has been lessened by the removal of the objects from the position which they occupied in the Academy House, when described, to their new quarters in the National Museum. This collection, of which it may be said Petrie was the founder, supplemented as it has since been, now forms one of the most valuable collections of its class in Europe.

The Ordnance Survey of Ireland, which was commenced in the year 1826, afterwards gave a considerable impetus to archaeological work in Ireland. It had attached to it an Antiquarian Department in charge of Dr. Petrie, with a staff of assistants, amongst whom were such men as O'Donovan, O'Curry, Du Noyer, and Wakeman. It was intended to accompany the maps with a memoir, a section of which was to be devoted to the description of the Pagan antiquities, ecclesiastical and military remains, with investigations as to the original names of the



THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, B.A.

(Hon. General Secretary, 1849-1886; Hon. Treasurer, 1859-1886.)

townlands, parishes, and baronies, and their derivations. The first and only volume, produced in 1837, related to the portion of the county of Londonderry in the parish of Templemore; and though material in abundance had been accumulated in almost every county in Ireland, no further publication was made, owing, it was believed, to difficulties which had arisen as to cost; and immediately afterwards, the staff which Petrie had formed were discharged. The papers dealing with the antiquities in county Meath, prepared by Petrie for a memoir of that county, include his essay on the *Antiquities of Tara*, which was afterwards published in the *Transactions of the R.I.A.* His most important antiquarian work was *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, read before the Academy in 1833, but not published until 1845.

The influences now at work showed themselves in other departments of Archæology. Augustine Welby Pugin, the well-known architect, author, and ecclesiologist, published, in the year 1836, his first work entitled, *A Parallel between the Architecture of the Fifteenth and the Nineteenth Centuries*. Classical Architecture then held the field, but his work helped towards the revival of Gothic Architecture, with a decided reaction in its favour, which had been much aided by the previous publication in 1821-8 of the works of the elder Pugin, who died in 1832.

The study of ecclesiology may be said to date from the advent of the Pugins; about this time works of a similar nature appeared, and the study of church architecture led to the formation of such societies as the Down and Connor and Dromore Architectural Society, which was based on the lines of the Camden Society of Cambridge. The St. Patrick's Society for the Study of Ecclesiology followed in Ireland, and published several excellent papers. As might be expected clerics took the lead in these fields, because they were more immediately interested, and it is, therefore, not surprising to find that our first President and first Secretary were clergymen.

The foregoing is a brief outline and, consequently, an inadequate review of the conditions which existed at the time of the establishment of our own Society when it was founded in 1849 by the late Rev. James Graves, who was its first Honorary Secretary, and who continued so until the time of his death in 1886—a period of thirty-seven years. It will be seen that the time for the formation of such a Society was appropriate; the psychological moment had arrived—only the man was wanting, but not for long, and when he arrived both the man and the place were singularly suitable. As to the place, Kilkenny had for many years been an important provincial literary centre; its principal educational establishment—Kilkenny College—had produced many men of note; it was a cathedral city, a town with a history, where every stone could tell its story. Its castle, too, whose owners were so much

identified with the history of Ireland, was the repository of priceless volumes of mss., practically unopened. These were favourable circumstances for time and place, but the man—the most important factor—seemed to have been specially born for the occasion. Kilkenny is named after its patron saint—St. Canice; and it was on St. Canice's Day, 11th October, 1815, that James Graves was born. The first volume of the Society's *Journal* gives an account of the meeting at which it was decided to organize an Archæological Society, then confined to the county and city of Kilkenny. A biographical notice of James Graves, by the late Dr. Arthur Wynne Foot, appeared in vol. xviii., p. 28, of our *Journal*, and it is unnecessary to enter into any details of his life's work, except to say that as no portrait of him has yet appeared, I have, with very considerable difficulty, obtained a copy of his photograph,¹ which is now published in the *Journal*, together with the portraits of our two first Presidents. The portraits of our other six Presidents have already appeared.

Although we are in some respects in advance of Great Britain as regards legislation, and in the experience necessary for the care and preservation of our ancient ruins, we are by no means satisfied that all has been accomplished that is requisite. We hear, indeed, occasionally that everything has been done that is necessary—that all our principal monuments have been repaired, and but little remains to be undertaken. The true state of the case, from an archæological point of view, is that the position is anything but satisfactory. There are still many hundreds of structures well worthy of preservation as yet totally uncared for, and some in danger of impending destruction. The clause in the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, has, like the similar clause in the English Act of 1900, not been a success; nor has much material benefit as yet arisen from the operation of the Land Law (Ireland) Act of 1903 so far as it relates to Antiquities.

¹ A brief notice of his life and labours in the cause of Irish Archæology, by the late James G. Robertson, *Fellow*, has also appeared in vol. xvii., pp. 467-9 (1885-6). Associated with James Graves in his earlier years of antiquarian work was his relative, the late John G. Augustus Prim, editor and proprietor of the *Kilkenny Moderator*, a bi-weekly journal, conducted with great ability, in which many of James Graves's earlier papers appeared. Mr. Prim acted with him as joint Honorary Secretary of the Society, under its different titles, until the year 1875. Graves and Prim jointly brought out a quarto volume on *The History, Architecture, and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Kilkenny* in 1857, while James Graves was still a curate in the cathedral under Dean Vignoles. In 1863, he was presented to the living of Inisnag, about eight miles from Kilkenny, in which he laboured until his death, 20th March, 1886. He edited, in 1887, in the Rolls Series, *A Roll of the Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland for a portion of the 16th year of the Reign of Richard II., A.D. 1392-3*. A few years before his death a Government pension of £100 per annum was awarded to him. In addition to the two Memoirs in the *Journal* of the Society, already mentioned, a notice of his life appears in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (London, 1890), from the pen of the late Sir John Gilbert, *Hon. Fellow*.

The clause in the Act of 1898 which confers powers on County Councils to take charge of any ancient structure for preservation was gladly welcomed at the time, and most of the counties evinced a desire to put the provisions of the Act in operation; but an unfortunate misconception occurred at the outset in the interpretation of the clause, which, perhaps owing to some ambiguity, was taken as conferring no powers on County Councils to raise and expend money on the monuments. With the prospect of a surcharge before them the local bodies were compelled to forego their desire to take charge of these monuments under the Act, though at the time desirous of doing so. In this way local effort was paralysed for some years, until in County Galway a few men with enlightened minds, including the chairman of the County Council, Mr. Joseph A. Glynn, M.A., pressed the matter, and steps were taken in the expenditure of small sums on ancient ruins in Tuam and elsewhere in that county; but the County of Louth was the first to obtain an official recognition of their legal powers through Mr. Joseph T. Dolan, M.A., County Councillor, Chairman of the Archaeological Society of that county. In October, 1904, the Local Government Board wrote to Mr. Dolan to the effect that, on reconsidering the matter, they had come to the conclusion that the County Council had power to incur the expense of preserving such monuments as they desired to have vested in them for preservation. A month previously he had been informed that County Councils had no such power.¹

Much good might have been effected during the first six years after the passing of the Act if its operation had not been retarded in this manner. The keen spirit had been strangled, and the local taxation had in the meantime increased beyond all expectation. Quite recently the County Council of Kerry passed a resolution (19th November, 1908) to the effect that they would not take advantage of their powers, and declined to take charge of any ancient monument in that county. Although some counties, such as Antrim and Down, have decided to take over a few minor structures, the majority of the local bodies are now apathetic. The Cork County Council passed a resolution in 1905 to

¹ By the courtesy of Mr. Dolan we are enabled to give this letter; and as other County Councils may still be doubtful of their power to expend money for such a purpose, it deserves some publicity. It is dated 22nd October, 1904, and reads as follows:—

“I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge receipt of your further letter of 4th instant relative to the preservation of ancient monuments in County Louth, and I am to state that the Board, on reconsidering the matter, have taken the opinion of their legal adviser, who advises that section 19 (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, read with section 1 of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act (Ireland), 1892, and section 2 of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, gives the County Council power, by necessary implication, to incur the expenses involved in doing what those provisions authorize and require the Council to do, and to raise and defray those expenses by means of the poor rate, which is the ordinary mode in which County Councils obtain money for their expenses.”

the effect that they would take charge of any ancient monument offered to them.¹

The Irish Land Act of 1903² provides that where on any lands about to be sold there is any ancient monument which in the opinion of the Land Commission is a matter of public interest, they may make an order vesting the monument in the Board of Works; and if that body decline the vesting, an order may be made vesting the structure in the County Council.³ A difficulty has arisen in this procedure, inasmuch as when it happens that the structure is not of sufficient national importance to warrant the Board of Works spending money on it, when it comes to be offered to the County Council, though it may be of great local interest, the fact that it has been declined by the former body influences opinion prejudicially against its acceptance by the County Council. It is described locally as having been "condemned" by the Board of Works, and, therefore, as one which should not be taken over, with the result that the proprietor into whose hands the monument falls proceeds to demolish it as far as lies in his power. It sometimes happens that the superstitious dread of evil resulting to persons injuring structures of the pagan class prevents immediate interference, but this feeling is rapidly dying out in most counties.

It must be evident to all that it is desirable to arrive at a correct understanding as to the class of monuments which each authority should take charge of. The case does not appear to me to present any insuper-

¹ Since the date of this Address, a prominent county Cork archæologist writes to say that the County Council there have done nothing beyond passing the resolution, and mentions the recent destruction of Castle Inch, near Cork, which he heard of by accident. He deplores the apathy of the clergy, District Councillors, and the general public. I fear the owners are the persons most to blame. The local societies are doing much to remedy this state of affairs. The last Report of the Estates Commissioners shows that two structures have been offered to, and accepted, by the County Council, for vesting and preservation.

² The last published Report of the Estates Commissioners states, with reference to the "Reservation" of Ancient Monuments, that "In the case of twenty-one ancient or medieval monuments situate on estates being sold under the Act, the Commissioners of Public Works, or the Councils of the following counties, have intimated their willingness to have the monuments vested in them under section 14:—*i.e.* Commissioners of Public Works, 4 (in one of these cases, on the tenant giving an undertaking to keep the monument in repair, it was vested in him along with the holding); Cork, 2; Down, 3; Kildare, 2; King's County, 2; Queen's County, 1; Tipperary, 1; Tyrone, 1; Waterford, 1; Westmeath, 3; Wexford, 1." Two important structures, *viz.* Timoleague Castle, county Cork, and Drumbo Round Tower, county Down, were offered to the Board of Works, and accepted by that body, but the Estates Commissioners afterwards withdrew the offer, and they remain in local hands. The following additional monuments have since been accepted by the Antrim County Council:—Dungall Fort, five miles from Ballymena, on the road to Clogh; Dunfane Moat, one mile from Ballymena, on Cushendall Road; McQuillan's Castle, one mile from Ballymena, on road to Clogh. To be considered by County Council on 2nd February, 1909:—Holed Stone, townland of Hole-stone near Ballyclare. A Standing Stone on Sanderson's farm, same townland.

³ See Report on the vesting and preservation of Ancient Monuments in the Annual Report of the Council for 1903, *Journal*, vol. xxxiv., p. 91. Vol. xxiii., 1892, p. 411, contains copies of the Acts of 1882 and 1892.

able difficulty if approached with a desire to meet and overcome it, and I hope to make a suggestion how to do so later.

Royal Commissions seem to flourish of late years, involving almost every interest in the country. It is not surprising that, owing to the greatly increased attention given by the general public, as well as by the Archæological Societies, our ancient monuments and antiquities have been found worthy of this honour; but past experience in other directions tends to show that the ultimate results of such Commissions have seldom been altogether satisfactory.

The Scottish Members of Parliament found no difficulty in getting a Commission last year to report on their monuments, and to compile a list of those prior to the Union that ought to be preserved; and in this connexion it may not be inappropriate to quote from a recent paper by Sir John Stirling Maxwell, an active and enthusiastic antiquary, entitled, *A Reasonable Policy for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings*, in which he speaks of the probable effect of the Commission presided over by his relative, the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. He is reported to have said: "The duty of the Commission was limited to compiling a list of monuments prior to the Union which ought to be preserved. When the list was completed in ten or twenty years hence, it would be a formidable document, difficult to deal with, because it would probably frighten everybody, and paralyze the Treasury. Meanwhile the scheduled buildings would enjoy no more protection than at present. He still hoped the Secretary for Scotland would initiate a practical policy without waiting for the full report of the Commission. Ours was the only civilized country in which the State made no effort to protect ancient buildings. Legislation was not likely to effect much while it lacked compulsion or money."

He referred to the necessity for making a classification of buildings into two groups, as (a) National Monuments, and (b) County Monuments; and said that this difficulty was no reason for leaving the whole series without protection. He also expressed the opinion that it was a mistake to attempt to complete a list of monuments without knowing how it was to be dealt with.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to refer to the circumstances which led up to the granting of a similar Royal Commission for England. The fact that such a Commission had been formed for Scotland and Wales was, no doubt, in the estimation of some a sufficient reason for asking for it. It suited well to grant it, as for the time it shelved the difficulty between the Archæological Societies and the Government. A leading English archæologist, and one much interested in the work of the Commission, says that, though great things were expected at first, he does not expect much good will result; as from the magnitude of the task, the length of time that will elapse before any complete report could be issued, and

the doubtful nature of the resulting legislation, it may not be so advantageous, and if it should be made a further reason for not giving effect to the provisions of the existing Acts, the result would be positively disastrous.

The question may be asked, Why should there not be a Commission for Ireland as well? The question is an important one; and it requires more than an off-hand reply. We should carefully consider all the circumstances; and in the first place it is necessary briefly to review how we stand in this country at the present time, both as regards legislation and the outcome of it.

The preservation of ancient and medieval monuments and structures in Ireland is entrusted principally to the Commissioners of Public Works, and in a minor degree to the local County Councils.

As to the Board of Works, their powers fall under two heads—First, certain monuments and buildings are vested in them, and are their property under the provisions of the Irish Church Act of 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 42, s. 25), the Act by which the Church of Ireland was disestablished. It included a provision for vesting in the Board old and ruined churches, and other ecclesiastical buildings no longer required for public worship. Secondly, under the Acts of 1882 and 1892, the Board have power over certain others which are the property of private persons, of repairing and protecting them, and of prosecuting any person who damages them. These structures still remain the property of the owner who vests them, the Board acting as guardians only; and the public have no more rights in connexion with them after the vesting than they had before.

The total number of buildings and groups of buildings scheduled and vested under these Acts is 209, comprising about 500 separate structures. The number of these buildings or groups of buildings vested under the Church Act was 139.

The Ancient Monument Act of 1882 (45 & 46 Vict., c. 73), which applies to the whole of the United Kingdom, gives to the Board, and to the similar Government Department for England and Scotland, the power to become guardians of certain monuments named in the Act, and of any similar ones which the owners are willing to entrust to them, and also power to purchase similar monuments and to accept bequests of them.

The Act of 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 46) extends these powers to any ancient or medieval structure, erection, or mound, or any remains thereof, which the Board considers worthy of care on account of its historic, traditional, or artistic interest. The list at present includes most of the medieval structures of importance in Ireland, and a considerable number of the most interesting prehistoric monuments. The Irish Land Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII., c. 37), the provisions of which have been already referred to, will probably cause many monuments not at present vested to be transferred.

The funds at the disposal of the Board of Works for the maintenance of these monuments consist of the balance of a sum provided in the Act of 1869, the annual interest on which amounts to about £873, and is applied to their preservation. The expense of providing for the other buildings under the Acts of 1882 and 1892 is met by a Parliamentary vote, which for the present year (1908-9) amounts to £401.

Every year, a list of the structures repaired, and the amount of money spent on each, is printed in the Board's Annual Report to the Treasury; and one or more of the larger structures operated on are described and illustrated in some detail. These reports are available to the public at a trifling cost, the past year's being obtainable for one shilling; and in this way the whole scheme of work under the Acts, as carried out by the Board, is made known to any person desiring information on the subject.

Reprints of portions of these reports have been made for Holy-cross Abbey and the ruins of Clonmacnois. They can be had at the buildings for a nominal sum. The ruins of the Rock of Cashel, the Grinian of Aileach, and Grey Abbey Cistercian house, have been illustrated in the Report for 1907-8, reprints of which are being made for the use of visitors at the buildings.

This brief outline is probably a sufficient reminder as to how we stand with reference to the legislation on the subject, and its practical working. It will be seen that the legislation for the protection of ancient monuments is practically the same for the rest of the United Kingdom as it is for Ireland, the Act of 1882 being common to all, with the English Act of 1900 corresponding to our Act of 1892, and the clause in the Local Government Act of 1898. We have, it is true, the Irish Church Act of 1869; but in all other respects the legislation is the same all round, the real difference being in the amount of money voted for each country. The sum from the Irish Church Fund is not a Parliamentary vote. Compared with £401 voted for Ireland, in the Estimates of 1908-9 we find the amount for England, £11,275, and Scotland £2,935, which does not include a sum of £950 for the cost for that year of the Scottish Commission, and as yet no money appears in the votes for the English and Welsh Commissions.¹

It seems strange that, in view of the above figures, archæologists across the Channel are inclined to say the Act there is a "dead letter"; it is true some of the money voted is spent in structures still

¹ The provision as it appears in the Estimates is as follows:—

"Maintenance and protection of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain (45 & 46 Vict., c. 75, and 63 & 64 Vict., c. 34), and of Historic Buildings, including salary of Curator of Tower Armouries, £200; and pay of police, wages and uniform of warders—

" England,	.	.	.	£11,275	} Total, £14,210."
" Scotland,	.	.	.	2,935	

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in occupation—a practice not attempted in Ireland, as all our ruins are what are termed “dead” or unoccupied, as opposed to “living” or occupied structures.

One of my numerous antiquarian correspondents in a letter last year says: “With regard to the Ancient Monuments Act, it is a dead letter here in England, because—(1) there is no encouragement or disposition on the part of landowners to avail themselves of its provisions; (2) absolutely no desire on the part of the present and past Governments to apply it; (3) indifference generally.” I think the latter explains the whole position.

Turning again to Scotland for a moment. In a presidential address to the Glasgow Archæological Society, Mr. David Murray, LL.D., F.S.A. (who, it will be remembered, accompanied the Members of our Society in the cruise around the Irish coast in 1897), said: “The Government have made the Act inoperative by steadily declining to accept further monuments even when offered to them.” Sir John Franks, President of the Society of Antiquaries, in his address to that body in the year 1896, spoke in a similar strain; and we have from Scotland the remarks of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, already quoted, which are still more emphatic. We must assume that each of these gentlemen had good reason for making such accusations against the authorities; yet it is difficult to conceive how any public department would in law-abiding England attempt to block the operation of an Act of Parliament. I have tried to find an instance, but, up to the present, have failed. On the contrary, I have found the “general indifference,” referred to by my friend, to reign supreme; and there are many cases in which the legislation could be put into motion with advantage, if the owners were so disposed. A notable instance will be found in the case of the very interesting group of prehistoric monuments on Dartmoor, part of which is in the Duchy of Cornwall. A Committee was formed some years ago for investigating and illustrating these remains, and this has been accomplished with great ability by Mr. Robert Burnard, F.S.A., and Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

In the last Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, as in many previous reports, attention is drawn to the great injury done in the destruction of hut circles, and latterly in the removal of the tumuli on White Hill in 1907, on land occupied by the War Department. While lamenting the difficulty of protecting these prehistoric records, it does not appear to have occurred to anyone to ask the owners of the property to vest these monuments under the Act specially provided for the protection of such structures. It rests with the owners to take the initiative, without which the authorities cannot act. In this case and in that of the prehistoric fort at Tre Ceiri, in Carnarvonshire, visited by this Society in 1894,¹ another group of rude stone monuments, consisting of

¹ I am informed that the owner, who died last year, offered Tre Ceiri to the Society for Preserving Ancient Monuments, but that they required so much to be done before they would take charge of it, that he gave up the idea. Archdeacon

hut-dwellings with an enclosing wall, covering a considerable area on the slope of a mountain, as well as in the case of other remains of a like character in England and Scotland, no attempt on the part of the owners has been made to vest them; this, I think, indicates clearly that in such cases it is not the Government or the Act that is at fault.

If it is true, as has been asserted, that this Act is "a dead letter" in England, one of the causes, if not the chief cause, rests with the owners of the property on which the ruins stand. It will be recollected that when Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury) brought in his Bill; he met with the greatest opposition, chiefly from landowners, who declared it was a confiscation of property; the Bill only became law in an attenuated form, and the feeling of opposition to its passing into law seems to exist in the minds of those who alone could make its working a success. Much depends on the Archæological Societies, which should educate the public mind, and induce landowners to give effect to the provisions of the Act. Its comparative success in Ireland is largely owing to the teaching and action of this Society, which, from the first, took upon itself the responsibility of preserving these monuments, long before we had any Act of Parliament to enable us to do so; and since the Acts came into operation, it has lost no opportunity of assisting and instructing all concerned how to take advantage of them and secure the benefits they were intended to bestow.

There are two points on which I venture to make suggestions on questions which vitally concern the preservation of our ancient monuments. We have seen what has been done across the Channel by way of initiating Royal Commissions, and we know the doubtful attitude of mind assumed by those best calculated to form an opinion as to the present and ultimate utility of such Commissions.

I would, in this connexion, point out that it will be of incalculable benefit to archæologists to have complete lists prepared for reference, county by county, which these Commissions will provide after a somewhat lengthened interval. Voluntary effort has only succeeded in providing an archæological survey for three English counties, for one in Wales, and none in Scotland. A similar survey has not as yet been attempted in Ireland. In my opinion, such a list as is now being prepared under the sanction of these Commissions, and at great expense, could readily be accomplished in Ireland under the provisions of the Acts already in force, by the simple process of providing for it by slightly increasing the modest sum of £401 annually voted by Parliament.

It has been said repeatedly, and the truth of the statement cannot be contradicted, that the first step that should be taken in preserving the

Thomas, F.S.A., *Hon. Fellow*, collected some funds, which were expended, with the owner's sanction, in repairs to the walls, and in a carefully measured survey of the area, and in some excavations, the report of which has appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

ancient monuments of a country, is to prepare a list of them. This has as yet been only partially done in Ireland; but the practice of the Board of Works in publishing lists and yearly reports has done much to make the general public acquainted with their operations. In England the similar authority there does not, as far as I am aware, publish such reports, and consequently ignorance prevails not only as to what has been done, but as to what could be undertaken. In the last appeal to the Prime Minister by representative English archæologists the necessity for making such reports was dwelt on.

It will be seen that, in the manner I have pointed out, and at little expense, by using the machinery we already possess, the advantages of the compilation of a list that would be likely to arise from a Royal Commission can be secured, at small cost, without any of the attendant risks and delays.

The next point is the classification into national and county monuments. Owing to the reasons already mentioned, the chief one being the already over-taxed condition of most of the counties, it is useless to expect that any considerable sum will be made available by them for the work of preservation in Ireland.

I would therefore suggest that the County Councils should be entrusted with the custody of the very numerous remains with which the country is studded, embracing earthworks, pillar-stones, cromlechs, and such other objects as would necessitate little or no expenditure of money, which would only require to be left alone and preserved from the destruction with which such objects are daily threatened, and where irreparable injury could be done in a few days and before any central authority at a distance could intervene. The mere fact of their being vested in a local body, and under local supervision, would act as a deterrent, while the occupiers and farm labourers would be impressed with their importance, instead of regarding them as incumbrances to be cleared off the ground as quickly as possible. This would quite get over the whole difficulty and objection on the score of expense; and if this plan were brought before the different County Councils judiciously, there is no doubt they would readily fall in with the arrangement, and counties already disposed to spend money could still continue to take over structures involving expenditure if they so desired.¹

It would then remain for the Government to continue to take over structures requiring some expenditure on their initial repair and

¹ I am informed by one of our Vice-Presidents for Munster that at an interview he had a few days ago with the Chairman of a County Council which, by formal resolution, had declined to take over any monument, he said they would now be willing to retire from that position, and co-operate on the lines here suggested. From further information I have received there is little doubt that it would be accepted by all the counties which have not hitherto been disposed to take advantage of the Acts.

subsequent preservation. It is a mistake to suppose that once a ruin composed of stone and mortar has been treated properly it will require no further attention ; on the contrary, it requires constant attention to prevent its rapid deterioration. The structures I refer to as being considered of national importance would be the monastic buildings, larger churches, round towers, some of the high crosses, and ogam stones, the more important castles, and fortified houses.

This proposed arrangement for getting over what appears to be otherwise likely to lead to a deadlock in the proper working of these Acts, is made on the assumption that it will not be objected to by either the County Councils or the Government, and that facilities will be given by the latter for the preparation of the classified lists ; the work of preservation and vesting going on concurrently. This scheme for preparing a list would probably commend itself to everyone, as being much less expensive than a Royal Commission. As to the often repeated statement that in England the intention of the Act is deliberately thwarted, I cannot conceive how such a thing could be possible. There has been no such indication in Ireland, and I have not met with a concrete case in England. There are many instances of supineness on the part of landowners, such as, I regret to say, still exists, though in a small degree, in parts of Ireland. It is true that on the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and the English Ancient Monuments Act, 1900, it was naturally expected that County Councils would avail themselves of the privilege of looking after monuments of local interest, to obtain which such a clamour had been made. There were also cases in which it was expected that rich landowners having monuments on their estates would acknowledge the duties as well as the rights of property, and make provision for their maintenance ; but both these expectations oftentimes have failed. In Ireland the larger landowners have lost much of their property, and consequently also often their interest in what remains. In some few cases where they have attempted repairs, it would have been better for the structures had they left them untouched.

Taking all the complex surrounding circumstances into careful consideration, there appears to be no alternative to the scheme of classification now outlined, and it is difficult to see how any reasonable objection can be raised to it. It would give us a complete list, so much to be desired, of all our monuments, by the simplest means, and at the least possible cost.¹

It may be asked by some why such a subject is brought before this Society. The reply is, that it is one of the principal objects of the Society to deal with such matters, to which it has never ceased during

¹ The necessity of moderating demands is too frequently overlooked. It generally happens that those with whom the responsibility of considering extravagant proposals rests are precluded from favourably entertaining them, as witness the many shipwrecked schemes advocated by Commissions which are barren of good results.

the sixty years of its existence to devote earnest attention. The first rule of the Society mentions that it is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all ancient monuments and memorials of the past.

The first work of importance which the Society undertook was the repair of the Cistercian Abbey at Jerpoint; and to enable the repairs to be put in hands the Society rented it from the owner and became tenants of it, and a sum of £180 was collected and spent in 1857; at the same time the "extinct" town of Jerpoint was investigated and in part excavated. The Franciscan Monastery at Kilkenny was rescued from destruction, and the fine tower protected and supported. At Clonmacnois all the ruins were gone over at an expense of £200, and a prosecution of some persons who had injured the sculptured stones was undertaken. At Glendalough and Monasterboice, extensive and judicious works of preservation were put in hands; and in the case of numerous structures all over the country advice and encouragement were given to the owners to take an active interest in the preservation of the ruins in their respective localities. I need not recapitulate the various works taken in hands, the petitions to Parliament and the Government of the day, the correspondence with local bodies, and the efforts at obtaining legislation for giving effect to the objects of the Society, the first result of which was the clause in the Irish Church Act of 1869.

These matters are no doubt known to those of you who recollect that time; and while the benefit accruing to the country in the preservation of these memorials was incalculable, the effects on the Society itself were most beneficial, and gained for it many adherents from amongst men who were already sated and sometimes disgusted with the crude speculations of the older school of antiquaries, but were drawn to a Society engaged in work, the practical usefulness of which they could see and understand, and to assist in which they were willing to subscribe. Another reason for bringing these subjects before you is that from time to time my opinion has been asked on all of them; indeed I have had a large correspondence requesting my views; and I take this opportunity of giving expression to them now more fully than could be done within the compass of a letter.

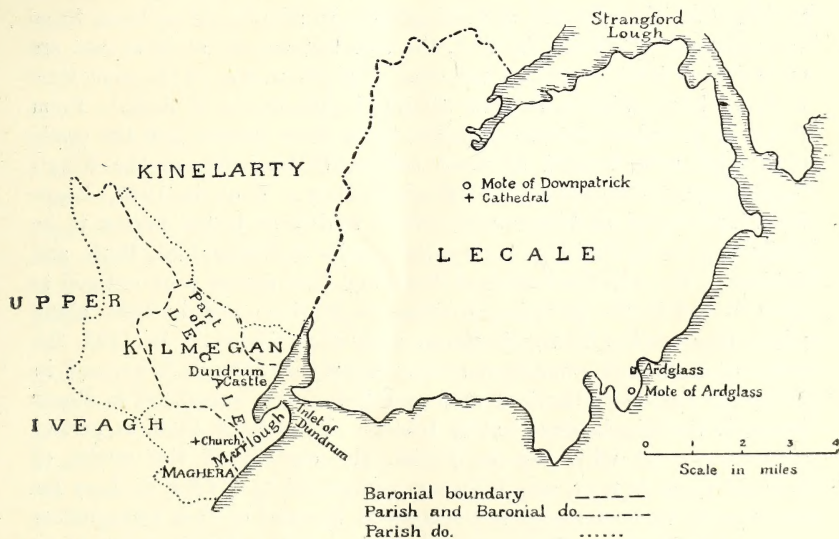
There are many important matters which time does not permit of discussing, notably the beneficial effect of the conference of the consultative committee of the Board of Works, consisting of two representatives of the Royal Irish Academy, and two from this Society, which settled the practice of "preservation" as opposed to "restoration" in favour of the former, and agreed to the necessity of eradicating ivy where it grows out of the walls of a ruin. There are still other pressing points to be considered, such as the control of burials, and the erection of unsightly monuments on graves inside the walls of ecclesiastical structures, in many cases by persons not living in the locality. Such matters may fittingly form the subject of another paper.

DUNDRUM CASTLE, COUNTY DOWN. IDENTIFIED WITH THE 'CASTRUM DE RATH.'

BY GODDARD H. ORPEN, B.A., MEMBER.

[Read NOVEMBER 24, 1908.]

WHEN studying the early Anglo-Norman fortresses in Ulster, I was struck by two somewhat anomalous facts, viz. : that the *Castrum de Rath*, which is repeatedly mentioned in our thirteenth-century records, and was clearly one of the most important castles in John de Courcy's lordship, has never been identified with any existing remains; while the Castle of Dundrum, the remains of which clearly manifest its



SKETCH-MAP OF DISTRICT ROUND DUNDRUM, COUNTY DOWN.

importance in Anglo-Norman times, is, apparently, never mentioned. Both anomalies are cleared away at the same time by the simple hypothesis that the castle of Rath and the castle of Dundrum are one and the same. I have already intimated my belief in this identification,¹ and propose now to state my reasons.

The earliest reference to the castle of Rath, that I am aware of, is contained in the Chronicle of Man.² It is there stated that when

¹ *Journal*, 1908, p. 235.

² *Manx Society*, vol. xxii.

John de Courcy was expelled from Ulster in 1204, he sought refuge with his wife's kinsman, Reginald, King of Man, and that with his aid he landed a large force at Strangford harbour in 1205, and commenced the slow siege of the *Castellum de Roth* [i.e. Rath]. This indicates that the castle was then in existence, and was considered by John de Courcy a point of great strength and of prime importance for his then purpose. His force was dispersed by Walter de Lacy, and John de Courcy never recovered his lands. The next reference occurs in the itinerary of King John, in 1210. From the 9th to the 11th July he was at Carlingford. On the 12th he was at Jordan de Saukeville's castle (probably the mote at Ardglass), to which he seems to have come by sea. On the 14th he was at Rath, and on the 16th at "the mead near Dun" (Downpatrick). It is noteworthy that at Rath he paid Nicholas, the carpenter, 10s., Ralph de Prestbury 15s., Master Osbert, the quarrier, and Alberic, the ditcher, 7s. 6d., and Masters Pinell and Ernulf, miners, 1 mark, presumably for works there. Similar small payments were made at Carrickfergus and at Carlingford. In all probability these three were stone castles from the first, the two last-named, at all events, are on rock-sites jutting out into the sea. A payment was at the same time made to Roger Pipard, to keep soldiers in the castle of Rath.¹ From this time, for about seventeen years, these three castles, and the castle of Antrim, were treated as royal castles, Ulster being in the King's hand owing to the disseisin of Hugh de Lacy. Thus, in 1215, Roger Pipard, seneschal of Ulster, was ordered to deliver to the person to be designated by Archbishop Henry, the castles of Carlingford, Rath, and Antrim.² In 1217 the castles of Rath and Carlingford were ordered to be delivered to the justiciar, Geoffrey de Marisco, and, in 1221, along with other castles, to the justiciar, archbishop Henry.³ In 1223, the castle of Rath was committed to the custody of John de Tiwe, and in 1224, the castles of Carrickfergus and Rath were committed to Roger Waspail, the king's seneschal of Ulster.⁴ Finally, in 1226, as part of an arrangement with the De Lacies, the custody of the castles of Carrickfergus, Antrim, and Rath was committed to Walter de Lacy for three years, to be restored to the king at the end of that term, unless meanwhile Hugh de Lacy should obtain of the king's grace their restoration to himself.⁵ Next year, 1227, Hugh de Lacy obtained 'the king's grace,' and his lands and castles were restored to him.⁶ For the succeeding century, the castle of Rath was presumably in the hands of the Earls of Ulster; and we should not expect to meet with

¹ Prestita Roll, 12th John; C. D. I., vol. i., Nos. 404, 406, 407. Roger Pipard was at this time lord of the barony of Ardee, in Uriel (*Journal*, 1908, pp. 234-35).

² C. D. I., vol. i., No. 611.

³ *Ibid.*, Nos. 741, 742, 755, 1015. During this time the castle of Castlefergus was in the hands of Geoffrey and William de Serland, constables appointed by the king, with a fee of £100 a year; *ibid.*, Nos. 430, 455, 760, &c.

⁴ C. D. I., Nos. 1128 and 1167.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Nos. 1371, 1385.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. 1498.

any reference to it in our records except during periods of minority. In the published calendars I have only found two such references, namely, a payment allowed to William FitzWarin, seneschal of Ulster, for wages to the constable of the castle of Rath during the years 1274-6, when the castles and earldom fell into the king's hands on the death of Emmeline de Lacy, widow of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster.¹ Finally, in 1346, some years after the murder of the last de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, Edward III committed to Nicholas Taaffe the custody of the *castellum del Rath*, at a fee of £20 per annum.²

It seems clear from the above entries that the castle of Rath was an important castle of the Earls of Ulster from John de Courcy's time; that it was probably from the first a stone castle; that its defences were strengthened by King John; that it was retained in the king's hand for seventeen years; and that it was situated somewhere within a day's journey of Downpatrick and Ardglass. Where was it?

In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of the diocese of Down (1306-7), under the Deanery of Lechayll, is placed the *Ecclesia de Rath*. Bishop Reeves has shown that this name is now represented by Maghera parish. "The name," he says, "of this parish was originally Rath-murbhuilg: afterwards, as in the Taxation, simply Rath, and subsequently with a prefix, Machaire Ratha."³ It is this last form which, through an intermediate anglicised form, 'Magherera,' has been shortened into Maghera. The bishop indeed in another place, with his wonderful instinct for topography, equates the Rath of king John's itinerary with Maghera,⁴ and, so far as the name goes, I think he is right. But it is very improbable that the castle was situated within the bounds of the present parish, which, as we shall see, was a manor of the see of Down. It can, however, be shown that the district denoted by the name Rath-murbhuilg was at one time larger than the present parish, and probably included Dundrum. The word *mur-bholg* is said to mean a sea-inlet, and has here and elsewhere been anglicised Murlough.⁵ It is still applied to two townlands on Dundrum Bay, one in Maghera parish, and the other in Kilmegan parish, close to Dundrum. If the region known as Rath-murbhuilg, or Rath, included Dundrum, the castle built at Dundrum would naturally be called "the castle of Rath." Indeed, without this supposition, it was quite usual for a castle to be known by the name of the nearest important town, which in this case was certainly Rath-murbhuilg or Rath—the old ecclesiastical site of St. Domhanganth

¹ C. D. I., vol. ii., No. 2073.

² Cal. Rot. Pat. (Tresham), p. 50, No. 84.

³ "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore," p. 27.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 170, note.

⁵ Reeves, *ut supra*, p. 27; Joyce, "Names of Places," vol. i., p. 145. According to Dr. Joyce, the *murbholg*, from which Rath-murbhuilg took its name, was the small inlet near it (on which Dundrum Castle is situated), entering from Dundrum Bay. Perhaps we may compare the use in English of the word "gut." Harris speaks of the inner bay of Dundrum as "the gut or harbour of Dundrum."

or Donart, about two miles distant. The name Maghera probably came to be confined to the present parish in this way. The bishop of Down possessed lands there, representing the lands attached to the ancient see of Rath-murhbuilg.¹ These lands, or some of them, were confirmed to the bishop by John de Courcy, and afterwards by Hugh de Lacy and by Edward III, and constituted the bishop's manor of Maghera. They consisted of four carucates, which Bishop Reeves takes as the four townlands making up the manor of Maghera, held under the see.² The parish of Maghera therefore represents the bishop's manor.

It should further be noticed that nine townlands carved out of the parish of Kilmegan, and surrounding the castle of Dundrum, are now included not in Iveagh, nor in Kinelarty, but in Lecale, though physically separated from the remainder of the latter barony by the inlet of Dundrum. When they were first included in Lecale is doubtful, but I suspect that their inclusion is to be connected with the Anglo-Norman occupation of the castle of Dundrum. It is true that the Four Masters, under the year 1147, state that the Ulidians were pursued by the Cinel Owen "till they reached the shore of Dundroma in Leath Cathail."³ But it does not necessarily follow that Dundrum was in Lecale at that date. It was a frequent habit of the Four Masters to add to their authorities later names, indicating the position of places mentioned. Up to the year 823, at any rate, Lecale was known as *Magh Inis*, "the insular plain,"⁴ and this was a name applicable to the region almost insulated by Strangford Lough, and the inlet of Dundrum.

The above-mentioned topographical facts are all indicated on the map annexed. The precise site of the castle-ruins should have been marked immediately under the letter *l* in the word "castle" on the map. When the castle was first called the castle of Dundrum I cannot say. Perhaps it was when the castle was in the hands of the Irish some time prior to the year 1517. It is clearly an old native name, probably pointing to a pre-Norman *dun* somewhere in the neighbourhood. Perhaps the little fishing-village, which seems to have had an independent prior existence, rose under the protection of the castle to some importance, and the castle thus became known by its name. At all events, from the year 1517, when it was taken by the Earl of Kildare,⁵ it was always called the castle of Dundrum. Its subsequent history is

¹ *Inspecimus* of a charter of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster (Rot. Pat. Ed. III, pt. ii. m. 17), transcribed by Reeves, *ut supra*, pp. 164-166, where the name is written "Rathmurvul."

² *Ibid.*, pp. 171, 173, in *Ratra quatuor carucatas in temporalibus*. The document in which this occurs purports to have been drawn up in 1210 from earlier authorities; but it contains many anachronisms, and was probably faked up at a much later time. There is, however, no reason to doubt that the four carucates are correct.

³ I do not know the source from which the Four Masters took their entry. The Annals of Ulster, Loch Cé, and Clonmacnois are all defective at this period.

⁴ Reeves, *ut supra*, pp. 201-205.

⁵ Ann. Ulster, 1517. The castle at this time appears to have been in the hands of Raibhilin Savage: cf. Ann. Loch Cé, 1519.

tolerably well known. In making these remarks, I am only suggesting possible ways in which the castle, first known as the castle of Rath, may have come to be known as the castle of Dundrum. For the identity of the two castles, I rely on the facts that the attested history of the castle of Rath, in the thirteenth century, supplies an otherwise unaccountably missing chapter in the history of the castle of Dundrum, and that the position, structure, and probable date of the latter castle suit in a remarkable manner all the requirements of the vanished castle of Rath.

A glance at the map will show the strategic importance of the castle of Dundrum. It was the gate of Lecale. It guards the entrance between the Mourne mountains and those culminating in Slieve Croob. This was at once perceived by Lord Leonard Grey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who again recovered the castle in 1538. Here are his words:—"I also took a castle in M'Guinous' country (Iveagh) called Doundrome, which is one of the strongest holds in Ireland, and most commodious for defence of the whole country of Lecayle both by sea and land, for Lecayle is environed by the sea, and there is no way to enter it by land, but by the said castle."¹ We can now understand why John de Courcy, when endeavouring to recover his lordship and hold it against an attack from Walter de Lacy of Meath, thought it necessary, even at the expense and delay of a regular siege, to gain possession of the castle of Rath; why king John should have set his miners and quarriers to work here as well as at the rock-based castles of Carrickfergus and Carlingford;² and why, in the early thirteenth century, the castle of Rath was ranked in importance with those of Carrickfergus, Antrim, and Carlingford.

All this does not, perhaps, amount to positive proof that the castle of Dundrum was the castle of Rath, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it raises a strong presumption to that effect.

The above identification, if correct, discloses to us for the first time the authentic early history of this remarkable castle. It is not too much to say that hitherto nothing has been known about it during the first three centuries of its existence. Walter Harris, in his "History of County Down," says that Dundrum Castle "is said to have been built by John de Courcy for the Knights Templars, who enjoyed it till their overthrow in 1313, and that it was afterwards granted to the prior, who possessed it and a small manor about it till the general dissolution of abbeys."³ This statement has been followed by Archdall in his

¹ See Grey's letter to Cromwell, Carew Cal. (1538), p. 149. At this time the castle appears to have been garrisoned by Scots, placed there by Remund Savage, "chief captain of his nation, who was farmer of Lecale": cf. *ibid.*, p. 94.

² The trench cut in the rock at Dundrum may have been the work of this time.

³ "Ancient and Present State of the County Down" (pub. anon. 1744), p. 267. In another place (p. 15) he naïvely remarks: "There is no inscription on it to discover the Founder or the Time when it was erected."

"Monasticon," and blindly repeated by dozens of writers, but no authority for it has been produced. The statement that the castle was built by John de Courcy, though now shown to be probably correct, was at best founded on some vague tradition, but more probably was a mere guess founded on the position and appearance of the ruins. The unsupported assertion that it was built for the Templars who possessed it until the Order was abolished is shown to be certainly false; and the alleged grant to the prior of Down, who certainly did not hold it up to the final suppression of the monasteries, must be doubted until some authority for the statement is produced.¹

The existing ruins of this interesting castle have been described, with excellent plans and section, by Mr. J. J. Phillips, in a former number of our *Journal*.² It is enough here to say that the castle is situated on a ridge or "high-up level of rock," the sides of which appear to have been artificially scarped. It is of the keep-and-bailey plan. The keep consists of a fine circular donjon, 28 feet in internal diameter, and with walls 8 feet thick at the crown. The curtain wall of the bailey forms a rough oblong of many sides (if the expression may be allowed) and follows the contour of the rock-table, enclosing a space of about 160 by 140 feet. This inner bailey is surrounded on three sides by a deep fosse, cut in part, at any rate, in the solid rock. There are square towers with semicircular projections at each side of the entrance, and beyond this, at a lower level, an outer bailey, of which a massive entrance arch remains. In plan, then, it resembles many of our mote sites, with a somewhat larger area than usual on top,³ the scarped rock and rock-cut ditch taking the place of the artificial mound and earthen fosse.

How much, if any, of this noble pile dates from John de Courcy's time I cannot take upon myself to say. I have not yet had the good fortune to visit the spot. But the circular donjon is believed to belong to the oldest type of our Anglo-Norman stone castles; and I see no reason to doubt that the donjon here may be essentially the work of John de Courcy. There are very few circular donjon-keeps remaining in Ireland. Mr. Phillips, indeed, gives a list of thirteen castles with what he calls

¹ The only trace of a connexion between the prior of Down and Dundrum Castle that I have found is in the *Annals of Loch Cé*, 1591, where it is stated that Raibhilin Savage died "after having been expelled from his patrimony [Lécale] by the power of the Earl of Kildare and the persuasion of the Prior Magennis [prior of Down, 1512-1526], and that his patrimony was quietly held by the prior, in despite of him, until he died." This "patrimony" seems to have included the castle of Dundrum, which the Earl of Kildare had taken in 1517. A Savage, however, was, as we have seen, farmer of Lecale, and had garrisoned the castle of Dundrum before 1538, when it was again taken by Lord Leonard Grey. The Savages appear to have been the principal power in Lecale from about the middle of the fourteenth century.

² Vol. xvi., 1883-4, pp. 154-162.

³ The area on top is not so large as that of the mote of Newcastle M'Kynegan: *Journal*, 1908, p. 126. O'Donovan gives the latter as 76 yards in diameter. I, merely pacing it, estimated it at a little less.

circular donjon towers or keeps, but some of those he names are not properly described as donjons or keeps. Reginald's Tower at Waterford, whenever it was built, appears to have been one of the mural towers of the town. It may, however, have been re-modelled by the Anglo-Normans, and used by them as the citadel of the town. Castles with circular towers placed at the corners of a square or other figure, such as Ferns and Carlow, and, on a larger scale, Limerick and Kilkenny (all of which Mr. Phillips includes in his list), belong to a different type, and, I think, a later stage of military architecture. If these are to be called donjons, we have many such. But the true donjons, whether round or square or polygonal,¹ belonged to the keep-and-bailey type of castle; and of circular donjons Dundrum is, I think, our most precious example. If I have been able to add a page to its authentic history, this imperfect notice of it will have served its purpose; and I trust that by linking it more surely with the great name of John de Courcy, and thus placing the popular belief in this case on firmer ground, I may be thought to have done something towards counterbalancing the loss of the many fond illusions which in other papers I have felt bound to dispel.

¹ Athlone Castle contains a good example of a decagonal donjon erected on a mote in the year 1210. See my paper in the *Journal* for 1907, pp. 257-276. The keep at Carrickfergus is a rectangular donjon, and may be as old as that of Dundrum.

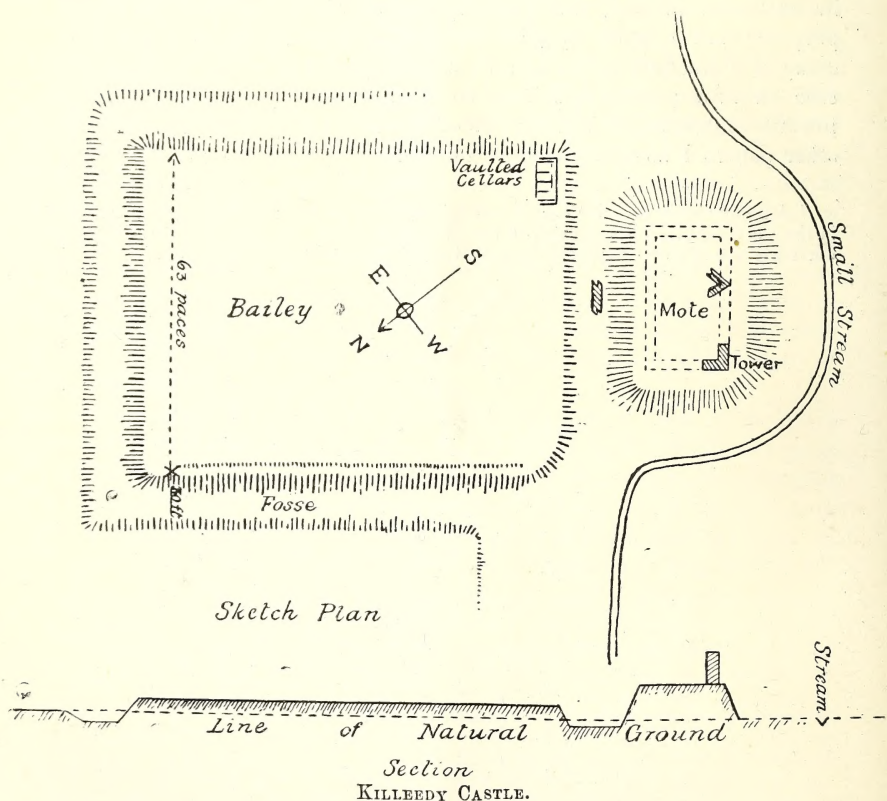
NOTES ON SOME COUNTY LIMERICK CASTLES.

BY GODDARD H. ORPEN, B.A., MEMBER.

[Read NOVEMBER 24, 1908.]

KILLEEDY CASTLE, COUNTY LIMERICK.

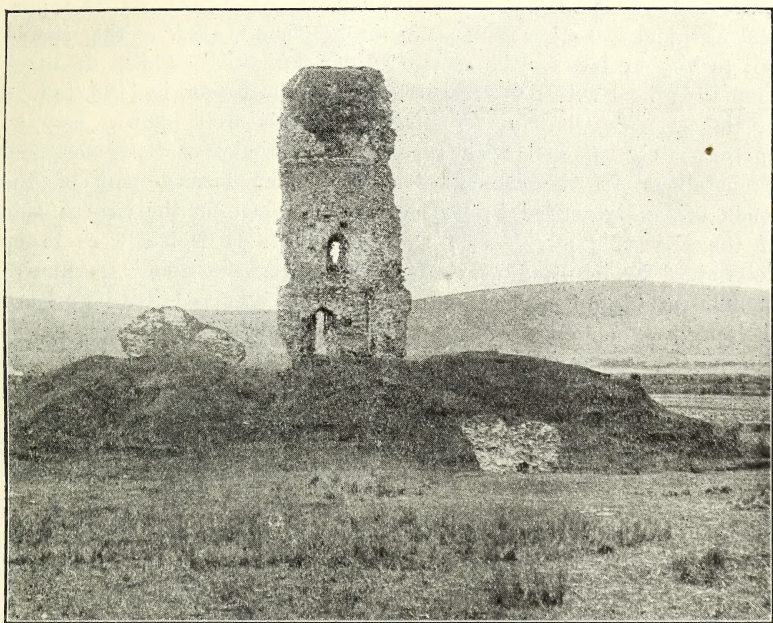
THE photograph and rough sketch-plan kindly supplied to me by the Rev. W. E. Bentley, and here reproduced, show pretty plainly that the castle of Killeedy, in the barony of Glenquin, is situated on a mote.



Mr. Westropp says of it:—"It is on a mound near a bend of a stream, and, though lofty, is utterly defaced. Tradition attributes its foundation to King John."¹ Mr. Bentley tells me that the mound is "certainly

¹ *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi. (c), p. 236.

artificial"; and the photograph bears him out. It is about 20 feet high and, as usual, steeper than it looks in the photograph. It rises out of a nearly level plain, and on three sides can be seen for miles. The rectangular foundations on the top are quite visible. The bailey is slightly raised (artificially) above the general level, and is highest at the north-east end, where, too, the fosse is deepest. I need add little by way of comment. The whole plan of the earthworks is just what is generally to be found in early Anglo-Norman sites, except that the fosse, which is well marked on three sides of the bailey, and more faintly between the mote and bailey, does not appear to have been carried round the mote. The land on this side, I am informed, is low and swampy, and



KILLEEDY CASTLE—MOTE AND CASTLE FROM NORTH-EAST.

in all probability was formerly an impassable morass. From the lie of the ground, which slopes slightly upwards from the stream, Mr. Bentley thinks the water could not have been brought round the ditch of the bailey. This ditch is about 30 feet wide from bank to bank and 8 feet to 10 feet deep; and the bottom at the lowest part is at present about 6 feet higher than the stream. Ditches fill up, however; and when the castle was defended, the ditch may have been much deeper and the water higher. At any rate, the absence of a fosse all round the mote suggests that the mote rose out of the swamp.

The earliest notice Mr. Westropp gives of the manor here is as follows:—"1299. Thomas an Appagh and his descendants, the Earls of Desmond, owned the manor of Killyde." I hope, however, to show that the ownership of the manor and the existence of a castle here can be traced back much earlier than this, that in fact the manor was formed out of "the cantred of Killede," which was confirmed by King John to William de Barry in 1207, and which had belonged to his father, Philip de Barry, by virtue of a grant from his uncle, Robert FitzStephen, prior to the year 1183.

The purport of this grant by Robert FitzStephen is given by Harris from a copy in his possession, and a transcript of the text is set out in Lodge.¹ By it Robert FitzStephen gave "to his nephew, Philip de Barry, three cantreds in his land of Cork, viz., Olethan with all its appurtenances, and two other cantreds in the kingdom of Cork as they should fall to him by lot, for the service of ten knights." Philip de Barry came to Ireland with his brother Gerald, the historian, in 1183, to take up this grant.² Olethan (*Ui Liathain*), as is well known, may be approximately equated with the present baronies of Barrymore and Kinnatalloon in the county of Cork, which formed part of the lands originally settled by Robert FitzStephen on the eastern side of the city of Cork. As to the two cantreds which were to be determined by lot—and which I think were at the time "speculative grants" of distant lands which had not yet been acquired—we learn their names from John's confirmation charter of 1207 to William de Barry, Philip's son.³ They were "Muscherie Dunegan and Killede." Muscherie Dunegan was the name of an ancient deanery (*Muscraighe Donnagain*), now represented by the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, with parts of the baronies of Duhallow and Fermoy, in the extreme north of the county of Cork.⁴ The "cantred of Killede," however, has been looked for in vain in the present county of Cork. But the boundaries of the kingdoms of Limerick and Cork fluctuated with the fortunes in warfare of the O'Briens and the MacCarthys, and there can be little doubt that the kingdom of Cork at one time extended well into the present county of Limerick. In the year previous to John's confirmation charter, John ordered an inquiry concerning a number of cantreds in the present counties of Limerick and Tipperary as to whether they belonged to the kingdom of Cork or the kingdom of Limerick.⁵ Evidently the boundaries had not then been settled.

Thus the fact that Killeedy is now just within the southern border

¹ Harris's edition (1764) of Ware's "Antiquities," p. 195; Lodge's "Peerage," vol. i., p. 287. The charter is stated to be preserved in an *Inspezius* of the reign of Edward II.

² Gir. Camb., vol. v., p. 351.

³ Rot. Chart., 9 John.

⁴ "Eccl. Taxation," C. D. I., vol. v., pp. 217, 315; and cf. Bishop Reeves's note, "Topographical Poems," p. lxix (605).

⁵ C. D. I., vol. i., No. 289.

of county Limerick creates no real obstacle to its identification with "the cantred of Killede in the kingdom of Cork" granted to the Barrys. Moreover, the parish of Killeedy, even if we suppose the manor to have been confined to it, comes quite near to, if it did not actually adjoin, the Barry cantred of Muskerry Donnagan as represented by the ancient deanery of that name.¹ The name Killede or Killeedy exactly represents *Cill Ite* in *Ui Conaill Gabra*.² The position of Killeedy is not unsuitable; and now comes the crowning proof of early ownership by the Barrys.

By an inquisition taken in 1282 as to the lands whereof John FitzThomas was seised in his demesne as of fee at his death, it was found (*inter alia*) that at Killyde, in the county Limerick, he held one cantred with a castle, of John de Barry, for the service of two knights, at the date of the inquisition worth £100 a year, but in the time of said John £200.³ John FitzThomas was killed at the fatal battle of Callan (county Kerry) in 1261;⁴ so the inquisition refers to that date, and the castle was then existing, and was held of John de Barry. Again, on the death of Thomas FitzMaurice (July 4, 1298), grandson and heir to John FitzThomas, we have an extent of the manor of Killyde, and its value put at £20 15s.⁵ The decreasing value was no doubt due to the wars, which at the commencement of the fourteenth century left the church property at Killeedy and Abbeyfeale valueless.⁶

The proof of identity seems to me pretty complete, and I think there can be little doubt that at any rate in 1207, and probably at least some ten years before, when the city of Limerick was first permanently held by the English, William de Barry, if not his father Philip before him, had a castle and manor at Killeedy. The finding of a mote at Killeedy under the ruins of the later castle is to my mind an interesting confirmation of this early date for the original castle of the Barrys,⁷ and adds one more to the comparatively few motes as yet recorded in the county of Limerick.

¹ See "Eccl. Tax.," C. D. I., vol. v., pp. 277, 315, where the parish of Tulachles (Tullylease, in Duhallow) is included in the deanery of Museridonegan.

² See notes from Lebar Brecc to the Felire of Oengus, November 20th.

³ Cal. Inquis. Ed. I, vol. ii., p. 252; also C. D. I., vol. ii., p. 429, where Mr. Sweetman misread the name "Killyde"; but there seems to be no doubt about it. Thus, in the Irish Pipe Rolls (36th Rep. D. K., p. 70), under Limerick County, it appears that David de Barry owed £6 for three services in respect of the army of Roscuman, in the time of Geoffrey de Geneville, Justiciar (1273), for the land of Killyde.

⁴ Ann. Loch Cé, 1261. The "Barrach Mor" (Barry More) was also among the slain at this battle. I cannot find that his Christian name is given by any authority, but I suspect he was John de Barry, from whom John FitzThomas held Killeedy. The Barry pedigree is obscure; but this John de Barry was probably son of David de Barry, who was granted a market and a fair at Buttevant and Carrigtoghil in 1234 (C. D. I., vol. i., Nos. 2170, 2183).

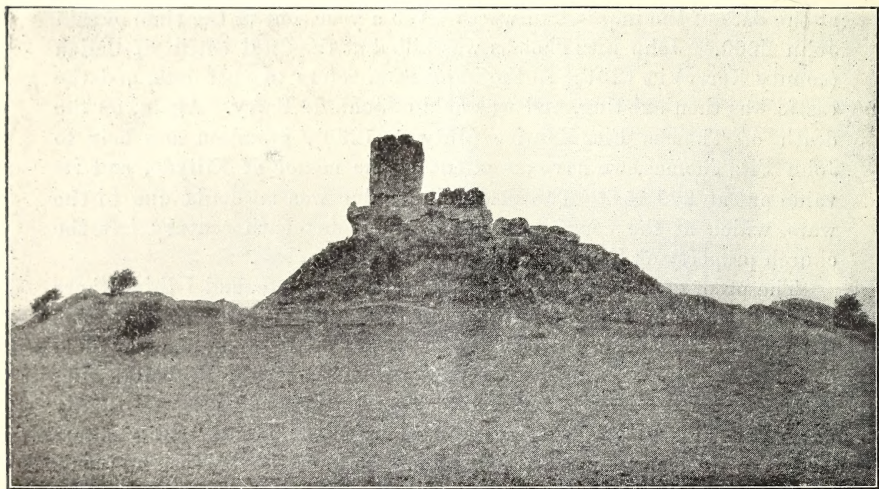
⁵ C. D. I., vol. iv., pp. 260, 340; and cf. Irish Pipe Roll, 26 Ed. I, 38th Rep. D. K., p. 40.

⁶ "Eccl. Tax.," C. D. I., vol. v., p. 292.

⁷ I offer no opinion as to the date of the existing stonework, except that I regard it as much later than the time to which I refer the earthwork.

SHANID CASTLE, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Another example of a great stone castle on a mote, the *caput* of the adjoining barony of Shanid, is better known. The photograph by Dr. George Fogerty here reproduced shows the mote surmounted by a donjon tower. The place is described in the Ordnance Survey Letters as follows:—"Shanid Castle, which gives name to the Barony, is situated on a large earthen moat [mote] on the N. end of the summit of a high hill in the townland of Shanid Lower. Of this castle, which was circular on the inside and polygonal outside, no more than one half, facing the west and south, remains: the north and east part is level



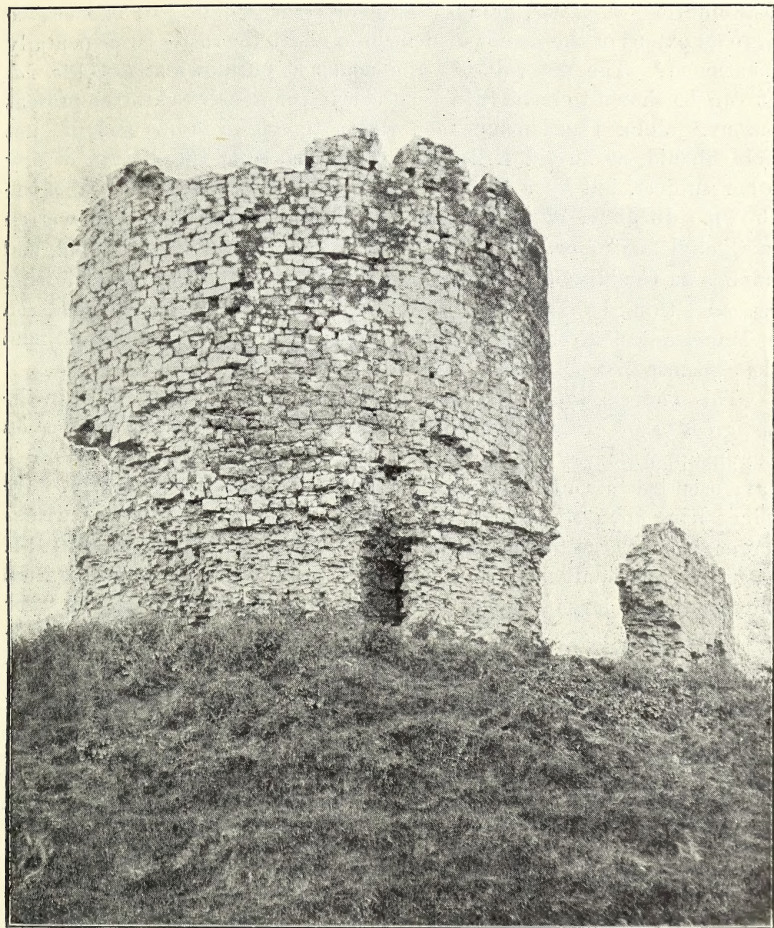
SHANID CASTLE, SHOWING THE MOTE.

with the ground. It was 22 feet in diameter [internally] and about 35 feet high, the wall being 11 feet in thickness. . . . The cement used was coarse sand and lime. The castle was surrounded by a wall, part of which remains on the south side; it is about 16 feet high and 5 feet in thickness. The moat [mote] is about 170 paces in circumference at the base, and 21 paces in diameter on the top, and appears to be about 35 feet in height. This moat [mote] is surrounded by an external rampart, 16 feet high, the intervening ditch being 12 feet wide."¹ Mr. Westropp's description is nearly identical, but he adds: "To the east is a bawn down the slope and girt with fosse and mounds" [ramparts].²

¹ Ord. Survey Letters, county Limerick, MS., R.I.A.

² *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi. (c), p. 243. See, too, plan and sketch, *Journal* (1904), pp. 320 and 338.

In the sixteenth century the castle was believed to be "Desmond's first and most ancient house."¹ That it belonged to the Earls of Desmond and their ancestors for centuries, and gave rise to their battle-cry, "Shanid aboo," is well known. Can we ascertain when they acquired it, and whether they were the first grantees?



KEEP OF SHANID CASTLE.

The first clear and positive mention of Shanid in Anglo-Norman times that I am aware of is a gift by John FitzThomas of the church of "Senode" to St. Mary's Church, Limerick, in the time of Bishop

¹ Carew Cal. (1580), p. 236.

Hubert de Burgh (1223–1250). It is transcribed in the Black Book of Limerick.¹ Then in the Inquisition on the lands of John FitzThomas (*ob.* 1261), already referred to in connexion with Killeedy, it was found that John FitzThomas held a cantred in Cunyl (*Ui Conaill*), called Shennede, of the King *in capite* for the service of two knights, worth in the time of the said John £100.² Again, after the death of Thomas Fitz Maurice (*ob.* 1298), grandson and successor of John FitzThomas, we have an extent of the manor of Senede in which the castle is incidentally mentioned.³ The net value of the manor is put down at £36 14s. 2d. It can be shown to have then been nearly coextensive with the present barony.⁴ John FitzThomas then was a tenant *in capite*, and did not hold Shanid, as he did Killeedy, by a grant from the Barrys or any other subject, but by a grant either to him or his ancestors from the Crown. In June, 1244, he obtained a grant of free chase and warren in Okonyl (*Ui Conaill*).⁵ This we may take it refers to Shanid, and implies an established manor. How did he get it? For the following reasons I think he must have inherited it from his father, Thomas, son of Maurice (son of Gerald of Windsor, ancestor of the Geraldines), and that Thomas first obtained it about the year 1198.

This Thomas, son of Maurice, died about 1214.⁶ He is called in the pedigrees ‘Lord of Ogonilloe’ (*Ui Conaill*); but I place little reliance on the unsupported statements of pedigree-makers, though in this case I have been led to think that they must have had some authority. He joined King John in 1210 at Trim, and on his expedition to Carrickfergus with a large force from Munster.⁷ That at his death, about 1214, he was a great landholder, and held of the king, is further manifest from the fact that so large a sum as 1000 marks was offered to King John “for the custody and marriage of his [Thomas’s] son and heir, whereof his wife made a fine of 500 marks with the king in Poitou.”⁸ The custody of the land and heirs of Thomas Fitz Maurice was afterwards, in 1215, given for a fine of 600 marks to Thomas Fitz Anthony, to whom at the same time was granted the custody of the Crown lands in the counties of Waterford and Desmond.⁹ John FitzThomas would seem to have been quite a child at the time of his father’s death, as in the Pipe Roll for the year

¹ “Black Book of Limerick” (ed. Mac Caffrey), p. 114.

² Cal. Inq., Ed. I, vol. ii., p. 252; C. D. I., vol. ii., p. 429.

³ C. D. I., vol. iv., pp. 260, 340; Pipe Rolls, 26 Ed. I, 38th Rep. D. K., p. 40.

⁴ It appears from the Extent that the manor at this time included Adthe (Athea, in the south-west corner), Glancorbry (Glin, in the north-west corner), Robert’s Castle (Robertstown, in the north-east corner), besides Shanid, Dunmoylan, Kileosgrave, Rathronan, and many other places not so easily identified.

⁵ C. D. I., vol. i., No. 2680.

⁶ Before February 1st, 1215, C. D. I., vol. i., No. 529.

⁷ C. D. I., vol. i., Nos. 403, 406. Mr. Westropp says of Shanid: “1230, Senode granted to T. f. Maur.” But as he now tells me he cannot find the authority for this statement, and as the date appears to me to be certainly wrong, I can make no use of this.

⁸ C. D. I., vol. i., No. 529.

⁹ *Ibid.*, No. 583.

1231-2 is an entry of £120 due from Thomas Fitz Anthony "for the land of the heir of Thomas, son of Maurice."¹ At any rate we first hear of him as *sui juris* and one of the magnates of Ireland in 1235;² and except the grant of a free chase and warren in Okonyl in 1244, we have no record of a grant to him from the Crown in this district. Returning to the time of Thomas Fitz Maurice, however, we have a grant from the Crown to him in 1199 of "five knights' fees in the *theudum* of Eleuri and cantred of Fontemel, and of five knights' fees in the *theudum* of Huamerith in Thomond, on the river Shannon, to hold in fee by the service of three and one-third knights' fees."³ Unfortunately these places are very hard to identify. Huamerith is apparently the *Ui Aimrit* of O'Huidhrin,⁴ but that territory has not been identified, and the slight indications given by O'Huidhrin would seem to point to a district nearer to Limerick and perhaps on the county Clare side of the Shannon. Fontemel, though frequently mentioned in various forms as a cantred in Limerick, in the fourteenth century, is also hard to locate. From another charter of the same date as that to Thomas Fitz Maurice, it appears to have included Ardpatrik. This is a grant in fee to William de Burgh, "of Arpatric, with the residue of the cantred of Fontimel, which remained in the king's hand when he enfeofed Thomas Fitz Maurice and Maurice Fitz Philip in five knights' fees each in that cantred."⁵ At first sight one would suppose that Ardpatrik was the place of that name near Kilfinane to the south of Kilmallock. But Mr. Westropp thinks that the Ardpatrik intended was in the parish of Robertstown, a little north of Shanid, and is now known as Knockpatrick.⁶ If he is right in this, it seems to follow that the cantred of Fontimel included at least the northern part of the present barony of Shanid. Mr. Westropp, however, elsewhere places Fontimel to the west and south-west of Kilmallock, while Mr. Begley suggests an equation with *Chiu Mail*, to the south-east of Kilmallock.⁷ I have written the name of this cantred Fontimel, or Fontemel, as it appears in the charters quoted; but it must not be supposed that the name is a Latin name, *de Fonte Mellis* (a sort of inversion of Mellifont), though this familiar Latin form probably influenced the scribes' orthography. The cantred appears frequently in the Irish Patent and Close Rolls of the

¹ 35th Rep. D. K. R., p. 33. This debt may, however, have been due for some years. Thomas Fitz Anthony died about 1229.

² C. D. I., vol. i., No. 2680.

³ Rot. Chart., 1 John, m. 13.

⁴ "Topographical Poems," p. 128.

⁵ Rot. Chart., 1 John, m. 13; C.D.I., vol. i., No. 95. Fontimel then was evidently a large cantred. The grant to Maurice Fitz Philip is not forthcoming, and I cannot trace his fief. I expect he sold it to Thomas Fitz Maurice.

⁶ *Proc. R.I.A.*, xxvi. (c), p. 240, and cf. *ibid.*, vol. xxv. (c), p. 395.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. xxvi. (c), p. 57, and vol. xxv., p. 334; and "Diocese of Limerick," by the Rev. Father Begley, p. 13. I suspect that both those writers were at the time mainly guided by the supposition that the Arpatric of the De Burgo grant was Ardpatrik south of Kilmallock.

time of Edward III and Richard II as "Fontymkill" or "Fontymghill"; and as a name of Latin origin could hardly be corrupted by Latin-writing scribes, these forms must point to an Irish, and not a Latin, original. These later forms also indicate that the stress was laid on the penultimate. Can we trace this Irish original?

Now, there is a townland in the parish of Kilmoylan, and barony of Shanid, called Tinnakilla, where there is an ancient disused graveyard called Kyle Tinnakil. It appears in ancient documents referred to by Mr. Westropp as Kyllsynkyll.¹ This name seems to contain the proper name, "Sinchell." It was the name of two saints,² and a church called after one of them would be *Cill t-Sinchill*, and would be regularly anglicised Kiltinkill, or Kiltinnakill, or some such form, just as Kiltealy (pronounced Kilteely) in county Wexford represents *Cill t-Sile*. Fontymkill seems to contain the same name. "Fon" may represent the Irish *fonn* (Latin *fundus*), "land" or "territory," as in *Fonn iartharach*, "the western land." Thus *Fonn t-Sinchill* might become Fontymkill or Fontymghill.

Without pressing this conjectural etymology, there are other circumstances which seem to indicate that this elusive cantred of Fontymkill was in the north-west of the county rather than in the south-east. From the list of cantreds given in the time of Edward III and Richard II we may gather that the county of Limerick then included the following cantreds:—Fontymkill, Ardagh (in the barony of Glenquin), Iniskefti (Askeaton), Oconyl, Ocarbri, Adare, Cromyth (Croom), Kilmehallock (Kilmallock), Esclon (in the barony of Pubblebrian), Oghny, Grene (Pallas Grean), and Any (Knockainy). Of these names Oconyll, Ocarbri, and Oghny represent the old Irish territorial names—*Ui Conail*, *Ui Cairbre* (*Aebhdha*), and *Uaithne*. These were extensive districts, out of which most of the other cantreds (named after well-known Anglo-Norman manors) seem to have been carved. Thus *Ui Cairbre* certainly at one time included the lands afterwards formed into the manors of Adare and Croom, and probably included Kilmallock as well; *Ui Conail* in the same way at one time included Askeaton and Ardagh; while *Uaithne* was a large district extending into the present county of Tipperary. Thus the "cantreds" of these names must have denoted only remnants of the original tribal territories. At the same period the important manor of Shanid, now represented by the present barony, did not give its name to a cantred, but the cantred may have been that designated Fontymkill.

Other facts point in the same direction. King John made several grants of parts of the kingdom of Limerick in this year 1199, and

¹ *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxv. (c), p. 398.

² Cal. Oengus, March 26th. "The feast of the two perennial Sinchels of vast Cell Achid (Killeigh, King's County)," *feil intinchill*, *intsinchill*, and *dasinchell*.

the other places mentioned seem to have been in the northern half of the county. Moreover, the grants were probably in the main confirmatory of a previous settlement made by Hamo de Valognes as justiciar when in Limerick, *circa* 1198, and were a consequence of the occupation of that town, which took place a little before that time. Hamo himself was given two cantreds in Hochenil (*Ui Connaill*).¹ The *caput* of one of these was Askeaton,² and in 1199 castles were built at Ardpatrik and Askeaton.³ This seems to suit the identification of Ardpatrik with Knockpatrick much better than with the Ardpatrik in the extreme south of the county. Besides, the latter would seem to have been included in *Ui Cairbre*.

Apart, however, from the doubtful location of the cantred of Fontymkill, it seems on other grounds probable that Thomas Fitz Maurice obtained the lands of Shanid at about this time. Not only do we find his son, John Fitz Thomas, in possession of the manor soon after he came of age, but as Thomas Fitz Maurice was one of those before whom the Inquisition as to the lands belonging to the Bishopric of Limerick was taken in 1200-1,⁴ we may be sure that he was then one of the magnates of the newly planted region. We can even independently connect him with *Ui Conaill*. In O'Clery's "Pedigree of the Geraldics," after mentioning the death of Maurice, son of Gerald ("the first conqueror," who died in 1176), the writer continues:—"Two years and twenty after that to the killing of Culein O'Chulein in the territory of Conall Gabra in Munster by the issue of that Maurice."⁵ We cannot always trust O'Clery's dates; but it may be noted that he here refers to the year 1198, the very time that I should suppose Thomas, son of Maurice, first acquired a claim to lands in the territory of *Ui Conaill*, of which the O'Culeins were the former chieftains.

Not to multiply points, none of which is very convincing in itself, but which, taken together, have an accumulative effect, and tend in the same direction, I think it is almost certain that the district (or part of it) which came to be known from the castle as Shanid was granted as an original fief by King John, early in his reign, to Thomas Fitz Maurice. As in the case of Killeedy, the existence of a mote under the castle of Shanid is to my mind a strong confirmation of this early date for the castle-site.

¹ C. D. I., vol. i., No. 92.

² *Ibid.*, Nos. 592, 593.

³ Annals of Inisfallen (Dublin MS.), 1199.

⁴ "Black Book of Limerick," pp. 27, 29.

⁵ *Journal*, 1879-82, p. 225. Cf. Ann. Inisfallen (Dublin MS.), 1199. "The whole country all along the Shannon to Feardrom was laid waste" by a great war between English and Irish.

CASTLE BLATHACH, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Mr. Westropp in his account of the castle¹ says there were "two early castles called Blathac, the second being at Drogheda." When studying the castles of Louth, I was led to examine this statement, and I think it is clear that all the references refer to the same castle, viz.—that near Limerick. Mr. Westropp also says that the castle of Blathac was "one of the forty castles granted by King John to Limerick." This is a curious slip, repeated in his paper on the "Ancient Castles of the county Limerick" in our *Journal*, vol. xxxvii., p. 32. It was forty carucates, not castles, that John granted to Limerick. John was very liberal with other people's lands, but he could not grant castles that did not exist. The earliest notice of this castle was in 1218, when a mandate was addressed to the Justiciar "to cause seisin to be given to Walter de Lacy of the castle of Drogheda, his land of Armaill, and of the castle of Blathac near Limerick."² I have elsewhere mentioned that the Castle of Drogheda was ultimately retained in the king's hand, and that Walter and his heirs were paid thirty marks a year throughout the century for it.³ Much the same thing happened with regard to Castle Blathach, though it was not retained as a royal castle. I should add that the land of Ardmaill, often mentioned in this connexion, is probably to be identified with Ardmaile in the barony of Middiethird, county Tipperary, where the manorial seat is marked by a fine mote.⁴ The next notice in point of date, if indeed it be not a little earlier, is a grant from the citizens of Limerick to the church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, and Archbishop Henri, of a carucate of land near Castle Blathach, being one of the forty carucates (*unam carucatum terre de quadraginta carucatis*) which John, formerly King of England, had given to them.⁵ These forty carucates (which probably formed part of the "cantred of the Ostmen") were assigned to the city as burgage land by John, Bishop of Norwich, when justiciar (1210–1213); and in 1215 King John granted to the holders of this land perpetuity of tenure at the rent fixed by the justiciar, with liberty to build.⁶ By another document, referred to by Mr. Westropp, it appears that Archbishop Henri gave Castelblathach to Matilda, wife of William de Mariscis, before her marriage.⁷ I cannot fix the date of this grant, but of course it was before 1228, when Archbishop Henri died.

¹ *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi. (c), pp. 81 and 66.

² *C. D. I.*, vol. i., No. 835.

³ *Journal*, vol. xxxviii., pp. 247–8.

⁴ *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907), p. 452.

⁵ *Crede Mihi*, No. lix. I think the form *Castellum Blathach* appearing in this charter must be the correct one. It would mean "the flowery castle," and would later become "Castleblagh," a name which Mr. Westropp has discovered in the Patent Roll for 1624 as being in the county of the city of Limerick. He identifies it with Castlelake or Farrenshone on the Clare side of the Shannon. The place was probably called *Cluain Blathach*, or *Baile Blathach*, or some such name before the castle was built.

⁶ *C. D. I.*, vol. i., No. 579.

⁷ *Ibid.*, No. 2759.

To return now to Walter de Lacy, numerous records show that he did not get seisin of Castleblathach under the mandate of 1218, but that, as in the case of the castle of Drogheda, twenty marks a year was paid to him instead.¹ This payment was continued to his heirs for nearly a century at least. To mention only the latest payment I have noted, half the amount was paid to Theobald de Verdun, his successor in a moiety of Meath, in the year 1310.²

We can now see how it was that Walter de Lacy did not get seisin of Castleblathach. He had, we must suppose, erected it, or at any rate possessed it, prior to 1210,³ but in that year he was disseised of all his lands by King John; and when in the years 1218-1220 negotiations were going on for the restoration of his lands to Walter, Castleblathach had already been granted to Archbishop Henri, and the king was unwilling to derogate from the grant.

As to the site of the castle, in my ignorance of the locality I can only look for it on the map. It must have been close to Limerick and adjoining, if not on, the forty carucates of burgage land. It seems certain that these forty carucates, or some of them, are now represented by the "North Liberties" of Limerick, which have been formed into a barony by themselves. At the northern extremity of this barony is "Castle Park." This, however, according to Mr. Westropp's notes, was distinguished in the seventeenth century from Castleblake or Castleblagh. The latter was about the same time equated with Farrenshone, still the name of a disjointed townland here. Evidently the site of Castleblathach, if any trace of it be discoverable, will be found somewhere near.

¹ C. D. I., vol. i., Nos. 952, 953, 1022, 2452.

² Irish Pipe Roll, 3 Ed. II, 39th Rep., D.K., p. 32.

³ Walter de Lacy was son-in-law of William de Braose, and was his bailiff at Limerick in 1204 (C. D. I., vol. i., No. 235), to which time the erection of Castleblathach may probably be ascribed.

THE DESMONDS' CASTLE AT NEWCASTLE OCONYLL,
CO. LIMERICK.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

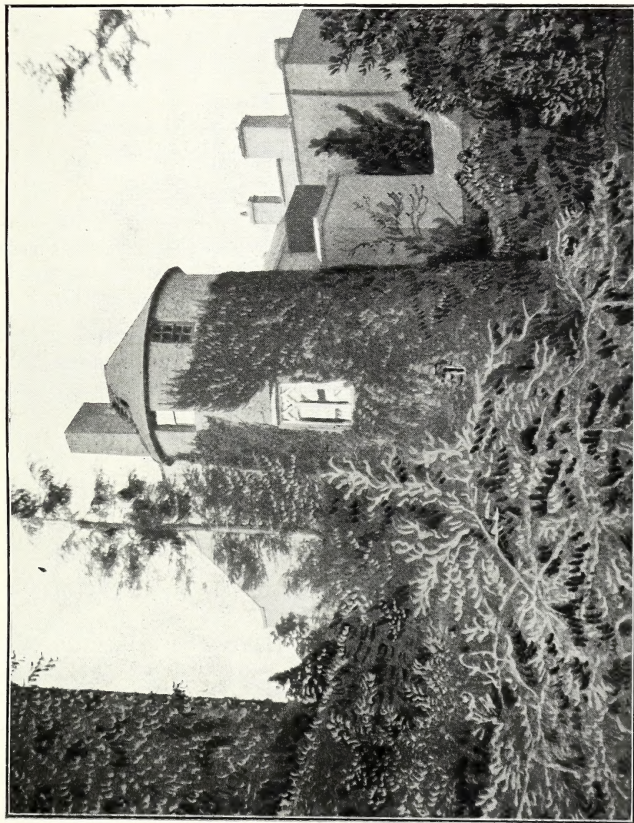
[Read FEBRUARY 23, 1909.]

IN the western plain of Limerick—a pleasant plain with ample groves and bright mountain brooks—stands Newcastle West, the ancient “New Castle of Oconyll.”

“ Corca oiche, of beautiful wood,
A fair-surfaced land of fresh creeks,”

wrote O’Huidhrin of the neighbourhood five centuries ago, and his words are still descriptive. All who have travelled from Kerry on a clear day will remember the break of that wide and joyous view, of which Newcastle forms the centre, as the train runs out of the tunnel and round the shoulder of Barna Hill. The rich green plain with its “dappled lawns” and “tufted trees” spreads away to blue-grey Knockferna and its sister hills, and all round the horizon, the more distant ridges close us in with air-softened blue, Slieve Aughty and the hills of Clare and Tipperary, Kimalta, the Keeper, and the piled masses of the Galtees. Here and there rise houses and towers, the spire of Rathkeale Church being most conspicuous, but the town and castle of Newcastle lie buried in trees hidden from our eyes. Even in the spacious market-place we see no trace of antiquity, till we pass under the tunnel of trees and stand in the castle grounds. Then for the first time one sees that the place is of old importance. The uncouth turret and ivied walls of the handsome “Desmonds’ Hall” rise to one’s left; the great hall and peel-tower flank the present house; then, going round through cloister-like gardens and quaint plantations, we see the round tower of the keep mirrored in the water of the fosse and the long ivied wall and bastion.

It is probably this “secretiveness”—may we so use the term?—that has kept even local antiquaries from appreciating its remains. When contrasted with what has been said of Shanid, Adare, and Askeaton, the silence is very marked. These other castles have warlike and historic suggestion in their very names, but to most Newcastle is known only as a place of fairs; yet, were it only as a chief manor of the Desmond Geraldines, it should be of interest to the Irish reader: how much of interest lies in its ruins we here endeavour to show. To remove the injustice of long neglect, we prefer to give an architectural rather than



NEWCASTLE OCONYL, COUNTY LIMERICK.
(The Peel-Tower, Moat, and Keep.)

a historical paper. Local students can expand our sketch of its history; meanwhile the ruins should not be left in oblivion till an exhaustive monograph be possible. We strive to give a careful description of its striking architectural remains, hitherto undescribed, even in the county histories, and to lead others to study the once favoured seat of that princely house that rose to such pride and power that only the strength of the men that humbled the might of Spain sufficed to thrust it from its seat and lay its honour in the dust.

THE FOUNDERS.

Though we do not intend to give more than an abstract of the complex and romantic history of the western Geraldines, we must give a certain amount to make clear the origin of Newcastle, and the fates of its lords.¹ No fortresses appear in history as built to the west of the Maigue by the Anglo-Normans before 1199, when Askeaton and Ardpatrik were founded. Shanid was probably an early structure, but its foundation is unrecorded and it only appears casually (if it be really the "Castle" there named) in the inquisition of 1298. The Geraldine occupation of Connello is dated by some in 1180, but history shows that the English really got little, if any, foothold in the present county of Limerick till after the death of their dauntless old foe, King Donaldmore O'Brien, in 1194. Thomas Fitz Maurice was granted lands in Fontemel and Thomond by King John, September, 1199,² and seems to have held O'Conyll before his death in 1215, but how far is not clear. Irish bards attached to the Geraldines drew a picture of even earlier well-consolidated power³ :—

"Over the territory of Fodla where is the better charter?

The conquest of Maurice, son of Gerald, . . .

Without one 'tullach' in Clarcuinn that is not full of lime towers."

John Fitz Thomas, who succeeded his father, seems to have founded the Nunnery of St. Catherine in Oconyll.⁴ Abbey-building is usually better evidence of settled power than even castle-building—certainly far better than the granting of charters, freely given, but, like the grant of

¹ Previous notes on Newcastle may be found in—Fitz Gerald and Mac Gregor's "History and Topography of Co. Limerick" (1826), p. 374; Rev. James Dowd, "Round about the County of Limerick," p. 212; *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxv. (c), p. 232. The following corrigenda should be made in the last :—for 1269, read 1296 (line 3); for Des. R. 3b, read 13b; for G. Courtenay, read W., son of G. Lenihan's "Limerick," p. 736, does not describe the ruins when mentioning the town and castle.

² Charter Roll, John; Tower of London. Besides the "Calendars of Documents relating to Ireland" (C. D. I.), which so unfortunately break off before the Bruces' invasion, I use Lynch, "A View of the Legal Institutions, Honorary Hereditary Offices, and Feudal Baronies established in Ireland during the reign of Henry II" (London, 1830); Canon Hayman's "Unpublished Geraldine Documents" (in our *Journal*, vols. x. and xi.); and G. E. C.'s "Complete Peerage" for Desmond and Devon—in addition to the Calendars of various Rolls and documents.

³ Irish poem, in *Journal*, vol. xv. (consec. ser.), pp. 216, 217.

⁴ For the history of this house, see a paper by Professor John Wardell, *Journal*, vol. xxxiv., p. 41.

the Indies to Spain, mere licence for conquests to be hereafter won—a paraphrase on the text, “I have set the land before thee: go up and possess it.” Further evidence of John’s effective occupation seems to exist in grants of free chase and free warren in about 1244. The Geraldines seem to have tried to annex the cantreds of Oconyll to Co. Kerry: so pleaded Lord John Fitz Thomas, in endeavouring to exclude the King’s Sheriffs and Royal Commissions; but after his death a jury correctly found that the cantreds were part of Co. Limerick.¹ He, after a war-like career, fell in the battle of Callan, near Kenmare, with his son Maurice, in 1261; the Mac Carthies after this startling victory invaded Oconyll with fire and sword, burning all its castles and putting the English warders to death. The castles named down to that time in the district are only five—Ardpatrick,² Askeaton, Mayne, and the two castles of Robert Gore and Robert Dundonnell—but there were probably not a few palisaded earthworks on the various manors.³

The Geraldine settlement was, however, too much an accomplished fact to be wiped out (like the de Clares’ colony after Dysert) by a single battle. Thomas, son of Maurice, an infant boy a few months old, was saved and became a ward of the Crown; the Irish fell back, and the English re-established the “fortresses” and settlements in Oconyll. The young lord, Thomas Fitz Maurice, is best known to us as “Thomas an Appagh,” of the ape, for one of these animals (so tradition said) took him from his cradle to the top of Tralee Castle or Abbey, and brought him down in safety.⁴ The story was also told of John Fitz Thomas, one of the Geraldines of Offaly, who was created Earl of Kildare in 1316; and it has affinities to several other folk-tales. At least the Kildare family “honoured the ape” by using it for their crest and supporters, while the Desmonds used the wild boar.⁵ Later folk-lore raised the animal to the rank of a “familiar spirit” or protecting genius of the house of Gerald, and told of “the berry-brown nuppagh, the nuppagh of merry Tralee,” in ballad strains some thirty years since.

Thomas was a prosperous man: little is known of his early history, but when he came of age in 1282, an inquisition was taken from which we learn that he held a cantred in Cunyl, called Shannede, and other manors. He seems to have been an attractive man, a favourite with the King and, despite of this, popular with the nobles, who selected him to be the Justiciary in a vacancy in 1295. In this year Gilbert, son of John, was directed to confer with John Boy, Doulene Odrion and Royry O’Carry,

¹ Cal. Plea Rolls, 1261, Hen. III, p. 72.

² Ware’s Annals. It is probably Ard Patraic in Ui Chonaill Gabhra (see Annals of the Four Masters and Chron. Scotor.), where a castle is found in later years (see *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi. (c), p. 240).

³ We note some “square” earthworks—one near Shanid Castle, and five near Newcastle (Ord. Survey map, 19, 28), similar to those at Bunratty and Culleen, county Clare, which we incline to think of English origin.

⁴ The legend is found in Thomas Russell’s “Relation” (*Journal*, vol. x., p. 363).

⁵ G. E. C.’s “Complete Peerage,” Desmond, p. 83, &c.

so that at the next coming of the custos of Ireland into Oconyll they may acquire the King's peace.¹ Under Lord Thomas the New Castle of Oconyll is first named, and he may have been its builder, if not its first founder. It was probably made as a centre and rallying-point in the Geraldines' territory in Ui Chonaill. It was almost exactly eleven miles from its borders at Kerry and Cork, the Shannon, and the outlying ring of manors—Askeaton, Croagh, Castletown-M'Enery, Dromcolliher, Abbeyfeale, Glin, Foynes, and Castle Robert Gore. Myth-makers, however, endowed the place with an imaginary templary in 1184, ten years before the death of King Donald. It is an interesting problem (as we pointed out before) to find out why the hapless Knights of the Temple began to excite so much interest in Ireland in the fourth century after their suppression, who barely obtained mention in our Annals in the heyday of their influence and power. Only once in the records of this district have we found them named as holding a garden-plot in Limerick city. Yet from the middle of the seventeenth century, writer after writer accredits them with an increasing number of houses. Limerick, Temple-Mungret, Carrickaquincy, Carrigogunnell, Askeaton, Newcastle, Temple - Glantan, Strand, Teampullin, near Bruff, and Rosstemple,² were all reputed to be preceptories of the Order. We can understand that the ignorant-learned men of the day took the common Irish prefix "Teampul" as evidence; other errors may have arisen from confusing the Templars with the Hospitallers, or supposing that the latter in all cases took over the lands of the former. There is, however, a curious fact which we must notice about Newcastle. In 1827 Fitz Gerald in his *History of Co. Limerick*³ notices that at Newcastle "tradition reports that the knights used some barbarous customs which so disgusted the Irish that they put several of them to death; and the place is still shown where their remains are said to have been interred. After the suppression of the Order the Fitz Gerald took possession of the castle and an extensive tract of land around it." At the beginning of the last century a number of Roman bath tickets, stamped with indecent figures, were dug up in the castle. How far this bears out the legend, or who brought "the unclean thing" across so many lands and seas, is equally unknown. A few Templars may have helped the Geraldines in some crisis, and impressed themselves unfavourably on local tradition, but, at least, the story of the Geraldine acquisition being subsequent to the dissolution of the Order, and that Newcastle was one of its possessions, is an absolute falsehood. Further we are not able to suggest—still less to decide.

Thomas fitz Maurice, with all his attractiveness and popularity, was destined to an early grave. A Justiciary at thirty-five, he had

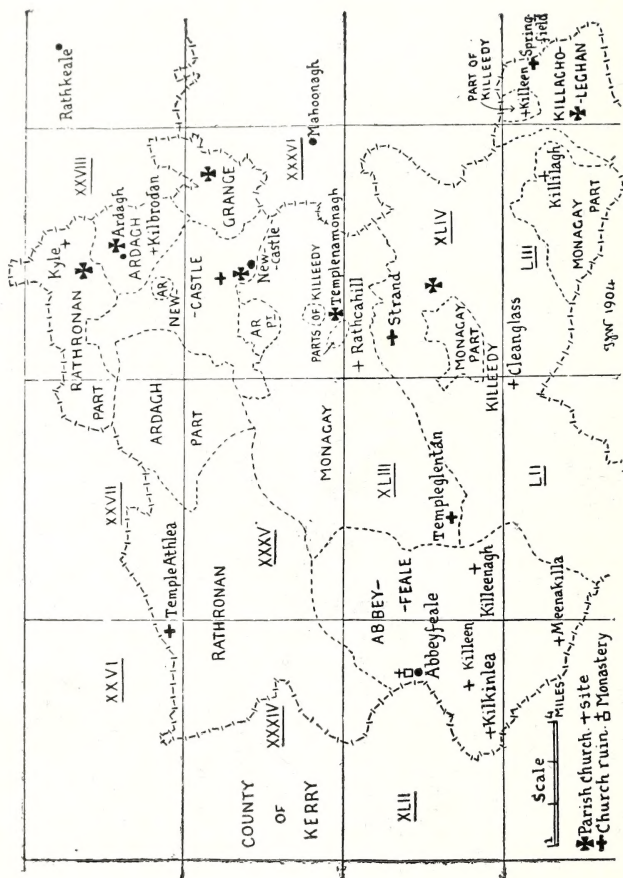
¹ Justiciary Rolls (ed. Mr. James Mills), p. 74.

² I may refer students to the articles on several of these places in "A Survey of the Ancient Churches in the County Limerick" (*Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxv. (c)), under Nos. 17, 126, 182; Temple Glantan, 168; Strand, 178, 275; and Ross Brien, 34.

³ Vol. i., p. 375; see also "Memorials of Adare," p. 151.

died at Caislen Nua Oeconail before three more years had passed. We have full accounts of his possessions in the Pipe Rolls and elsewhere. The Manor of Newcastle, on July 5th, 1298, contained the New Castle, with buildings inside the wall, as well as those without; these were not assessed, as they cost more to keep in repair than could be gained from them. With it were included the districts of O Bathyn and Corcoighe, and the following lands—Kylrodan, Nova Grangia, or New Grange. Free tenants—Geoffry, Robert and Raymund le Blund (White), held Derrydromcarne. William Dundouenald, Glyngowyn Glennagowan; W. Toost, Lysmatleth; Philip son of Ralph, and Adam of Portesbury, Le Nanagh; Robert Haket, Glenhom; Richard of London (Delanders), Cnockbrack; Ismaena Coterel, Maynchro (Croagh); Philip de Valle (Wall), Kilcapely (the Kilcortply of 1452, in the rental of Oconyll); the heir of Thomas de Clare (who had fallen in war with Prince Torlough O'Brien in 1287, and had left a son Gilbert), Moytauenagh teodum (Mahoonagh *tuath*), and John de Valle held Kilsuanleth: the last was in Ui Baithin, near Corcamohide; it was held in 1452 by the parson of St. Michael (Kilmihil). The total service amounted to £1 6s. 8d., the rents to about £3 14s. Of the farms, Doualy is named as formerly held by Philip, son of Robert, at £1 6s. 8d.; the betagii held Addouan, Glengort, Rouseoth more and beg, Berne, Asdare (Glenastar), Donkone-wall (the fine ring-fort of Dunganville, overhanging the Daar river), Lystenbretenauch (connected, it appears, with some Welsh settler), Ballyconre, Duffaly, Ballyurfin (called Ballyursinte in the Plea Rolls and rental, perhaps Ballymorrisheen), Ballyhathern, Kilconleihe, and Cnockrathdermot, Dromrathnauch, Seskenleden, Kylordan, Kylmacsnewyn (in Corkoygh), Dowyll, Rathneconyr, Ballydaly, Ballygarwyth, Gortinore (? Gortmore), Fethbeg and Fethmore. The cottagers are named at Newcastle, with 16½ acres, Ballydonly with 30 acres, a parcel at Kilnehelyn, Tulauchalyn (Tulligolene), with 4 acres, and the parcels of Clonkille and Gortloman. There was a mill at Newcastle, worth 6s. 8d., and one at Ardauch worth 10s.; the issues of the serjeanty of Obathan, worth £1, and of Corkoygh, worth 6s. 8d., issues of hand-mills (querns), 13s. 4d.—objects of jealous scrutiny and frequent suppression as keeping dues from the manorial mills; pannage at 10s.; the perquisites of the Courts of Newcastle and Killyde, £100 (with prisage of meat and ale, of Newcastle assessed at 2s.), those of the hundred of Ardauch, 6s. 8d. The churches of Newcastle, 100s.; Agath (Garth or Ballingarry), with its chapels, 10s.; Moytauenagh with the vicarage worth ten marks, and Moynechroo, 20 marks, all four belonging to the gift of the fee, and the rents of Kerylochuar, or Kerry-Luachra. The total value is given at £98 17s. 5d.¹

¹ C. D. I., vol. iv., p. 258; Pipe Rolls, 26 & 27 Edw. I. The Kerry estates are derived from Thomas "the Great," d. 1215 (1213, *Annals of the Four Masters*), through his marriage with Elinor, daughter of Jordan de Marisco.



THE DEANERY OF ARDAGH—PLAN.

In addition to these, there are various interesting items, side-lights on the inner working of an early manor, such as—"there is nothing from the warrens because the rabbits are destroyed by foxes," or the mill of Newgrange is extended at 13s. 4d. a year.¹

The other valuations, April 28th, 1300, find that Thomas fitz Maurice held the following Manors:—Newcastle, County Limerick, worth £98 17s. 5d.; Kilyde (Killeedy), £20 15s.; Senede, £36 14s. 2d.; Glenogra, £37 14s. 4d. besides Moyale (Mallow) in Cork, Comryth in Waterford, Kilorglan and Inch, in Kerry.² There are 18 score acres of arable land in demesne at 6 pence an acre, 12 of meadow at 6 pence, a pasture within the demesne at 40 pence, and a garden with a curtilage at 5s., in all worth £9 14s. 4d. There are at the grange of Kylrodan, 408 acres arable in demesne, at 8 pence an acre, 16 of meadow at 6 pence, and no pasture, save for the oxen of the Grange, from which nothing can be received. Total, £16 13s. 4d. The New Grange had 14 score and 19 acres, arable, in demesne, at 8 pence; 14 acres of meadow at 6 pence, and no pasture, worth in all £10 6s. 4d. This paper not being concerned with the other manors, we merely point out that they are also given in detail.

Thomas, as we said, died at Newcastle, and his body was taken to Tralee, and there buried. He left two sons, Thomas and Maurice, the first of whom died a minor in 1309, and the second attained his majority in 1315. The church of Newcastle was evidently of late origin; I am unaware of its appearance before the two taxations usually dated 1287–91, and 1302. It was burned in that otherwise unrecorded raid that swept up the western hills and along Knockfierna, and it lay in ruins in the latter year. It is not named in the Black Book of Limerick, before the "Taxation of the procurations" by Bishop O'Dea, in 1418. Its position is equally doubtful. Churchtown, where the ruin stands, seems rather far from the castle under which the houses of the old "town" huddled for protection. If it be true that the Protestant church was on an old site, the church may have lain in the village; but it is hard to delimit the castle at that side; the demesne boundary just includes the Desmonds' Hall, and excludes the churchyard; but if the court of the castle were square, it should have included the present church.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

The village probably perished with the church before 1302; it was totally destroyed in 1315. Maurice fitz Thomas had succeeded his father in the Lordships of Decies and Desmond, as well as Oconyll. In a settlement of estates he describes himself, in later years, as "Comes

¹ C. D. I., vol. iv., p. 259.

² Calendar of Justiciary Rolls (ed. Mr. James Mills), p. 311.

Desmonia, Dominus Deyse, et de Ogonyll, ac Dominus libertatis Kerrygye,"¹ but he was not created Earl till 1329. A young man barely of age, he was brought face to face with stern realities and troublous times. The advance of Edward Bruce, Earl of Carriek, who had been reinforced by his brother, the great King Robert, with a strong army of Scots, raised the hopes of the Irish of Ui Chonaill, and those on the Geraldine manors rose in rebellion. "Mathew (Mahon) O'Donegan, and other felons of the king, with their followers," did not hang back, when "all the Irish in Desmond" revolted, but rose against their Lord, Maurice fitz Thomas. They "revolted in hostility to the king and his faithful subjects, burning and slaying." Maurice with those loyal to England, was then at Dungarvan, and John Montravers (or Maltravers), who held the manor of Rathkeale, was absent in England.² The young lord acted promptly, he gathered all available forces and set out for Newcastle. He was too late "to repress the malice of the Irish, and came to Newcastle, in O'Conyll, which the Irish felons had destroyed, and where they (the Geraldines) found little or no provisions." Pressed for supplies he took the crops at Rathgel, for which (with but little consideration for the urgency of his circumstances) he was subsequently involved in a lawsuit. Far more unjustly he was accused of the preposterous charge of harbouring O'Donegan,³ probably being held answerable for his tenants' behaviour, in the grimly humorous spirit of the laws of the day, as when the de Clares were sued for the fines of their nominal tenants, but really powerful rivals and relentless enemies, the O'Briens of Thomond. He, however, lived to more peaceful times, and from the mere feudal lordship was raised to the rank of Earl of Desmond by letters patent, dated at Gloucester, on August 22nd, 1329.⁴

The other facts related of the Manor of Newcastle are few and unenlightening. In 1306 we find an agreement of Master Heliseus of Lucca for Gerard "Dorsoe," and John, son of Sir David Barry, as to the custody of the castle. The king, after the death of Thomas fitz Maurice, had granted it to Gerald "Doronis," with 100 librates of land. The latter, in his turn, on 18th May, 1306, devised the castle and lordship of the Newcastle in O'Conille, during the minorities of Thomas fitz Maurice's heirs, to Sir John de Barry of Barryroe.⁵

Stephen de Clinton was parson of Newcastle church, county

¹ Lynch, *loc. cit.*, p. 243.

² Their connexion with and loss of Askeaton in later days has been noted in the *Journal*, vol. xxxiii., p. 31. In the Repertory R. Memorand. Seacc. we find a Chancery Inquisition of 1381. John Mantravers held the manor of Rathkeale for life from his father, John, whom he pre-deceased; when the Crown claimed it, Sir Robert Rous, and his wife, Eleanor, opposed the claim as cousins and next-of-kin, pleading that John had held it from the late Countess of Desmond as part of the manor of Inskysty (iv Ric. II, v., 28).

³ Plea Roll, Dublin, No. 124, Edw. II, anno xi, m. 44.

⁴ English Patent Rolls: see also G. E. C., p. 84, and Lynch, p. 243.

⁵ Chief Remembrancer's Office, Roll 35, Ed. I, Dublin: see Plea Roll Cal., p. 841.

Limerick, in 1326.¹ In 1333, Maurice, the Earl of Desmond, gave his hostages to the Government at the New Castle of Oconyl, to be delivered to the king; and being brought before the high altar in the choir of Christ Church, Dublin, on 17th May, 1333, he signed a declaration in French, binding himself to attend at the next Parliament, and to conduct himself well towards the Crown.² Maurice acquired the title of the "Great Earl." His eldest son, Nicholas, was an idiot; some deny that he was actually earl, and the same doubt applies to the title of his brother John, the reputed "3rd" earl. By his third wife John left a son, Gerald, "the poet," the 4th earl. Gerald is, like Thomas an Appagh, famous in folk-lore."³ He left his camp one night in 1398, and was never seen again; some fancied he was slain by a personal enemy, or by an agent of O'Brien of Thomond,⁴ but his followers looked for his return, and later generations told how "Garrad Earla" dwelt in the enchanted land beneath the waters of Lough Gur, doomed to appear only once in seven years to ride over its surface for one night till his horse's silver shoes were worn out on the ripples, and the captive was set free. I have, as a child, heard wild stories about him and Thomas an Appagh, and the "nuppagh," from the peasantry of Pubblebrian. Thomas Russell, in 1638, alludes to this legend—"There was one earl, as they say, by name Garrett, that was by enchantment carryed away from Newcastle in Connellagh,"⁵ but the Clerys' pedigree says prosaically that he died in his house of Caislen Nua, and other authorities lay the scene of his disappearance at the Island of Kerry. Newcastle Manor, as held by Maurice the Earl in 1358, was worth £60,⁶ a considerable reduction from over £98 sixty years before.

John, his son, is usually reckoned the 5th earl, though it is doubtful whether he survived his father; he was drowned at Ardfinnan in 1399, and buried at Youghal.⁷ Of his unfortunate son, Thomas, the love-lost, more hereafter. Maurice, the elder son, had died young.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

The century which opened on the house of Desmond mourning for the loss of two of its lords was, nevertheless, the period of its greatest power. The young Earl Thomas, a mere child,⁸ was confided to the wardship of

¹ Memoranda Rolls 29, No. 586.

² Lynch, *loc. cit.*, p. 240; Roll Ch. Remem., Dub., 7 Ed. III.

³ Some of the less-known folk-lore may be found in "Revue Celtique," vol. iv., pp. 185-191.

⁴ Carew took this view.

⁵ Thomas Russell's "Relation of the Fitz Gerald's," written in county Clare, 22nd October, 1638, and published in the *Journal*, vol. x. (consec. ser.), p. 467.

⁶ Inquisition, Dublin.

⁷ John, Earl of Desmond, was Sheriff of Kerry in 1380, and was drowned in the Suir. Inquisition, *post mortem*, Clonmel, 30th May, 1400.

⁸ He was a minor in 1402.

James, Earl of Ormond, a near kinsman, for the "poet Earl" had married a daughter of his house. A few years later King Henry IV granted Thomas pardon for his offences, probably a sort of insurance common in these centuries, intended to secure people against the legal results of inadvertent offences against the law. The young Earl, though a minor,¹ also got special livery of all his castles, with power to appoint seneschals. He was made a Justice of Assize in 1408.

Then came a scene of pathos, half visible even in the dry records of the house. The hot-headed young Earl, on coming of age, strove to make his mark on society. He raised £700 on the profits of the Kerry Assizes, and went to England, enjoying himself at the Court of the coming scourge of France. He gathered a band of English soldiers, and returned to devastate the Irish of Munster. For him there was no Agincourt. An ardent hunter, he got bewildered in the woods and glens to the west of Newcastle. "By the Feale's wave benighted," as Moore sings, he sought shelter in the hut of one of his retainers named MacCormac. Waited upon with the utmost attention of the gratified family, he saw and madly loved Catherine, the daughter of his host, and privately married her. It was no new source of ruin, but, in his case, it was unusually rapid and complete. His "clan"—we are hardly wrong in using the term—had evidently got impatient of his hasty, unstable, pleasure-loving nature, and behind them brooded the ambition of a more congenial leader, the Earl's uncle, James. The followers denounced the unworthy marriage. The story of Griselda shows how, in the mind of that generation, unequal matches might be resented even by the equals of the bride. Headed by James, they thrice drove Earl Thomas from his domains, and compelled him to bow to the indisputable logic of his fate. The unfortunate earl solemnly resigned his rights before Lord Ormond at Callan in 1418, only stipulating for some provision for the sons of his peasant bride, and retired to Rouen. O'Daly says the "discrowned Earl" had revolted against England, which seems unwarranted. The exile was short, for Thomas died in its second year, leaving his uncle to "reign" unmolested in his stead. Ill-fortune was not content with one victim; his son Maurice was granted Adare, but was slain by a Mulrian; and the victim's eldest son, John, an impetuous youth like his grandfather, slew a man at Adare, and fled for his life to Scotland. His descendants (it is said) still bear the Geraldine arms, with the well-known name of Adair. The second son, Maurice, who had obtained Moyallow (Mallow) and Kilcolman, founded a line destined to ruin in the following century, when their lands and castle were granted to the poet Spenser.

The Church of Newcastle is mentioned about the time of the Earl's death in the *Taxatio Procuracionum*, made "on the morrow of the feast of Valentine the Martyr, 1422," by Cornelius (Dea), the gifted and artistic

¹ Chancery Roll, Dublin, vii Henry IV.

Bishop of Limerick, in 1418. "Deanery of Ardacha, Church of Novo Castro, the Earl of Desmond presents the Vicar and Rector."¹ The "torn rolls" of the same period, transcribed by Father White, under the Protectorate, note that it was under the patronage of St. David of Wales, whose day was March 1st,² an interesting relic of the old ties of the Geraldines with the Principality. In about the following year, 1420, O'Huidhrin, as already quoted, notes the district of Corca-oiche, and scornfully ignoring fact and history, and its mighty foreign lords, adds that it is "under the vigorous hero O'Macasa," member of an obscure family hardly named in the records of the county.

James, the usurping Earl, marks the rise of Irish ideas among the Englishry of Ui Chonaill. He had been trained among the O'Briens of Thomond, and saw the personal advantage of their social system. An earl, by methods unknown to the strict feudal law—in fact, by undisguised tanistry—the choice of a tribe as the ablest member of its ruling family, he maintained friendship with the Irish, and was rather an ally than a subject of the feeble Government under the tottering house of Lancaster. With an army of 5000 men he aided the Crown against the turbulent Lords of the Pale. He was, in reward, appointed Governor of Limerick Castle on August 23rd, 1423. Four years later the mayor and citizens (fearing that, by the carelessness or treachery of the garrison, the fortress might fall into the hands of the Irish) entreated to be its actual guardians—a request which was granted by the Government, with the economical proviso that the city should maintain it at its own cost in defence and repair, which was gladly done. Earl James was more profitably engaged in his own interests; he got a subsidy from the English of Meath, and the vast estates of the de Cogan in county of Cork; a patent giving him the custody of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford counties raised him to the state of a petty sovereign; and a prudent marriage with Mary, daughter of Ulick de Burgh, the powerful Mac William Eighter, put the coping-stone on the edifice of his power. The Geraldines had truly chosen the best man for their chief. To this wealthy and able man we attribute the adornment of Newcastle. He was fond of architecture, and had extensively re-edified (some say founded) the Franciscan House of Askeaton, with its beautiful cloisters and other details. His religious buildings might be a work of conscience, as the poet makes the Earl's patron say, "Heaven knows by what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways I met this crown." Desmond may have lain uneasy for the part he played against his brother's son; but it was certainly no such fear that made him build the fine "Haullamore,"³ and

¹ "Black Book of Limerick," and the later "Little Black Book," now in P. R. O. I.

² Lenihan, "Limerick," p. 564.

³ See Thomas Mac Neachtain's MS. "Abhallgort," citing old material. I have to thank Mr. M. J. McEnery, the owner of the manuscript, for this helpful extract.

great keep of Askeaton Castle. The Desmonds' Hall at Newcastle is of the same period (1440-50) as the Hall at Askeaton, and they have many features alike. The massive vaulted basement, the window bays, with side seats, and the evident preference for cinquefoil and stepped heads, the shallow, corbelled arches, facing the great end window, and the side staircase turret, occur in each building. We are less confident as to the "goodly building,"¹ the greater Hall of Newcastle; its west window and door-mouldings also belong to the first half of the fifteenth century; but some of its beautiful side-lights are of earlier and rarer design—rarer at least in Munster, though their mouldings and execution seem later than their pattern. The main difference between the Askeaton and Newcastle work is the preference at the latter for cross-transoms, which led to its better preservation at the cost of some of their grace.

When "the meek usurper" on the throne of England was tottering to his fall, Desmond turned to "salute the rising morn" by cultivating the friendship of the Duke of York. He even contracted spiritual ties with him by becoming sponsor for his son, "false, fleeting, perjured Clarence." In this also the Desmond usurper justified the choice of his followers.

To this period belongs one of the most valuable topographical documents of the county of Limerick during the century, the "Rental of Oconyl,"² dated 1452. It gives a clear account of the values of the Manors of Shanid, Killyde, Corkoyth, O'Bathyn, and Ardagh, and Newcastle, Roberd Rothstown (near Newcastle); Rathgalwey (near Askeaton); Moytawenagh (Mahoonagh), Innyskefty (Askeaton), Offargus (in Clonagh), and the royal services of Oconyll. Confining our inquiry to Newcastle and its immediate surroundings, we find in CORKOYTH—Free tenants—Rathcathyll (Ratheahil), Kycalply, 26s. 8d. The farmers—Ballyodullyth, Ballyogarwyeth, Kylordan, Kylmacsnewyn, Ballygewyll, Rathneconnere, Dromrathnagh, Cnocbrake, Kyleonleth, Dromlathryn, Gortawrehanyth, Kanneccully, Seskynlethduff, Mynneclothy, Cnokrathdermod, handmills, &c., £17 9s. 2½d. O. BATHN. Free tenants—Dyrryndromecarryn, Cnoknesanathe, Kylsananlethe, Nenagh, Dowathkatyn, Glanguwyn, 27s. 8d. Farmers—Ruskathmore and beg, Athdowan, Glengorth, Berryn, Asdare, Donnwyll (Dunganville), Ballyconere or Ballemenynth, Ballyatheryn, Ballyhirrsynte, Dowaly, Lysnebratnagh, Garranbeg or Ballyflayffe (Ballylahiff), handmills of O'Bathyn, Mills of Ardth, &c. In all £26 16s. 8d. ARDAGH—Burgage rents, villata of Ardagh, Ballyduffgyn, and tenements of Robert Lowell, 36s. 4d., of which 26s. 8d. is paid to the Bishop of Limerick. NOV^m CAST^m.—Demesne rents of Newcastle, Gortdowran; land of Yhalpyn, Gortloman, a moor, a plot, and crofts. Garrangortmor, ffarrynnerlowyn, Comydyn, hen money; mill, harvest

¹ The Desmond Roll probably alluded to this Hall under the name.

² Public Record Office of Ireland. Since this paper was written it has been published *in extenso* by Rev. J. Begley, "Diocese of Limerick," p. 323.

service of Newcastle, Newgrange, and Kilroddan. Total, 38s. 11d. From John fitz David's land in Ballyrobert Roth, 6d., and farmers' rents, 4s. 6d.

The Castle of Shanid is never mentioned here (or elsewhere so far as I know), save to locate a smith's house (if it *be* the castle there named) in 1298. Yet it was a very early manor of the Geraldines, and was traditionally considered their oldest house. The war-cry "Shanid aboo," too, might be thought evidence in the same direction, but its Irish form inclines us to attribute it rather to the hibernicising sympathies of Earl James and his successor than to the Norman nobles of earlier days. However, the definite records of Shanid Castle only begin incidentally in 1569, and more fully after its ruin in 1583-6.

Earl James, with that persistent endeavour that so enlarged his fortunes, added to his earldom, we are told,¹ Ciarraighe Cuirce, Aine, Ui Mac Aille, and the Airinidhe and other lands. With regard to the land in Kerry, one suspects that it was not for the first time under the Desmonds; while Aine, though in the custody of Thomas fitz Morice in 1406, was held by Cliffords and Botillers, and (so far as we know) was only taken by a later James, the 7th Earl of Desmond, in 1515.² The White Castle of Aine was, however, according to local tradition, built by Matthew O'Grady, steward to the Earl of Desmond, while that lord was abroad.³ In Michael O'Clery's manuscript we find James described as "the head of the foreigners of Erin," and after recording his annexations by "conquest" it tells of his death. "In Caislen Nua Oconailh he died, after ending his age, and he was buried in Tralee, 1462." Lodge places his death at Mocollopp, that grass-topped tower, beside the river, in the beautifully wooded valley-reach above Lismore. His place of burial seems also doubtful; we incline to think the Dominicans of Limerick, whose register was properly kept and long preserved, who celebrated masses down to the dissolution for their "second founder," and showed his grave, are most reliable in their statement. Others named Tralee and Askeaton; if monuments of his remained at these places, they may have been cenotaphs.⁴ It is not improbable that the variant statements have originated from monuments or memorial tablets commemorating this great prince in the various churches of his large territory.

Earl James had lived to see a new dynasty on the throne, and his son, Thomas, enjoyed the new King's favour. Nevertheless, the new Earl's position was insecure; he had strong Irish proclivities like his father, was on friendly terms with the native chiefs, "was learned in

¹ O'Clery's MSS.: see *Journal*, vol. xv. (consec. ser.), p. 227.

² Exchequer Records; *Annals of Ulster*.

³ "Ordnance Survey Letters of County Limerick" (9), p. 259; "Round about the County of Limerick" (Rev. J. Dowd), p. 88; Fitz Gerald's "History of Limerick," vol. i., p. 307, for this place.

⁴ There was a monument of James, the 14th Earl, in Askeaton: see *Journal*, vol. xxxiii., p. 35.

the old writings of the Gaelic," and "exacted coigny and livery"¹ from the Englishry. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester (the King's Deputy), resenting this, procured that the Parliament at Drogheda should attaint the Earl of Desmond. The proud nobleman imprudently hastened to the Parliament to defend himself, and was seized by the justiciary, and immediately executed, to the horror of the other magnates, both Irish and English.² His sons immediately flew to arms, and, with their levies thirsting for revenge, burst into the Pale; civil war was on the point of breaking out when the Earl of Kildare intervened; Tiptoft was removed, and Geraldine writers rejoiced to tell how he was beheaded for his crime by "Earl O'Barreich," but, in fact, he (during the brief restoration of Henry VI) was found hiding in a tree, brought to London, and paid the penalty of his ardent support of Edward IV. Doubtless his death sentence on some twenty Lancastrians captured at sea weighed more against him than his execution of an Irish nobleman.

James, the new Earl of Desmond, was pardoned, favoured and confirmed in his honours by King Edward. He ostentatiously followed the Irish policy that cost his father so dearly, even taking coyne and livery from the Englishry and marrying a daughter of O'Brien, Prince of Thomond. He was, however, made constable of Limerick Castle, the highest mark of confidence possible for one in his district. After twenty years of unbroken prosperity he was murdered at Rathkeale by John Mac Gibbon, "the stammerer," of Magh Tamnach (Mahoonagh); "God and man avenged that treachery on him who committed it, and he departed without posterity." The crime was attributed to the instigation of his brother John: if so, he gained little. Maurice, another brother, avenged James, putting the murderer to death, and banishing his instigator and accomplices; he then assumed the title as 10th Earl. Though so lame that he could neither walk nor ride, being carried in a litter, and nicknamed "vehiculus" and "baccagh," his feeble body lodged a warlike mind. He even indulged in rebellion, supporting Perkin Warbeck in 1497. Henry VII needed friends, and had enough enemies, so he forgave Desmond and loaded the pardoned rebel with lucrative privileges. The lame Earl died in 1520 and was buried at Tralee. In his time Garrett, son of Earl Thomas, died at Ardmore—his friends could not fancy how so fierce a warrior and incessant fighter could have met his death "against a pillow," but we are not given our choice—like Hereward, "a bed death" may not have been to his liking; he had wasted much of Meath and the Laighne, burning Newcastle and Rathwire in avenging his father's death, and did much to verify the local saying, "A hand in a serpent's nest would be like an attack on the Geraldines."

¹ It has been stated that this was done by Thomas an Appagh; but, failing evidence, it seems as if the early Thomas was confused with his descendant.

² Some attribute the death of the Earl to Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV, who used her husband's ring on a forged warrant.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY AND REBELLION.

The remaining Lords of Newcastle are of far less personal interest. The lame Earl was succeeded by his son, James, the 11th Earl, who left an only daughter. He was succeeded by his uncle Thomas, "the bald," who died at Rathkeale in 1534, and was buried at Youghal. Far better known to fame is his wife Catherine, the "old Countess," whose longevity, historical or mythical, has caused much wonder and discussion from her death in 1604 to our time. She long survived the ruin of her husband's house, surviving James the 16th, and last recognized, Earl of Desmond for three years, and living to see the extinction of the fire kindled by the Sugaun Earl, the last of the family worthy to rank with Earls James and Maurice and Thomas an Appagh. His son Maurice predeceased him, dying of the plague at Jerpoint, and leaving by his wife, a daughter of the White Knight, a son James, the 12th Earl. The latter had been educated in London, as a page of Henry VII, and was slain at Leac an Sgaill in Kerry, 1540, when his honours and estates passed to his cousin and namesake, James, son of Sir John of Desmond, a son of the executed Earl Thomas. The 14th Earl was Lord High Treasurer, and plays little part in local history; he endeavoured to follow the example of the reigning monarch by repudiating his first wife and marrying four times. The first wife left a son Thomas, recognized as Earl by Queen Mary, and father of the brave but unlucky James, "the Sugaun Earl." The 14th Earl died in Askeaton Castle, October 14th, 1558; whatever doubts were felt as to his divorce, none troubled his leading followers; they "elected" Gerald, the second son, to be Earl in the Irish fashion. Elizabeth (whose own title was held doubtful from a like cause) endorsed the election to save trouble; and under these ominous circumstances, in stormy and dangerous times, the most unfortunate, and probably the weakest, of those great Earls was established in that power which he was to use to his own ruin, and that of all his house and their gallant supporters.

Newcastle, still the occasional residence of the Earls, has little if any history till 1569, when it was surrendered, with full two dozen other towers,¹ to the English, in the first collapse of Earl Gerald's designs. These were sung of by no bard, but enumerated, like mere items in an account, by Captain Warde, who received rather than captured all those castles, which, save Garrystown, made no resistance. They were all restored to the Earl, but he was not destined to hold them for long.

Of the origin of the great Geraldine rebellion, much remains to be cleared up, and much cannot be dealt with here, in a paper on a narrow, local subject; as in our paper on Askeaton, we are compelled to pass the subject by. We see Earl Gerald, vacillating and weak, engaged in dubious acts and questionable dealings, borne one way by more determined

¹ C. S. P. I., 1569; it is given *supra*, vol. xxxvii., p. 153.

malcontents, and ready to make dangerous compromises with the Government; certainly as a human document, the lives of the Earls are full of glaring contrasts of deep interest. At last it became clear to him that the English party was hungering for his castles and manors, and more than uneasy about his power. In the quaint political geography of the day he was "next to Spain." Only for King Philip's vaunted "lead foot," the Tudor power in Ireland could have been held in play for the ruin of England; but Philip was a careworn, conscientious, narrow, public official, and he played at hostility till his chance for effective action was gone. It is noteworthy that the Government began to compile lists of Desmond's property in 1573, the very time he was making a half-hearted attempt to placate it by dismantling the castles of the Knight of Glin, along the Shannon, in Connello and Kenry. The Manors of the Earl of Desmond were Asketin, Newcastle, Shanneth, Island of Foyne, Carrygrayge (Corrig), and Tearebeard (Tarbert) with the "Fort of the three enemies" (*recte* "heights") at Portrinard.¹ The following year the Earl put James Dore at the head of all the carpenters and masons of the country "to raze the Glan,"² and so he played with the English, till his doom was certain; he stood on Drumassell (Tory Hill), watching the defeat of his followers under his brother and the Papal legate by the English at Monasteranenagh. He saw the papal banner taken, and the destruction of the rebels and the Abbey, and fled wildly away to skulk in Askeaton Castle (1579). He saw the smoke of Rathkeale and the villages of his earldom marking the advance of Malby, and the convent of Askeaton crumbling over his ancestors' graves, but he did not strike a blow. He tried to pose as a loyal and injured subject, but he had gone too far. Malby retired; Ormond, whose lands Desmond had threatened to waste, "made a chieftain's first expedition," carrying off unopposed the flocks and herds of the Geraldines from under the very walls of Newcastle, and then Earl Gerald fled to Kerry.

When half a province had been wasted and uncounted numbers of both combatants and inoffensive persons slain, and the headless body of the wretched Earl had been hastily buried in an obscure churchyard in Kerry,³ the English did not even attempt (at least for many years) to set up a puppet Earl to rule over the remnant of the Geraldines, but swept the whole district into their own hands. Then for the first time detailed survey became necessary, and Christopher Peyton and other Commissioners set out to complete the work of the soldiery.

THE SURVEYS, 1583-6.

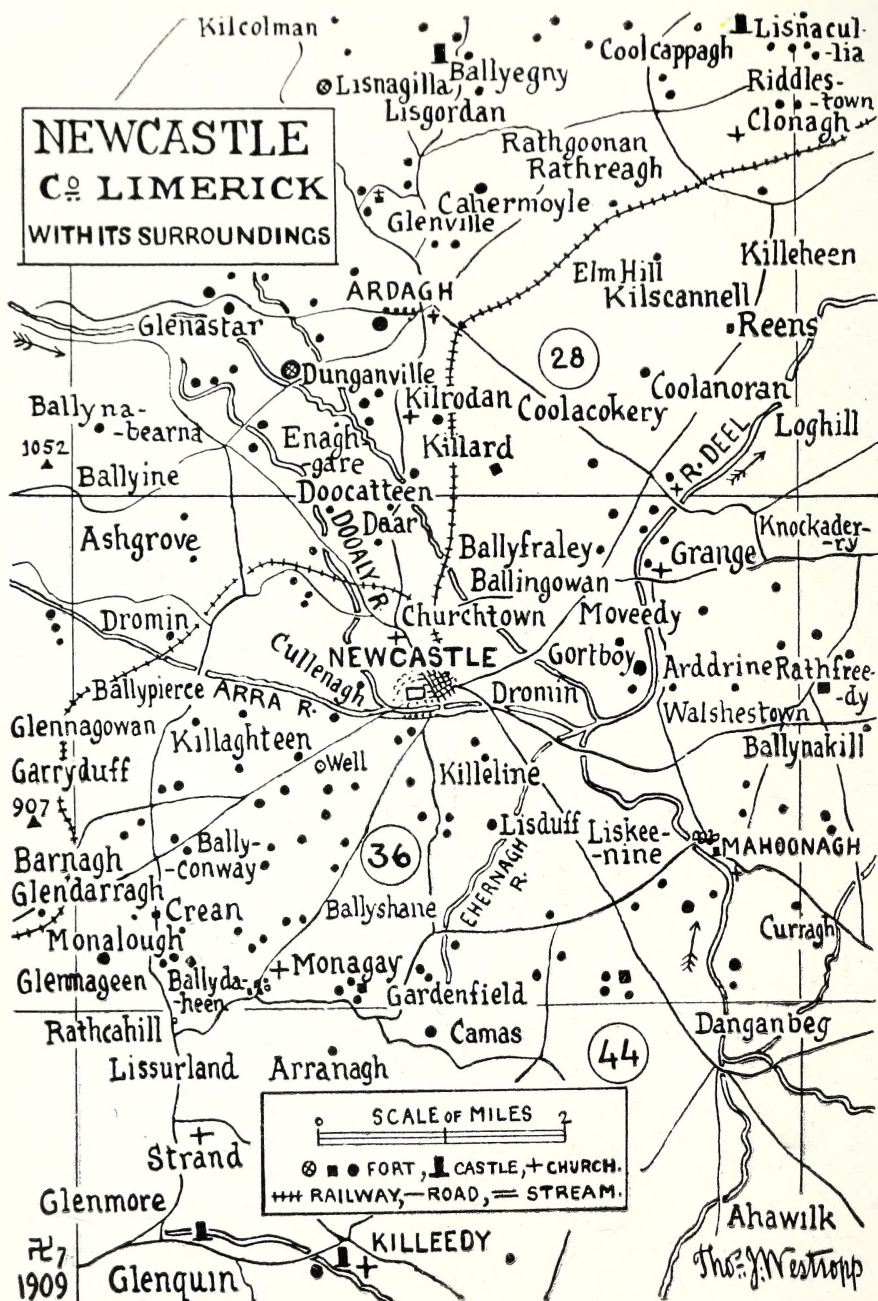
The Desmond Roll⁴ in 1583 gives us the fullest early account of Newcastle: "One great castle, built of square plan, a chief house of the said late Earl of Desmond (under that part of the aforesaid county

¹ C. S. P. I., 1509-1573, p. 534.

³ Killanamanagh Church.

² Carew MSS., vol. i., p. 415.

⁴ P. R. O. I. (mem. 13B.).



Limerick, which is named Connello), having at each angle of the same a round tower, with various places and chambers in each tower. And there is at the south corner, on the western side of the said castle at the south part, a high square tower or peel, built for defence within the walls of the said castle. And also there were within the walls of the said castle many buildings—namely, a large hall, a large room and an excellent chamber; one garden, and in the same two fish-ponds, all of which buildings are ruined and waste. And outside the walls, and near them, are divers orchards and gardens, three acres of land. Worth in all, per annum, along with the site of the said castle, Cxxvjs. viijd. sterling.

“And in the Earl’s lands with the same castle and manor, they belong and lie in the parish of Newcastle, and late in the tenure of David oge Harbert, with these following parcels: namely, Eanaghe, Dowally, Fearan-Merlym, Glasshie in arla, Ballynroberdroa (Robert Roth’s town in 1452), Clasnagloche, llohaghduff, Gorthegan, Tullaghalim, Gorticolhain, Gorticollyfero, Garrileakin, Garrynabin, Froydeyguir, Farren m’ygouir, Frad y gurren, Fradnatono, containing in itself four carucates of land. The whole worth £24 5s., with 53 cows, 94½ pecks of corn, barley, malt (braseum), and oats, 94½ pecks, ‘oten malt,’ 189 pecks.”

Peyton,¹ three years later, tells much about the same—“The Manor of Castleno” or Newcastle (p. 154), land of the Earl, subject to chiefrie, 13 marks in ancient money called ‘half-face,’ scite of the manor and castle of Castleno, Newcastell, which is built on the rivulet of Owgarro,² running into the rivulet of Deelee, towards the Shannon, in county Limerick, with divers yards, gardens (*hortis, gardinis*), and orchards . . . 7 acres . . . Of these one parcel called ‘Owlorde,’ *als* ‘the Great Orcharde,’ 4 acres . . . ‘Garden Moore,’ *alias* the ‘Greate Garden,’ one rood of land, and other waste buildings and waste lands, 2 acres, 3 roods. Besides the lands Dowaley, Shradeygurran (p. 155), ffarrenmerlen, Clashy-Marla, Clash na glogh, Ballyrobert-Roo, llohaduff (p. 156), Gortyclegan. Tullaghalyin, ffearentynna, En Parrick, or the Parrk; Rahenne Aughe (p. 157); Mone Garruff; Kylllyhealim, Gort I Colhain, Gort I collyffera, Garrynaleakyn (p. 158); Garrynabyne and ffarrenm’ygower; Kyllrud-daine, Ballylahiff, in Castleno; Kyllcuyffyn, (p. 160); Lyshnacally and Garranluffa, and other parcels of Kyllruddane. All these, the Earl’s freeholds, were occupied by David Oge hubberd, late Constable of the Castle.

“There were, in Newcastle town, a street called Shradegower,³ with

¹ “The Booke of Survey of Thattaynted and Escheated Lands in the County of Limerick,” Christopher Peyton, 1586.—P. R. O. I.

² “The Owghvarrie from the mount of Glanmore to Newcastle and the Deelee,” Civil Survey, vol. xxii., p. 2. The town and its surroundings are shown in Hardiman’s Map, No. 2 (T. C. D. Library), *circa* 1580–90; also in the Down Survey, as noted below. No early “sketch” of the castle is known to me.

³ Called “Goat Street” on 1840 maps, but not on new ones—the old name is remembered.

1 tenement, a yard, orchard, and 8 gardens, with 10 acres, held by Edmund m'Egowre. A square mill on a parcel of the street of Shradegowre, called Mollen m'Egower, held by said Edmund (p. 161); a street of Shradenetona, 1 tenement, 2 gardens, and lands, by Edmond oge Gyygheheyne; a parcel of Eanagh; Gortowrane; a water-mill called Mollyn a cloghey,¹ *alias* the 'Castle Myll,' held by David Oge Hubbert; Monemoore, held by same (p. 162); Garden y Lackagh, 1 tenement, 6 gardens, held by Adarrey Odowre; Garden ne bynney, 6 gardens by Ea. m'Donnogho. Woods, underwoods, &c., on the nine quarters and a half En Parrick, Garraen ffarraen; Garranluffagh, Garran Ikevan, Garraen Dowally (p. 163); Garranballyrobertno, Mongan-Dowallybegg, and Boherbradagh. In all 9½ quarters 1 acre."

The confiscated estates of the Earl were distributed among English grantees. Newcastle, and an extensive tract of land adjoining, were granted to Sir William Courtenay, knight, of Powderham, Devonshire,² on September 23rd, 1591; the castle and lands of Castlenoa, *alias* Newcastle, in the parish of Monaghadare; Kyllidy; the Castle of Portrynard in Temple Clea; Nephelaugh Monastery (Abbeyfeale), and lands in Kilscannell. The grantee was bound to build houses for eighty English families.³

We reserve for another section the history of Newcastle under its new lords, down to the beginning of the eighteenth century, and a detailed description of the very interesting remains of the Desmonds' ancient castle.

¹ "Clogh," in county Limerick, means a stone building rather than a natural rock.

² See, *inter alia*, Polwhele's "Devon," and the Visitation Pedigree of 1620.

³ Fiant 5586: the original is much defaced. The other mention of Newcastle in the Fiant is of little interest. We find pardons to David oge Herbert of it, 1574; and to Gerald, Earl of Desmond (2476, 4935, with others, 5006, 5069, 5586, 5947): grant to Robert Collum of lands near it, and part of Toghe Meaghan (Ui Baithin); lands of the sons of Edmond oge Mac Shihie (we note that 33 burgage acres equal 18 Irish acres); presentation of Teclugin, county Limerick, and the Kerry Abbeys of Irrelagh (Muckcross) and Inisfallen (Fiant 5947).

(To be continued.)



FIG. 1.—EARLY MONUMENTS IN THE GLEN OF AHERLOW, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

SOME EARLY MONUMENTS IN THE GLEN OF AHERLOW.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E., MEMBER.

WITH NOTES ON THE INSCRIPTIONS AT KILPEACAN

BY R. A. S. MACALISTER, F.S.A., MEMBER.

[Read FEBRUARY 23, 1909.]

THE Glen of Aherlow is a broad and picturesque valley lying between the Slievenamuck, or Tipperary hills, and the Galty Mountains. At the south-west end it opens out towards Galbally and Ballylanders, in county Limerick, and at the north-east towards Bansha and Cahir, in Tipperary; while the road from Tipperary to Aherlow crosses the hills in a zigzag course, and affords at several points magnificent panoramas of the mountains and the valley lying at their feet.

The woods of Ballynacourty Demesne occupy the foreground of the view, as seen from this road; below are green fields dotted with farm-houses, and the river winding through their midst. Further off the background is filled by the great mass of the mountains, their sides furrowed by numberless streams, and often mottled by the shadows of passing clouds. Galtymore, in the centre, rises to a height of 3,000 feet, and shows against the sky twin summits, rounded, and connected by a ridge of concave outline. Somewhat to the left of the observer, and in advance of the main ridge, is seen a sharply pointed peak, which goes by the name of *Cush*; as this word, according to Dr. Joyce, signifies the foot or lower part of anything, it seems a curious name for an eminence 2,000 feet high, but is probably transferred to it from the glen which runs far into the mountain beside it, and is called *Glencushabinnia*, meaning, apparently, *the valley at the foot of the lesser peak*, a name sufficiently appropriate.

In pockets on the flanks of Galtymore, and at heights varying from 1,500 to 1,800 feet, are four lakes, named, respectively, Curra, Diheen, Borheen, and Muskry; the last-mentioned is the largest, and from it the town of Tipperary is supplied with water. The usual traditions exist as to the *piast*, or *worm*, which inhabits them, and emerges on dark and stormy nights, to the great danger of benighted travellers. W. R. Le Fanu, in his book, "Seventy Years of Irish Life," speaks also of the *yellow horse*, which sometimes appears on the mountains, and heralds misfortune to all who have the ill-luck to see him.

In the glen, as it is called, though really a valley more than a mile

in width, there are three ancient sites marked by holy wells.¹ The most western is in the graveyard attached to Clonbeg parish church; it is dedicated to St. John, and a pattern is, or was lately, held there every year. On a thorn overhanging the well are fixed numerous strips of rag, and cups are left near for the convenience of those drinking the water. The surrounding graveyard has always been in use, and is crowded with modern graves, but I do not know of any early stones in it.

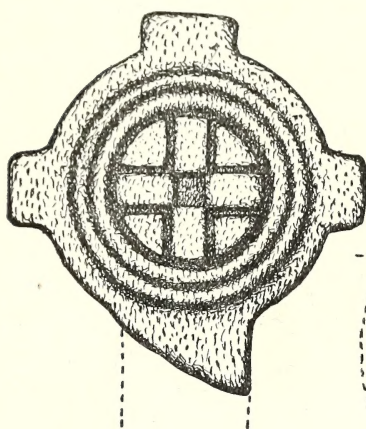


Fig. 3.

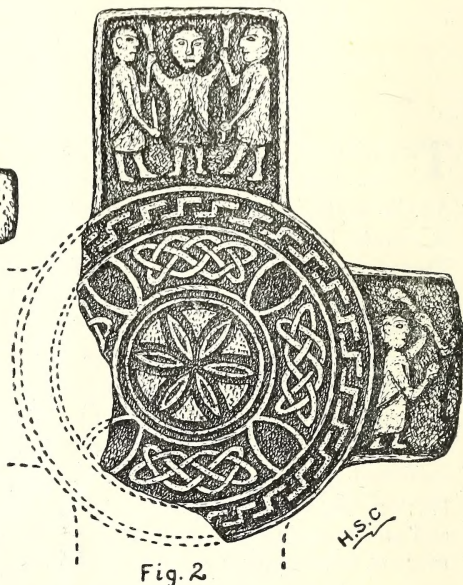


Fig. 2

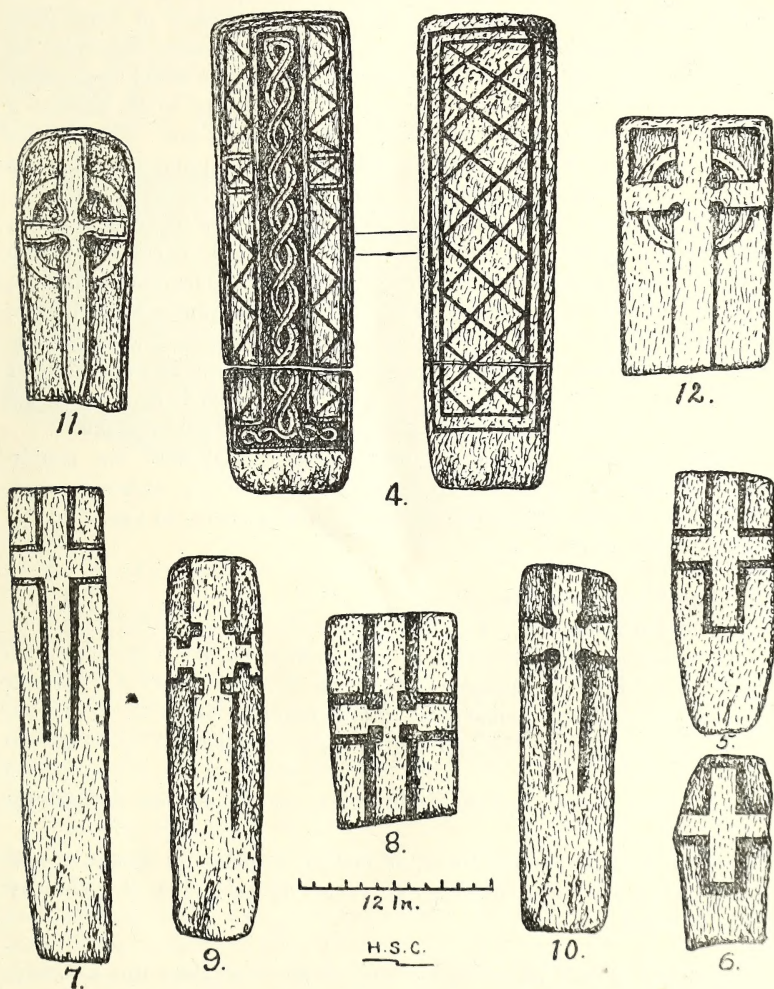
FIGS. 2, 3.—FRAGMENTS OF CARVED CROSSES IN ST. BERRIHERT'S KYLE, ARDANE.

Four and a half miles to the east, in the townland of Ardane, and parish of Templeneiry, is another well, and a disused graveyard, called St. Berriherth's Kyle. I presume this saint is the patron of Tullylease, in county Cork, though he, according to "Christian Inscriptions," is commemorated on the 6th of December, while the pattern here is held on the 18th of February.

The well is a large pond, in the bottom of which the water can be seen bubbling up strongly; the tradition in the neighbourhood is that this water cannot be boiled or heated. Overhanging the well are numerous birch-trees, and one small thorn, which is covered with rags.

¹ These three wells are marked respectively on the Ordnance maps, 73, 74, 75, of the 6-inch Survey of Tipperary, and are easily found—the first being at Clonbeg parish church; the second near Ashgrove cross-roads, half a mile east of Ardane bridge and school; and the third beside the railway, on a by-road, which leaves the main road from Tipperary to Cahir, three-quarters of a mile east of Cappa Bridge.

The Kyle is a circular enclosure in a field to the west of the well, and is greatly overgrown with oak-trees and thorn-bushes. The church, if there ever was one, has entirely disappeared. All the carved stones found there, twenty-two in number, have been collected and built up into a station, which is shown in fig. 1. The thorn behind this station



FIGS. 4-12.—ERECT CROSS-SLABS AT ARDANE, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

is also covered with strips of rag; and other offerings, such as statuettes, vases, cups, and toy tea-pots, are placed on the stones.

The stones may be classified as follows:—First, two heads of free standing crosses with solid rings. The larger (fig. 2) is ornamented

by a six-pointed star, surrounded by two raised circles, and outside these by two rings or borders, the inner and broader of which contains four interlaced knots, separated by hollows, which appear to represent the usual openings through the ring; and the outer a simple fret pattern of the step variety.

Of the parts outside the ring only the top and portion of one arm remain; the top carries a panel containing the figures of three men, the central figure having the arms raised, and evidently supported by the others. On the fragment of the arm is a figure which apparently formed part of a somewhat similar subject. Owing to its position I could not properly examine the other side of the stone. The smaller head has on it two raised circular mouldings, surrounding a Greek cross in relief, with a square depressed centre (fig. 3).

Second, an upright slab, 30 inches long, and 3 inches thick, tapering from 8 inches to 7 inches (fig. 4). One side is covered with a plain incised lattice-pattern, and the other with a rather unusual design, consisting of a double-stranded twist, in relief, running up the centre, and incised chevron, or zigzag patterns, at the sides. The latter are interrupted by small squares, marked by diagonal lines; these, I presume, represent the arms of the cross, whose stem is marked by the twist.¹ This stone looks as if it had originally fitted into a socket.

Third, eighteen small erect cross-slabs, carved with six simple forms of cross, nine being carved on both sides. These stones are seen in fig. 1, and examples of the different forms are drawn in figs. 5 to 12. The forms and numbers of each are:—

Plain Greek cross (figs. 5 and 6),	. . . . .	4
Plain Latin cross (fig. 7),	. . . . .	9
Cross with squares, removed at intersection (fig. 8),	. . . . .	1
Cross with double squares removed (fig. 9),	. . . . .	4
Cross with circles, removed at intersection (fig. 10),	. . . . .	7
Ringed cross, with circles removed (figs. 11 and 12),	. . . . .	2

Some of these crosses are in slight relief, and others are defined by incised lines.

Fourth, a small plain bullaun, or mortar, 5 inches in diameter, and 2 inches deep, cut in a rectangular stone, 8½ inches by 9 inches by 3½ inches thick.

Three and a half miles further east, near the railway line to Cahir, are the church ruins and well of Kilpeacan, or, as it is commonly called, Peakaun. The place is situated in the townland of Toureen, and

¹ Similarly marked squares form the arms of the cross on a pillar-stone at St. Bridget's Well, near Cliffony, county Sligo, illustrated by Mr. Wakeman in the *Journal* for 1891 (vol. xxi.), p. 355.

parish of Killardry, and is dedicated to St. Becan, a pattern being held on the 1st of August. This, it may be noted, differs from the statement in "Christian Inscriptions" that St. Becan is commemorated on the 26th of May; but the pattern is certainly held on the former day.

A clear and rapid stream here descends from the mountains, and, passing under the railway, finds its way to the river Aherlow. Beside it a much-used path leads from the railway crossing to the well, which is inside the fence of the field to the east. It is a fine spring of ice-cold water, and is overshadowed by thorn-bushes, on which, however, I saw no rags or other votive offerings.



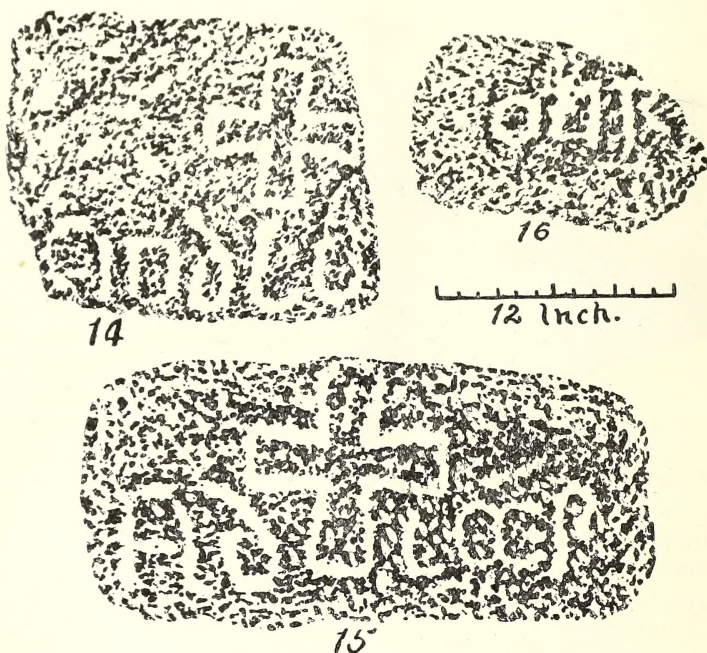
FIG. 13.—FRAGMENTS OF CARVED WINDOWS AT KILPEACAN, NEAR BANSHA.

In the centre of the same field is a circular wall, resembling the foundation of a bee-hive cell; and in the centre, set level with the ground, is a large double bullaun, with roughly hemispherical basins. On the circular wall lies an inscribed stone, to be noticed later on; while another bullaun may be seen sunk in the ground a few yards further north. Miss Stokes remarks that this building may have been a baptistery.

The ruins of the church are in the field to the west of the stream; its dimensions outside are 35 feet from east to west, and 25 feet 6 inches from north to south. Miss Stokes says that the doorway was evidently not in the west end; but I can hardly agree with this, as there are sufficient remains of the north and south walls to show it was not in them. At present the west wall shows the lower part of a doorway, with roughly built jambs, but this may be a reconstruction. No other features remain in position except some of the quoins of roughly squared brown sandstone; the walls themselves are built of large irregular stones, having the spaces filled in with smaller ones.

That the church was, however, adorned with carving is shown by the two blocks found amongst the ruins, and illustrated in fig. 13. The

smaller is part of a window-jamb, cut to the splay and decorated with chevron mouldings. The larger is the head of a circular-topped window, cut out of a single stone, showing an external rabbet, and a pointed pediment, carved with a half-obliterated spiral design. As these pediments, though frequently found over Romanesque doorways, are less common in connexion with windows, I am pleased to place this example on record.



FIGS. 14, 15, 16.

RUBBINGS OF PREVIOUSLY KNOWN INSCRIPTIONS AT KILPEACAN.

A few yards west of the church is the base of a cross, together with part of the shaft; they are uncarved, and not at all of an early type. At the south-east corner is the square platform, with two cross-inscribed pillar-stones, illustrated in "Christian Inscriptions." The larger pillar-stone is about 5 feet high; I could not make out the design on it; the smaller has a ringed cross in relief. There are also several curiously shaped stones, the purpose of which I do not understand, one being a flag 4 feet long, 19 inches wide, and 6 inches thick, having the long edges rabbeted, and a tenon, 8 inches long, by 7 inches wide, projecting from each end. A second may be part of a bullaun, and others have small rectangular recesses in them.

The north-west corner of the church has been formed into a kind of station, into the back of which a small erect slab, with a ringed cross in relief, and three inscribed fragments have been built. Figs. 14, 15, 16 are rubbings of these inscriptions, of which the two larger are certainly Nos. 44 and 46 in "Christian Inscriptions," and the third probably No. 47. Nos. 45 and 48 I could not find.

Fig. 14 (No. 44) appears to have been correctly drawn, except that the cross should be somewhat thinner, and upright with regard to the letters, which read—

ΠΙΝΔΟΥ . . .

Fig. 15 (No. 46) is drawn as ΠΙΟΛΕΣΡ, and an alternative, ΔΩΜΟΕΡ, is given in the text; but the rubbing shows clearly that S is impossible, the letter between the L and the R suggesting a diphthong, OE, and there is certainly an accent, or contraction mark, above. The rubbing shows also the break between the initial Π and I, and that the letter after the cross is L, not M. I think, therefore, that both the readings given by Miss Stokes are incorrect, and that the name is

ΠΙΟΛΟÉR.

In this case also the cross should be somewhat thinner.

Fig. 16.—This fragment differs greatly from No. 47 in "Christian Inscriptions," and I am doubtful whether it is the same; if so, it must be very incorrectly drawn there. The three letters are either OUR or QUR; and as there is a blank space in front, they must form the beginning of a word.

In addition to the above inscriptions, I found two others not mentioned in "Christian Inscriptions," and as they were loose, I was able to place them in a good light, and photograph them. One (fig. 17) has already been mentioned as lying on the circular wall, or clochaun, and the other (fig. 18) is lying loose on the station, or altar, into the back of which the old inscriptions are built. In order to continue the numbering as given by Petrie, I will call them 48A and 48B. Both have crosses of the same type as those on the old slabs—that is a Greek cross, slightly wider at the extremities than at the centre. Fig. 17 (No. 48A) has above the cross a single line of writing, of which the letters . . . ΔΕΘ . . . are plain, but the others are so broken as to be hard to make out. Fig. 18 (No. 48B) is evidently part of a larger stone, the first part of the inscription being wanting. The letters are all clear enough, but the difficulty is to interpret them; they may be represented thus :—

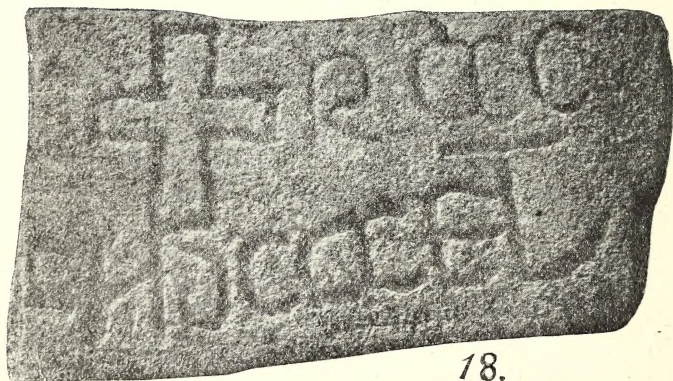
+ RAC
 αὐθ̄καεῦ.

The broken letter beginning the lower line must, I think, be **Cl**, and after it is a curious form of **U**, like **N** reversed; the other letters have the ordinary forms.

As I am unable to decipher these inscriptions, I have submitted them to Mr. R. A. S. Macalister, and he has kindly written the following notes, which, I think, make the meanings admirably clear.



17.



18.

FIGS. 17, 18.

INSCRIBED STONES RECENTLY FOUND AT KILPEACAN, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

NOTES ON THE INSCRIPTIONS AT KILPEACAN.

BY R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, F.S.A.

I have examined, with much interest, the rubbings, tracings, photographs, and notes of the slabs at Kilpeacan, which Mr. Crawford has been so kind as to send me, and have put together the following brief observations upon them:—

Petrie, No. 44.—PINÖU . . ., clearly the common name, PINÖUGH.

Petrie, No. 45.—PLAIT . . ., probably the equally, or yet more, common name, PLAITBERTACH; the modern Flaherty.

Petrie, No. 46.—I agree with Mr. Crawford that both the alternative readings, PİÖESR and AOMOER, given in "Christian Inscriptions," are impossible. Judging from the rubbing Mr. Crawford sends me, the initials must be Pİ; A or A cannot be admitted. Moreover, the letter preceding the R (read ES or OE in "Christian Inscriptions"), which Mr. Crawford tells me he also takes to be OE (in monogram), appears to me, from the rubbing, to be simply A, with much exaggerated finials, and with a mark of quantity over it. The cross-stroke of Mr. Crawford's E I would prefer to consider as the end of a natural crack, which seems to me traceable right through and beyond the letter. The name, accordingly, would be PİÖAR. Out here in Palestine I have only a few Celtic books containing proper names, and I have searched these in vain for anything analogous.

Of Petrie, Nos. 47 and 48, I do not suppose anyone could make anything. Possibly No. 47 is the same as a small fragment seen by Mr. Crawford bearing the letters AUR . . ., evidently the beginning of a name.

In addition, Mr. Crawford has had the good fortune to discover two other stones not mentioned in Petrie. The first is inscribed with one line over a cross, and reads—

baeðan

—a name fairly common, especially, it would seem, in the seventh and eighth centuries. There was an Abbot Baedan, of Inisbofin, in the eighth century; and numerous other instances of the name (spelt also bAETAN) will be found in the indexes to the Annals.

The second inscription, in two lines, is much more difficult. Fortunately the *letters* are all clear. The one point on which I could not satisfy myself from either rubbing or photograph was whether or not another letter followed the last character now existing in the second line.

Just above, and to the right of its lower tip, there is what looks like the finial of some letter such as P. Mr. Crawford has, however, re-examined the stone, and given special attention to this mark; he feels convinced that it is merely the end of a natural crack or fissure.

The inscription reads as follows :—

..... + RAC
..... auðcael̄

The first letter in the second line is broken. From the photograph it might be either A or P; the rubbing, however, shows that it can only be A. The reversed N-like letter following must be U; it is an exaggeration of the type of this letter found, *e.g.*, on the DUBINREChT stone at Clonmacnois (No. 148 of my list). The following letters, O, C, A, E, are unmistakable; after them comes a character which looks at first sight like a tall T, but, on minute inspection, resolves itself into an l, with a horizontal stroke over it.

On the meaning to be assigned to this stroke turns the interpretation of the inscription. It may be a mark of contraction, or a rather too long and too horizontal mark of quantity, belonging to one of the preceding vowels. These are the more usual meanings; but there is a third, for which the slab of *Admoer*, at Clonmacnois (No. 57 of my list), offers a precedent—namely, that of a hyphen, to show that the line of writing *above* is to follow, in reading, the line *below*.

Two slabs at Clonmacnois show the upper line following the lower in the order of reading; the *Admoer* slab, just mentioned, which reads—

ēNŪNA . . .
aŌMOERING

—and another (No. 46) inscribed—

NEChAN
CRUITh

—which puzzled me for a long time, till I saw that it was simply the name *Cruithnechan*.¹

There is another case at Iniscaltra (*Journal*, vol. xxxvi., p. 305), reading—

SEChNAIU
[ŌR]ŌOMael

The three letters AUŌ, at the beginning of line 2, are evidently the termination of a name in the dative case (compare *Braun*, on a slab

¹ I did not observe this till after my list was published by the Board of Works; the inscription is accordingly there misinterpreted.

recently published by Mr. Armstrong from Gallen Priory.¹ This would require $\overline{\text{OR}} \text{ DO}$ to precede, which might very well fit into the missing upper line to the left of the cross.

The inscription would thus read—

$\overline{\text{OR}} \text{ DO} \text{AUD CAELRAD}$

The last word must be an adjective, as a name, or substantive, would have a termination -UC in the dative. The analogy of slab No. 171, at Clonmacnois, comes to our help in interpreting the inscription. This bears the legend—

$[\overline{\text{OR}} \text{ D}] \text{O ECHADIG MA} \overline{\text{G}} \text{DARNAC}^2$

“A prayer for Eochaid of Mughdhorna.”

We can hardly be wrong in interpreting CAELRAD as an indication of the tribal or territorial connexion of the deceased, and in taking it to be the dative singular of a word whose nominative plural, *Calraige*, was the name of a sept in county Fermanagh. Sections of the tribe must also have been domiciled in both Sligo and Westmeath, in each of which counties the name still survives as a place-name, *Calry*.

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxxviii., p. 64.

² This word is read in the impossible form $\text{MA} \overline{\text{G}} \text{DARNMO} \overline{\text{T}}$, in “Christian Inscriptions.”

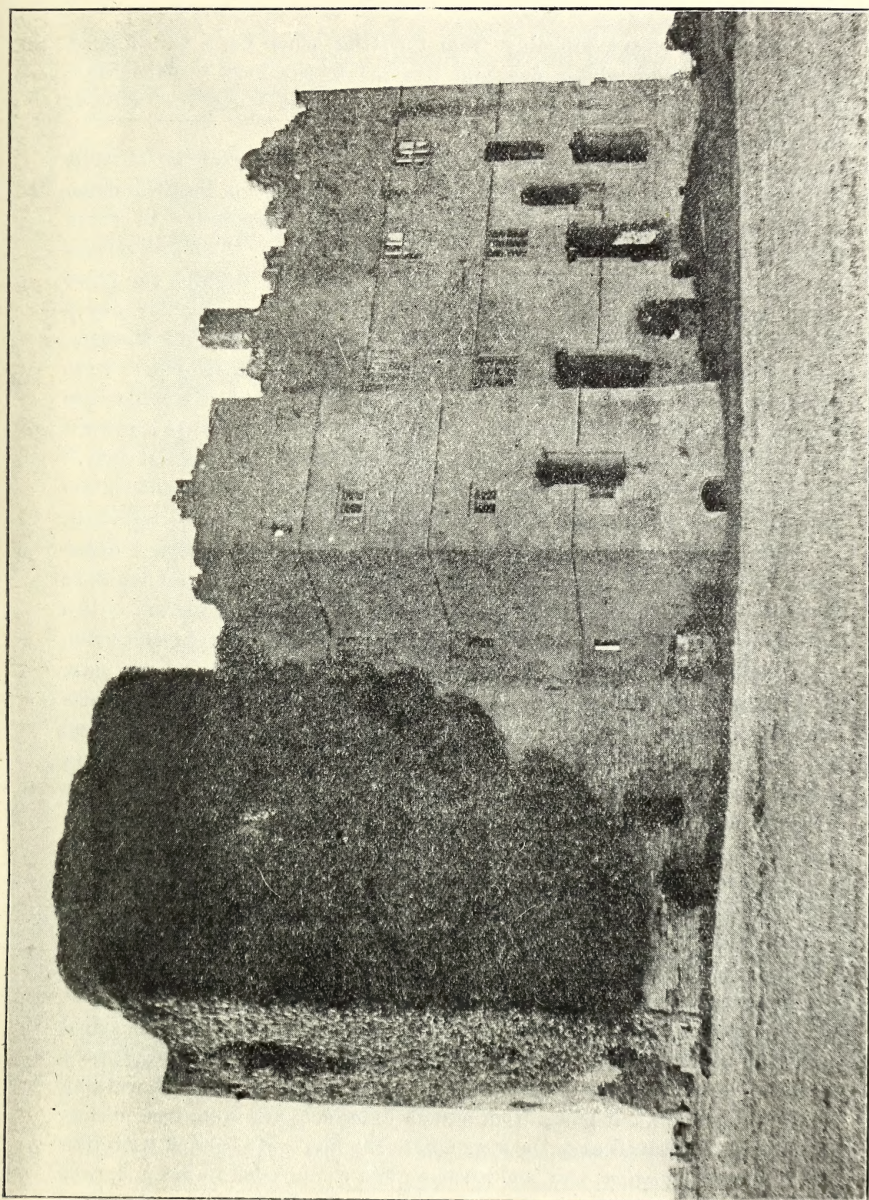
LOUGHMOE CASTLE AND ITS LEGENDS.

BY THE REV. ST. JOHN D. SEYMOUR, B.D., MEMBER.

[Read OCTOBER 6, 1908.]

THE imposing mass of Loughmoe Castle, anciently the residence of the Purcell family, lying nearly midway between Thurles and Templemore, is sufficiently conspicuous to catch the eye of most travellers speeding along the G.S.W.R. to and from Dublin. The part, however, that is to be seen from the train is in reality the back of the building; the front faces the river Suir; and from the ruined entrance-door there runs an avenue down to the water's brink, which it is said was formerly carried over the river by a bridge, of which no trace now remains. On either side of this avenue there are shallow pools, which were originally fish-ponds. The oldest part of the building is that which lies towards Thurles, and it would appear from the Down Survey that it was given the name of the "Black Castle." Most of the windows in this latter were re-modelled at the period when the major portion of the edifice was constructed. Without dealing further with its external appearance, one curious feature may be mentioned and described. In the upper story there is to be seen a small pointed door-way, the bottom of which is about five and a half feet off the ground. On climbing up the wall and entering this, the floor that is reached will be found to suddenly drop sheer down to a ledge about four and a half feet beneath the observer. At the far end of this ledge is a square hole, so constructed that a heavy trap-door could be fitted upon it. This is the actual entrance to the prison, the floor of which lies some ten feet deeper. This system of up-stairs dungeons is to be found in many of the castles in this part of the country, though in no other instance is the entrance-door set above the level of the ordinary flooring. For example, in the castle of Cloone, about a mile nearer Templemore, two such rooms are to be found, one above the other, and neither of them more than a couple of feet high. It may be noted also that in the Down Survey map a water-mill is drawn on the exact spot where the present disused one now stands.

Concerning this castle of Loughmoe, two curious legends were related to the writer by an old man who had so far passed the limit of life allowed by the Psalmist that his articulation was most indistinct, and it was difficult to understand him. His very age, however, was in itself a guarantee that the stories he told were not invented on the spur of the moment to oblige "his Reverence," but that they had been stored up in



LOUGHMOE CASTLE—EAST FRONT.

his memory for years, probably from the time when he, a bare-legged urchin, sat by the winter fire, and listened to the local "shanachie" relating these tales of long-ago to an audience who hung, spell-bound, upon his every word.

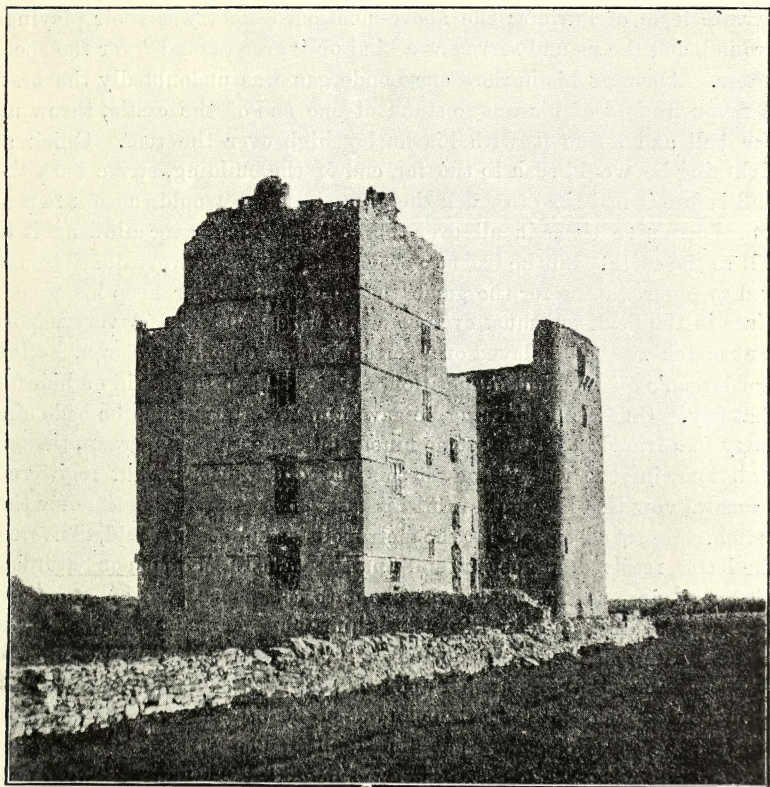
The first of these relates the manner in which the first of the Purcells won the place. It must be stated by way of introduction that the name of this castle, and parish, is pronounced by the peasantry in three different ways, viz., Lõghmõ, Lõghmã, and Loughmore. The two former have the authority of the Fiant; the third, according to which the place would appear to mean the "great lake," is utterly wrong. Dr. Joyce has pointed out that the correct old name, according to the Four Masters, is *Luach-mhagh*, or the "field of the reward." "Why these places were so called, we know not," he continues, "but we may fairly conjecture that in old times some tenant held them free of direct rent, as a reward for some signal service, or on condition of fulfilling some special duty." The following story, shorn of some superfluous adjectives and interjections, gives the explanation of the name as preserved in local tradition.

Many years ago the entire country-side was covered with a dense forest, which principally consisted of ash-trees. So closely set together were they, that a man might step from branch to branch for the entire length of the wood. At this time a king lived in Loughmoe Castle, and, but for one thing, his life would have been entirely free from care. In a place called Clonmuckoge,¹ there lived a boar and sow of gigantic size, who spread terror through the land, as they constantly uprooted the crops, and killed whomsoever they met with. Naturally the king desired to be rid of his troublesome subjects, and promised that their slayer should receive as reward the hand of his only daughter, the castle, and as much of the adjacent lands as he wished. Tempted by love or cupidity, many men went forth on their perilous errand, but one and all met with the same terrible fate. At last a youth named Purcell arrived at the castle, and craved permission to attack the monsters, which was readily, though not hopefully, granted. Information was brought to him by some of the king's people, that the boar had moved off to some distant part of the forest, while the sow had betaken herself to a place called Coolaculla,² there to rear up her young brood. Purcell, finding the moment propitious, made his way thither in search of her, not walking along the ground, but going from branch to branch, and from tree to tree, till finally he arrived over the spot where she lay. He carried with him his "boarra" (*anglice*, bow and arrows), and commenced to fire a shower of arrows as soon as he caught sight of her. So thick was her skin that the arrows refused to penetrate it, while she, roused to fury, rushed at the tree in which Purcell was, roaring and bellowing in her rage. At last,

¹ A townland in the parish of Loughmoe East.

² A townland in the parish of Rahelty.

seeing that it was of no avail to attempt to pierce her body, he waited his opportunity, and, when her mouth was wide open, he sent a shaft straight down her throat. She uttered one tremendous roar, and fell over on her side, stone dead. The boar, hearing her death-cry, and instinctively guessing what was the matter, came like a hurricane through the wood in the direction of the sound, pushing aside the trees in his path as if they were so many blades of grass. When he arrived at the spot, and caught sight of the dead sow, and her slayer, his rage knew no



LOUGHMOE CASTLE, FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

bounds. He reared up on his hind legs against the tree, and shook it to and fro in his endeavours to uproot it. Purcell, however, seeing that he, too, was only vulnerable in the one spot, bided his time, and sent an arrow between his jaws. At this the boar turned tail, rushed off through the forest, and finally died at some unnamed locality beyond Thurles. In proof whereof there is to be seen in the ruined church hard by a stone which has carved upon it the boar, and sow, and the bonecens (*i.e.*, the

Purcell coat-of-arms). Thus Purcell won the prize, and Loughmoe its name.

The second legend brings the reader some centuries nearer the present day. At the Templemore end of the castle, near the high road, and bounded on one side by the railway embankment, will be noticed a remarkably level stretch of green field. Along one side of this, at right angles to the railroad, and for some part of its length leaning against the garden wall, may be seen a long low mound. It is said that one of the Barons Purcell was so enamoured of the game of hurley that he kept a private team of hurlers; the above-mentioned field was their playing-ground, and the mound served as a kind of "grand stand" for the spectators. Amongst his hurlers one Londergan was undoubtedly the best. A favourite feat of his was to stand at one end of the castle, throw up the ball and strike it with his hurley high over the roof. Quick as lightning he would rush to the far end of the building, strike back the ball before it had time to reach the ground, and so would cause it to pass and repass nine times in all over the castle without ever allowing it to fall to the earth. But he had two grave faults: he was very quarrelsome, and so eager was he for the game that he would never keep his proper place in the field, but must ever be where the ball was. A very important match was to be played on a certain Saturday, and the Baron, fearing Londergan's quarrelsome disposition, devised a plan to get rid of him for that day. On Friday morning he gave him a letter, which he bade him carry to a friend in Dublin, some ninety miles away. Londergan, though well knowing the real reason for this, dared not disobey, but registered a mental vow that he would fulfil his task, and yet return in time for the match. He set off on foot for the metropolis as hard as he could, delivered the letter, received an answer, and finally reached Loughmoe on Saturday afternoon, just as the match was about to commence. The Baron saw him approaching, and angrily asked him why he had not obeyed his orders. In proof positive to the contrary, Londergan produced the letter from Dublin. It then dawned upon the Baron what had happened; and seeing the terrible state of fatigue he was in, he ordered two of his servants to strip the messenger, and put him standing in a keg of butter which happened to be in the house. This was done (the old man added by way of explanation) in order that his joints might not stiffen. Such an intense state of heat was he in, that he actually melted his way right down through the butter, until his feet touched the bottom of the tub. There tradition leaves him, but it is to be assumed that he eventually got out, and played that day in the hurley-match.

MARRIAGE REGISTER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF BANBRIDGE, COUNTY DOWN, 1756-1794.

EDITED BY RICHARD LINN, FELLOW.

WITH FOREWORD BY REV. W. T. LATIMER, B.A., FELLOW.

[Submitted JANUARY 26, 1909.]

FOREWORD.

AFTER the Restoration of King Charles II, Irish Presbyterian clergymen were deprived of the position and emoluments of parish ministers which they had enjoyed for some time previously. Besides this, it was enacted that they should be liable to heavy penalties if they discharged the duties of their ministerial office as Nonconformist clergymen. In consequence of these laws, many of them fled from Ireland, and those who remained, when they ventured to conduct religious services, did so in private houses or in the fields far away from towns or villages.

A few years afterwards the persecution became less severe, although the laws against Nonconformists remained the same. Humble meeting-houses were built, generally in retired districts, and ministers began to hold services in public. But the risk was considerable, and sometimes those who officiated were committed to prison.

Under these circumstances it cannot be thought strange that for a considerable period Presbyterian ministers were few in numbers. As a consequence each was obliged to have charge of a large district which often embraced several parishes. In almost every district or "congregation" there were two or more meeting-houses.

For a good many years after the Restoration the Presbyterians of Banbridge formed part of Magherally congregation, and had only a share in the services of its minister. But when Banbridge began to grow in population and importance, this state of matters became unsatisfactory, and the Presbyterians of that town wished to obtain a minister for themselves. In 1716 this matter was brought before the Synod of Ulster; but next year it was decided that the Rev. Samuel Young, minister of Magherally, should still perform duty for the entire district. This arrangement failed to give satisfaction.

The agitation continued, and soon afterwards a congregation was established in Banbridge, where on the 26th April, 1720, the Rev. Archibald Maclaine was ordained its minister. Mr. Maclaine was son of the minister of Monaghan, and uncle of Dr. Archibald Maclaine, the well-known translator of Mosheim's "Institutes of Ecclesiastical

History." Mr. Maclaine, of Banbridge, died on the 23rd February, 1740, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Jackson, ordained on the 8th November, 1743, who was descended from the same family as was General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America.

Mr. Jackson died on the 26th February, 1795, leaving a widow and children. About five years previously, on the 6th January, 1790, the Rev. Nathaniel Shaw had been installed as his assistant and successor. Mr. Shaw died on the 4th July, 1812. His successor was Rev. James Davis, ordained on the 23rd March, 1814, who cast his lot with the Non-Subscribers when they left the Synod of Ulster and established the Remonstrant Synod.

The marriage entries now printed were all made during the ministry of Mr. Jackson and his assistant, Mr. Shaw.

A "purpose of marriage" was nothing more or less than a proclamation of banns, and as almost all who were proclaimed were soon afterwards married, I believe there was no separate book for registration of marriages. This opinion is supported by the fact that when marriages without proclamation were entered, this fact was recorded, and that in some of the entries the date of the marriage was entered as well as the date of the proclamation.

In 1701 the Synod of Ulster enacted that banns of marriage should be published on three several Sabbaths, and that any minister who married a couple in transgression of this rule should be rebuked and suspended. But this law was unpopular with the Presbyterian people. The publicity given thereby to intended marriages was in itself so obnoxious that many Presbyterians submitted to be married in the Established Church where a licence could be substituted for proclamation.

But as this publishing of the banns was the law of the Irish Presbyterian Church, it was at first generally carried out by ministers; and when this fact was recorded in the books of the congregation, it was proof that the law had been observed. This, I think, was probably the reason why in some congregations the "proclamation" and not the ceremony of marriage was recorded. A record of the marriage itself would not have been considered sufficient evidence by a "Visitation Presbytery" that the Synod's law regarding proclamation had been observed.

As years rolled on this law became increasingly unpopular, and sometimes ministers were compelled to submit to the wishes of their people rather than to ecclesiastical enactments. In 1767 the Synod directed Presbyteries to call ministers to account for their frequent violation of the law in this respect. But the efforts of the Synod produced no effect. The agitation continued, and in 1802 the Synod enacted that a minister might celebrate marriage upon due proclamation of the Banns on *one* Lord's Day. But even this failed to satisfy the people, and next year proclamation was made optional, which really meant that it was

almost altogether abolished. In this battle the will of the people overcame the will of the clergy.

The following list is certainly a record of proclamation of Banns, and not of marriage, except where otherwise stated. This record is interesting, and of considerable local importance.

The "Rev. Mr. Sims" of Tullylish, who was proclaimed with Mrs. Hannah Elliott on the 11th of February, 1759, had been ordained minister of Annahilt in 1739, and in 1746 had removed to Tullylish. He is known as the author of a tract against the seceders. The great majority of the persons named belonged to the class of farmers or shopkeepers in country towns or villages. The publication of this list may enable some persons to trace their ancestry. At any rate, it is an interesting record of the past, and shows the way in which Ulster Presbyterians gave publicity to their marriages one hundred and fifty years ago.

PREFACE BY THE EDITOR.

In 1880 the writer was entrusted with the Register Book of this congregation by the late Rev. F. M'Cammon, minister in charge of the Downshire Road Presbyterian (non-subscribing) Church. The entries relating to marriages number over 300, and are referred to as "Purposes of Marriage," with the exception of those following the words, "Marriage without Proclamation." It would appear that a "Purpose of Marriage" meant the actual solemnization of the marriage ceremony, as there is no reason to believe that another book existed recording marriages in fact. In a few instances, under the heading of "Purpose of Marriage" it is stated that the ceremony of marriage took place some days later (see entries under date 19th March, 1758, and others at intervals). The presumption is that the clerk or minister omitted to enter the "Purpose" or proclamation of banns, or that the proclamation took place on the same day as the marriage. The marriages, up to 30th March, 1761, commence with the words, "A Purpose of Marriage between," and after this date "Between" only is written; and then in later entries "Between" is omitted. It is certain, however, that the knot was tied effectually, no matter what doubts we may have as to the meaning of a "Purpose"; and whether the contracting parties were married on the day of publication of banns or some days after does not make much difference.

Some of the surnames appear in strange guise, as "Mahallan" (Mulholland); "McCabbin" (McKibbin); "Hillows" (Hillis); "Ewer" (Ewart); "Denniskien" (Denniston); "McGumery" (Montgomery), &c. There is nothing very peculiar in the names; only in one instance do we find a name other than those of Scotch, Irish, or English origin. We refer to Junnaux, which surname is, doubtless, of Huguenot origin. Of double Christian names only one instance occurs.

The Purposes of Marriage are as follows¹ :—

1756.

May	30,	..	Joseph Risk and Isabella Swan.
June	6,	..	William Hamill and Seragh Beggs.
August	8,	..	Thomas Anderson and Heloner Locket (Lockhart).
„	15,	..	John Meek and Seragh Mahallen (Mulholland).
Sept.	19,	..	Jas. Skelly and Mary Majore.
„	19,	..	John Coulthart and Mary McMullan.
Nov.	21,	..	Robert Jordan and [<i>not legible</i>] Moorehead.
„	19,	..	William Duff and Seragh Mehaffy.

1757.

Feb.	27,	..	James Camwell (Campbell) and Jane Mehaffy.
March	6,	..	John Hillows (Hillis) and Agnes McWilliam.
„	6,	..	Robert Ewer (Ewart) and Susan Bowman.
„	8,	..	Thos. Dunn and Ann Dunbar.
June	12,	..	James Robeson and Saragh [<i>not legible</i>].
July	3,	..	Hugh Milligan and Jane Magill.
„	10,	..	Joseph Nelson and Mary Thompson.
„	18,	..	James Jordan and Mary Dennissen (Denniston).
Oct.	19,	..	Archibald McCullogh and Mary McClung.
Nov.	6,	..	Daniel Magill and Eliz. Anthony.

1758.

Jan.	29,	..	James Maginn and Mary Robison.
„	29,	..	John McCung and Margt. Robinson.
„	29,	..	John McClung (McCung) and Margaret Robinson.
March	19,	..	William Dodds and Jane Kelly, married 23rd March.
April	16,	..	Richard Bell and Elizabeth Adams.
„	23,	..	Robert Herron and Elizabeth Stuart, married 25th April.
May	14,	..	James Glass, of Dombanagher, and Jane Dumble.
Oct.	15,	..	John McMullan and Anne Junnaux.
Nov.	12,	..	William Scott and Mary Maitland.
Dec.	3,	..	Hugh McArtney (McCartney) and Hanna Majore.
„	10,	..	Robert Wallace and Prudence Thompson.

1759.

Jan.	21,	..	John Thompson and Isabella Grier (Greer).
Feb.	11,	..	The Revd. Mr. Sims, of Tullylish, and Mrs. Hannah Elliott.
„	25,	..	James Cousans, of Magherally, and Mary Adams.
Mar.	4,	..	Josias Anderson and Elizabeth Anderson.
„	4,	..	Alexr. Moffet and Eleanor Rogers.
Nov.	18,	..	John Cowan and Mary Dunn.

1760.

Jan.	8,	..	Hugh Diel (Dale) and [<i>not legible</i>]; and also William Evans and Susan Cochrane.
„	13,	..	James Gillespie and Jane Kerr.
„	27,	..	John Maitland and Jane Porter, married 29th January; also James Campbell, of Rathfryland, and Margaret Majore, married 31st January; and also Archibald McMaster and Mary Wilson.
Sept.	7,	..	James Stephenson and Hannah Bell.
Nov.	1,	..	William Raine and Mary Smith.
Dec.	7,	..	James Murray and Mary Hamilton, of Donaghcloney.

¹ In almost every instance, where no place is named, the words “of this congregation” are to be understood.

1761.

July	8,	..	James Bell and Marjory Morrison.
April	23,	..	William Leister and Elizabeth Ferguson.
„	9,	..	Saml. Forsyth and Jane Kerr, of Rathfriland.
Nov.	1,	..	John Martin, of Drumbanagher, and Elizabeth Campbell.
„	30,	..	Peter Brown, of Tullylish, and Elizabeth Rogers.
		..	William Kells and Martha Cherry.
Dec.	20,	..	Saml. Barr and Elizabeth Anderson.
„	25,	..	James Guthrie and Martha McClaine.
„	27,	..	Robert Pilson and Mary Murray.

1762.

Jan.	10,	..	Anthony McCay and Hannah Taite.
„	24,	..	George Kinnear and Elizabeth Anderson; and James Anderson and Susan Thompson, of Magherally; also Archld. McCabbin (McKibbin) and Ann Hamilton.
Feb.	14,	..	John Scott and Isabel Mulligan.
March	4,	..	John Majore and Catherine Lowry, of Tonaghmore.
May	23,	..	William Jordan, of Donagheloney, and Jane Gambwell (Gamble).
June	20,	..	George McCashland, of Magherally, and Susan Nisbit; and Daniel King and Agnes Duff.
July	4,	..	Samuel Black and Bridget McKinley.
Aug.	15,	..	Hugh Gordon of Mountmorris, and Mary McWilliams.
Sept.	12,	..	William Finlay, of Lurgan, and Alice Brown.
Oct.	10,	..	Gilbert Kyle, of Donagheloney, and Jane Robinson.

1763.

May	29,	..	John Stephenson and Sarah McCormick, of Donaghmore. And Daniel Mulligan, of Magherally, and Mary Skinner.
Aug.	1,	..	James Burns, of Mountmorris, and Mary Clark.
„	7,	..	Archibald McDowell and Agnes Wilson.
„	21,	..	John Mount, of Dromore, and Mary Little. And Saml. Geddis and Jane Majore.
„	25,	..	Joseph Diery (Deery), of Donagheloney, and Elizabeth McLeroy (McElroy).

1764.

Jan.	15,	..	Bernard Neil and Sarah Hook.
„	22,	..	James Chambers and Mary Kerr.
May	26,	..	Saml. McMullan and Agnes Chambers; and between Wm. Brown, of Tullylish, and Sarah Kerr.
March	15,	..	John Croll, of Magherally and Sarah Bell.
April	1,	..	Richd. McMunday (M'Mordie) and Mary McClelland, of Loughbrickland.
June	17,	..	Saml. McClelland and Mary Small, of Clare.
July	29,	..	Charles Cowan and Agnes Gilmore, of Magherally. And James Anderson and Mary Meek.

1765.

„	„	..	Henry Smith and Esther Mulligan.
„	„	..	Patrick Brown and Mary Mathews.
March	31,	..	John McCracken and Hannah McCammon.
April	6,	..	Wm. Meek and Elizabeth Black. And Joseph Adameston (Edmonson), of Loughbrickland, and Mary McBride.
„	28,	..	James Mathews and Margaret Fordice.
Sept.	8,	..	John Majore and Mary Forbes.
„	15,	..	James Duff and Sarah M'Cracken, of Magherally.
„	22,	..	William Edmonson and Susan Boyd, of Magherally.
Nov.	12,	..	Alexander Fullerton and Mary Harrison.
„	19,	..	Andrew Hearshy (Harshaw), of Loughbrickland, and Jane Parker.
Dec.	29,	..	Alexander Scott, of Dromore, and Isabella Bell.

1766.

Feb.	17,	..	Christopher Bell and Mary Scott.
March	6,	..	James Lowry, of Ballymony, and Mary Rogers.
..	30,	..	Saml. Coulter and Margt. Kelly, of Rathfryland.
June	9,	..	Thos. Lackey and Martha Briggs.
Oct.	19,	..	John Kincaid, of Magherally, and Margt. Anderson.
..	26,	..	Robert McClelland and Hannah Majore.
Nov.	9,	..	Moses Park, of Tullylish, and Margt. Anderson.
Dec.	14,	..	Patrick McDowell and Hannah Spiers.
..	21,	..	James Bingham and Hannah McCullough, of Tullylish.

1767.

March	1,	..	John Esdale, of Donacloney, and Hannah Dick.
..	8,	..	Thomas Adams and Mary Evans.
..	22,	..	Thomas Adams and Jane Cozans, of Magherally.
May	2,	..	Jas. Geary, of Magherally, and Isabelle Kinear.
..	17,	..	James Laverty, of Vinecash (co. Armagh), and Arabella McCormick.
Aug.	23,	..	Wm. Bodle and Isabella Kincaid.
..	30,	..	Jas. Morrow and Margaret Graham.
Sept.	13,	..	Andrew Bradford and Mary Roney.
Oct.	4,	..	Jno. Walker, of Drumard, and Isabel Adams.
..	11,	..	John Stevenson and Elizabeth Gillespie.

1768.

Jan.	4,	..	Daniel Packe and Mary Anderson.
April	4,	..	George Forsyth and Sarah Dobbin.
..	10,	..	Thomas Finlay, of Tullylish, and Susanna Fordice.
..	10,	..	John Graham and Eliza Robinson.
..	24,	..	James Thompson and Mary Wallace, Magherally.
May	1,	..	Joseph Skelly, of Saintfield, and Jane Skelly.
..	1,	..	John Forsyth and Mary Dumble.
..	28,	..	William Anderson and Jane Duff.
July	26,	..	David Cairns, of Drumbanagher, and Jane McMullen.
..	31,	..	Jane McMaster and Sarah Graham.
..	31,	..	James McBride and Mary Mulligan.
April	21,	..	. . . . Cowan and Mary Morehead.
Sept.	18,	..	Harry Herron and Isabella McElroy.
..	18,	..	Hugh Dyel (Dale) and Agnes Bell.
..	18,	..	Hugh Cromly, of Rathfryland, and Ellen Meek.
Oct.	31,	..	John Foster, of Tullylish, and Mary Brown.
Nov.	7,	..	Saml. Black and Mary Hamilton.
..	20,	..	Saml. McMurray and Ester McCoubry, of Kilmore.

1769.

March	12,	..	William Dickie and Mary Wills.
April	18,	..	John Evans and Martha Mills.
June	18,	..	William Logan, of Donacloney, and Margt. Fordyce.
Sept.	2,	..	Hugh Mulligan and Eliz. Dougan, of Mountmorris.
..	9,	..	William Moor, of Rathfryland, and Widow Sarah Lyon.
..	17,	..	William Dunn, of Tonaghmore, and Jane Deal (Dale).
Oct.	22,	..	Saml. McNight and Jane Patterson, of Magherally.
Nov.	19,	..	Nathaniel Darby and Mary Wallace.
Dec.	24,	..	John Thomson and Mary Fox.
..	31,	..	Arthur Philips, of Kilmore, and Margaret Wallace.
..	31,	..	George Noble and Eliz. Wills.

1770.

Feb.	11,	..	Hugh Mathews and Mary Paul, of Vinecash, co. Armagh.
April	8,	..	Hugh Hart, of Rathfryland, and Sarah Kearns.
June	17,	..	Saml. Campbell and Jane Thompson, Magherally.
Aug.	19,	..	John Neill and Mary Duncan.
..	19,	..	Saml. Mulligan and Ann Meek.
..	26,	..	Saml. Risk and Margt. Wiley, of Loughbrickland.

1770.

Sept. 9,	..	Wm. Andrews, of Tullylish, and Deborah Knight.
" 20,	..	George Sleeth and May Cuming.
Nov. 4,	..	Andrew Little and Jane Pipers.
" 23,	..	John Burns, of Tonaghmore, and Margt. Gourlay.
Dec. 2,	..	Brice Morrow and Agnes Smith.

1771.

Feb. 9,	..	John Wright, of Donacloney, and Jane Waugh.
March 10,	..	Josias Anderson and Elizabeth Mathews.
May 4,	..	James Hamilton and Isabella Crothers.
June 15,	..	James Johnston and Margt. Matchet.
" 30,	..	Gain Neel, of Mountnorris, and Agnes McBride.
July 15,	..	Wm. McWilliams and Sarah Barber, Rathfryland.
" 22,	..	Gowen Adams and Agnes Irvine.
Nov. 4,	..	Wm. Brown, of Rathfryland, and Sarah Mulligan.
" 11,	..	Saml. McBride and Sarah Makee (McKee), of Drumbo.
" 11,	..	Benjamin McCutcheon, of Loughbrickland, and May Herron.

1772.

Feb. 9,	..	Hugh Parker and Hannah McCord.
July 19,	..	John McMullan and Barbara Con, of Rathfryland.
Sept. 20,	..	Thos. Kennedy and Margt. Knight.
Oct. 19,	..	John Murray and Jane Savage.

1773.

Feb. 14,	..	Robert Adams and Jane Martin, Drumara.
" 18,	..	Andw. Hamilton, of Magherally, and Jane Graham.
Oct. 31,	..	John Mahallan (Mulholland), of Markethill, and Eliz. Hamilton.
Nov. 22,	..	James McWilliam and Patience Carns.
Dec. 14,	..	William Hawthorne and Jane Hawthorne, of Loughbrickland.

1774.

Feb. 12,	..	Joseph McBride, of Dromore, and Sarah Hamilton.
" 20,	..	Daniel Wilson, of Donacloney, and Martha Thompson.

1775.

Oct. 8,	..	Alex. Craig and Mary Kyle.
Dec. 17,	..	William Edmeston and Mary McComb.

1776.

July 14,	..	Saml. Mattear (Mateer) and Margt. McCormick.
Aug. 25,	..	Hugh Cromeay and Mary McClelland.
Oct. 28,	..	Wm. Jordan, of Dromara, and Jane Hook.
Dec. 7,	..	James Bell and Sarah Carson, of Loughbrickland.

1777.

Feb. 29,	..	Saml. McCartney, of Drumbanagher, and Elizabeth McBride.
June 1,	..	Andrew McBride and May Bell.
Aug. 18,	..	James Bell, of Magherally, and May Bell.
Sept. 18,	..	Saml. Hawthorne and Margt. Rodgers.
Nov. 16,	..	John Fleming, Apothecary, and May Baxter.
Dec. 30,	..	Andrew Potts, of Loughbrickland, and May McMoodie, of Banbridge.

1778.

Jan. 17,	..	Alexr. Sterling and Sarah Green, of Markethill.
" 29,	..	John Jonkin (Jenkins) and Sarah Edmenson, of Scarra.
" 29,	..	James Corey (Curry) and Elizabeth Martin, of Dromore.
April 5,	..	Hugh Gordon and Esther Little.

1778.

May	31,	..	John Morton and Sarah Magaffockn (McGaffin), of Tullylish.
June	7,	..	James Edmeston, of Searva, and Mary Edmeston.
Nov.	15,	..	Robert Bell and Isabella Dale, of Loughbrickland.
„	28,	..	Robert Bell, of Loughbrickland, and Isabella Brown.
„	28,	..	James Porter and Isabella Clark.

1779.

Aug.	15,	..	Hans Cowan and Mary Wiley.
Sept.	5,	..	Samuel Gourlay, of Drumbanaghar, and Margaret Deen.
„	12,	..	Archd. Kneight and Sarah Clogston, of Tullylish.
„	26,	..	John Lockhart and May McConwel.

1781.

July	22,	..	Thomas Bigham and Mary Forsyth.
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1782.

May	19,	..	Jonathan Matchet and Elizabeth Crothing (Crothers), married 20th May.
„	26,	..	Edwd. Henvin and Eliz. Elliot, married 27th May.
Oct.	13,	..	Samuel Glass, of Tullylish, and Elizabeth Sterling.
Nov.	24,	..	Isaac Scott, of Drumbanagher, and Mary Robinson.

1783.

Feb.	16,	..	Samuel Cowan and Margaret Lockhead.
„	23,	..	William Ingram and Mary Barber.
March	2,	..	Edwd. Hawthorne, of Loughbrickland, and Elizabeth McLeroy (McElroy).
April	20,	..	John Bell and Eleanor Bell, of Magherally.
May	5,	..	Samuel Vitche and Grissel Coultard.
Dec.	25,	..	Thomas Downs and Mary McWilliams.
„	28,	..	Thos. Parker and Susan Smith.
„	28,	..	Saml. Seawright, of Loughbrickland, and May Gourley.

1784.

April	11,	..	William Gregg, of Newry, and Agnes Anderson.
May	5,	..	John McWilliam and Agnes Bell.
„	5,	..	Geo. McWilliam and Margt. McCoy.
„	16,	..	John Minis and Margt. Burns.
„	16,	..	John McCreem and Janet Bell.
Dec.	1,	..	George Mahallun, Jun. (Mulholland), and Jane McMordie, married by Mr. Jackson.
„	26	..	John Gibson and Elizabeth Darragh.

1785.

Jan.	16,	..	James Wilson, of Dromore, and Sarah Mooreland.
„	20,	..	Bryce Smyth and Agnes Sterling, married 21st by Mr. Jackson.
June	5,	..	Thos. Boyd and May Gullilan, married 12th June.
July	3,	..	Hugh Graham and Agnes Hawthorn.
August	1,	..	Thos. Park and Jane McBride, of Rathfryland.
Oct.	2,	..	William Campbell and Agnes Cowan, married the 9th Oct.
Nov.	6,	..	John Bryson and Mary McGrath, and married the 7th Nov.

1786.

Jan.	29,	..	James Magill and Rose McLinden, married by Mr. Jackson 30th Jan.
Aug.	20,	..	Alex. McClure and Ann Mulligan, married by Mr. Jackson.
„	27,	..	Henry Herron and Jane Mulligan.

1787.

Jan.	7,	..	George Crawford and Jane Bradford, married by Mr. Jackson on the 11th Jan.
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1787.

April 1,	..	William Thompson and Ann Hughes, married by Mr. Jackson. Witness of the marriage :—George McWilliam, May Forsyth.
„ 18,	..	John Gillespay and Margt. Patterson, same day married by Mr. Bryson.

1788.

Feb. 24,	..	Jane McCallister and May Bodel, of Tullylish.
March 2,	..	Archibald McCallister and Rachel Frickelton.
April 6,	..	Alexander Williamson, of Crumlin, and Ester Gillespy.
„ 13,	..	Isaac Brown and Mary Smyth.

1789.

Feb. 1,	..	Philip McWilliam and Mary Park.
March 8,	..	John Irwin and May Cowan.
„ 15,	..	Samuel Coultard and Hannah Moreland.
June 6.	..	Robert Mathews and Ann Herrin, married same day by Mr. Jackson. Witnesses present :—Jane McClelland, Hugh McClelland.

1790.

Feb. 7,	..	Thomas Wilson and Jane Wilson.
„ 21,	..	Thomas Friars, of Glaschar, and Jane Irwin.
March 28,	..	John Cartland and Mary Murdock, of Magherally.
April 4,	..	John Campbell, of Ballyroney, and Ester McBride.
„ 4,	..	Thos. Cowan and Mary Stephenson.
July 11,	..	John McKee and Jane Graham, of Ballyroney.

1791.

Feb. 20,	..	Robert Graham and Elizabeth Hazlett, of Loughbrickland.
March 6,	..	William Hewitt and May Kearney.
Aug. 28,	..	John Cowan and Margt. McBride.
„ 28,	..	John Mathews and Elizabeth Hutcheson, of Loughbrickland.
Nov. 20,	..	Thomas McBride and Susannah Burns.

1792.

Aug. 12,	..	Thomas Doran, of Dromore, and Alice Finlay, married 14th Aug.
Oct. 29,	..	William Forsyth and May Bell.

MARRIAGES WITHOUT PROCLAMATION.

1784.

Oct. 4,	..	William Pike and Margt. McClurg.
Dec. 1,	..	George Mulholland, Jun., and Jane McMordie.

1785.

Jan. 19,	..	John Porter and Sarah McClelland.
March 3,	..	James McCormack and Mary McGummery (Montgomery).
June 26,	..	David Black, of Glascar, and Jane Seamwright.
Nov. 3,	..	Robert Crothers and James (<i>sic</i>) Henry.
„ 5,	..	Francis Bell and Mary Dobbin.
„ 6,	..	Thomas Graham and Sarah Fleming. (Witnessed by the Revd. Mr. Cumming, Capt. James Law, and Robert McClelland.)

1786.

Jan. 11,	..	Henry Sterling and Jane Kreight.
Oct. 30,	..	Edward Turner and Eleanor Waugh. (Witnessed by Revd. James McMahon and David Waugh. Certified by Mathew Kerr.)

1787.

Feb. 6,	..	Henry Knights and Hugh Goorley. (Witnessed by Robert Gamble and Joseph Morton.)
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1788.

Jan.	8,	..	Thomas Goorley and Agnes McWilliam. (Witnessed by James Hamilton and William Graham.)
Feb.	20,	..	Alexander Patrick, of Magherally, and Jane McCann. (Witnessed by James Seawrights and Elizabeth Patrick.)
June	30,	..	William Fleming and Isabella Green. (Witnessed by Thomas Briggs.)

1789.

March	3,	..	Hugh Cowan and Isabella Hook. (Certified by Philip Graham, and witnessed by John Irwin and John Finney.)
April	9,	..	Captain James Law and Sarah Crawford. (Witnessed by George Crawford and James Fleming.)
May	10,	..	Andrew Minnis and May Kells.
..	25,	..	John McMordie and Rachel Graham.
July	27,	..	James Lindsay, of Tullylish, and Mary Adamson.
Dec.	1,	..	John Martin and Mary Dick. (Witnessed by Joseph Denham, Joseph Knox, and Henry Jackson, Jun.)

1790.

Jan.	14,	..	Robert Mason, of Rathfryland, and Eleanor Park.
..	21,	..	John Linn, of Loughbrickland, and Agnes Dunn.
..	23,	..	George Brown and Isabella Lowry.
May	17,	..	Robert Smyth and Isabella Fulton.
April	28,	..	William McWilliam and Agnes Maitland.
Nov.	28,	..	James Armour and Letitia Workman.
Dec.	23,	..	John McMullan, 14th Light Dragoons, and Catherine Russell.

1791.

Jan.	14,	..	Adam Bell and Jane Cowan.
April	25,	..	Saml. Cowdy and Susan Graham.
May	26,	..	William McMullan, of Mountnorris, and Elizabeth Shields.
Aug.	23,	..	Hugh McClean and Margt. Darragh.
Sept.	30,	..	John Parkers, of Seapatriek, and Elizabeth Forsyth.
Dec.	12,	..	Robert Bradford and Isabella Dick.
..	14,	..	John Gillespie and Jane Forsyth.

1792.

Jan.	1,	..	Thos. Mawhood, of Loughbrickland, and Sarah Robinson.
April	13,	..	Alexr. Kearns, of Dromore, and Margt. Crothers.
May	19,	..	Robert Henderson and Sarah Briggs.
..	25,	..	James Coulter and Agnes Glue.
July	2,	..	Thomas Hagan and Elizabeth Anthony.
Aug.	10,	..	Hugh McCaw and Martha McIlroy.
Oct.	18,	..	William Scott and Margt. Irwin.
..	30,	..	William Mulligan and Mary Mulligan.
Nov.	16,	..	John Griffin, of Magherally, and Sarah Willis.
Dec.	3,	..	James Risk, of Loughbrickland, and Eleanor Irwin.

1793.

March	3,	..	Baptist Mulligan, of Magherally, and Rose Mulligan.
April	1,	..	John Parker and Elizabeth Dunn.
..	22,	..	Andrew Ratcliffe, of Cloughskelt, and Jane Stephenson.
..	28,	..	William Dale to Patience McBride.
July	6,	..	Andrew Rainey to Mary Brown.
..	6,	..	William Maitland to Jane Majore.
Dec.	30,	..	Hugh Coulter to Eleanor McChesney.

1794.

Jan.	28,	..	Will Porter to Cath. Phenix.
..	28,	..	Will Dodds to Mary Matchet.
April	4,	..	Abraham Smith to Jane Graham.

NOTE.—From 1794 to 1814 no record is extant of marriages or baptisms. From 1814, commencing with the pastorate of the Rev. James Davis, a record was in existence to 1880, which is probably carried up to the present time.

Miscellanea.

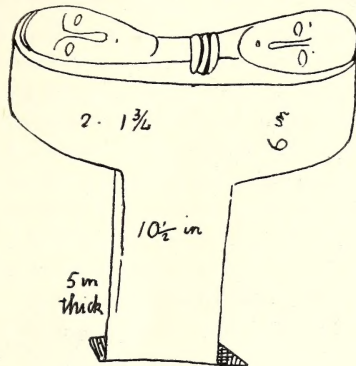
The Termon Cross of Kilnaboy, County Clare, sketched in 1854.—

Near the highest point of the road from Lisdoonvarna to Kilfenora, where it rounds the shoulder of Roughan Hill, stands a most curious monument, unique among the free standing crosses of Ireland. It has for a century been an object of considerable controversy, first as to its meaning, then as to its removal, and lastly, after its restoration, as to the identity of the present monument with that which attracted the notice of Hely Dutton in 1807. The matter having been left aside for several years, it may be well, as briefly as possible, to give an account of its history, in view of the recovery of some new evidence not available when the subject was last under discussion. The citations and references in these notes give those anxious to follow it more fully the means of so doing. This evidence, with what was brought forward already, seems to establish beyond all reasonable doubt that the cross reset in the ancient socket in 1894 is that which stood there before the removal of the monument in 1866. We may premise that in the middle of the seventh century a certain saintly nun, St. Findelu, daughter of Baoith, established herself, probably as an abbess, on the southern slope of the next hill. The endowments of her monastery (called Cil Inghine Baoith or Kilnaboy) extended along the slopes and through the valley below, through which flows the Fergus, and, as the boundary of Lemeneagh and Roughan (Reabachan) embodies the great natural rock in which the cross is set, we may safely regard it as marking the "Termon" of Cil Inghine Baoith. In 1655, the "Termon Killineboy" included the parcel of Moherroe belonging to the quarter of "Crosseagher," lower cross, now Elmvale; this necessitates an "upper cross,"¹ with which, in position to the north of Elmvale, the stone cross corresponds. The absolute lack of local interest in field antiquities, which leaves so long a gap after Dyneley (who did not visit this district), continued almost to our time. A passing stranger, Hely Dutton, collecting material for the "Statistical Survey" in 1807, alone breaks the silence, but in so strange a manner that those who doubt the identity of the cross with that which he describes and illustrates would be justified in their views if no other evidence remained. Dutton does not say that he saw it; but his rebuke to the local gentry for not having the curiosity to examine it favours the idea that he was the discoverer. His sketches are contradictory. The lower shows clasped hands between two bearded heads looking towards each other, and his description tallies with

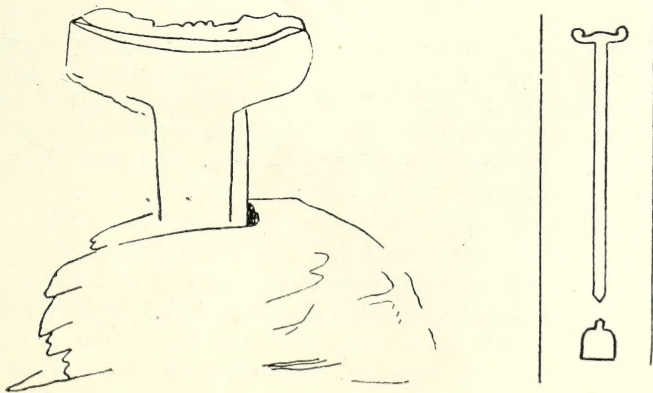
¹ There was a third cross at Crossard.

the sketch. For thirty years after the publication of this engraving, the only view in his "Survey" of Co. Clare, nothing further seems to have been recorded. Then we get an emphatic contradiction of the accuracy of all set down by Dutton. O'Donovan and O'Curry, the latter a Clare man, the former married to a Clare woman, examine the ancient remains in connexion with the Ordnance Survey in 1839. They went to see the cross and embodied their description in a letter, dated Oct. 21st, addressed to the chief of the Survey. The description and measurements accurately agree with the cross reset in 1894. They severely criticize Dutton, fail to find any trace of the legend related by him, and contradict his description; nor did any person near Kilnaboy support it at that time. Reserving the piece of evidence we now lay before the Society, we may add that the late Mr. Marcus Keane, in "Towers and Temples," published a sketch identical with that of Dutton, and finds Cuthite affinities in the design. In 1866 or 1867, to the surprise and indignation of the inhabitants of the district, the cross disappeared. Mr. George Fitz Gerald, of Roughan, having, like the rest of the neighbours, a weighty suspicion as to the perpetrator of the deed, was at first going to procure a search-warrant, but this design was never carried out. In 1878, at least when I first passed the spot, opinion had never wavered as to its having been taken by a gentleman living some miles from the place. His name I then heard at Roughan, and in 1881 I was told the same story by Rev. Canon Dwyer. The latter in "The Diocese of Killaloe," p. 494, notes the contradiction of Dutton by the "Letters" of 1839. Strange to say (perhaps fearing a controversy by opening a then burning question), he merely mentions that he had visited it formerly, but, on a later occasion, going to see it (in connexion, he implies, with his work for the above book), it had been removed. He adds, "the person who removed it is not unknown," and he recalls the Mosaic law and its penalty on him "who removed his neighbour's landmark." Canon Dwyer, when he wrote his History, had evidently forgotten the exact appearance of the stone as he saw it on his first visit, at least ten years before the publication of his work in 1878. In 1894, I published an account in the *Journal* (vol. xxiv., p. 30); while the paper was actually in the press, I learned from Mr. G. Dames Burtchaell that the cross had been found under some barrels by the (then) occupant of the house, formerly the residence of the reputed "remover." Dr. G. U. MacNamara took pains to get it reset, and gathered much evidence on all sides, including a letter from a neighbouring clergyman (of which I retain a copy), avowing that the "remover" himself told the writer that he had taken the cross, and "there is one of the men who were with him still alive" (in November, 1895). I had no time to get more than a very rough sketch from my informant for my paper in 1894. The statement of the case and the renewed interest created by Dr. MacNamara's resetting the cross, led to several of the old country people identifying it as the original cross, and

to one or two relatives of the "remover" indignantly denying it on the "authority" of the view of Dutton. Dr. MacNamara gives a full account of all this in the *Journal* for 1900 (vol. xxx., p. 23). I beg to offer the following important piece of evidence as a supplement to what has already been published.



The Windele Manuscripts in the Collection of the Royal Irish Academy (12. K. 27, "Supplement" vol. i.) tell how John Windele in September, 1854, made an excursion into Clare. This well-known member of "the Munster School of Archæology," as usual, took rough but copious notes, making, where possible, sketches of the objects described. He visited



Bunratty, Moghane Fort, Clare Abbey, the Fergus Islands, Scattery, Bishop's Island, Carrigaholt, Dysert, Lemeneagh, and Kilnaboy; but we are only concerned with his account of the Termon Cross of the latter place.

He thus describes it (p. 127):—"Ascending Roughan Hill, a high and long ascent on lands of Lemenagh, the estate of Sir Edwd O'Brien;

near the road-side field at summit, a natural limestone rock with a mortise or incision; in this stands the cross-like stone, on top surface two faces opposed; length [*i.e.* height] of stone about 2 feet; breadth $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick 5 inches; do. of arms 2 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, depth of arms 6 inches." "In same field about 200 feet lower a circular ruinous stone caher; exterior had been faced as outside straight [word illegible] wall, 9 feet thick Diam 45 [?] paces] cave in west end stopped but visible; Door in south ruinous, 3 feet broad, the side stones long but not very large." He, on p. 128, resumes his notes on the cross, thus:—"Dutton makes the central bands two hands clasped and distinct altogether from the heads (see p. 353). The heads and faces with him are well bearded and the shaft of the cross twice too long. The faces are long." He then gives two views which we reproduce; they are given on pp. 128 and 129 of the "Supplement." The drawing shows that 2 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches was the length across the top.¹ Casts of this curious monument and of the far more ornate, and almost equally remarkable, sill of Rath Church have recently been added to the collection in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin (1908).

As to the "tau" type of the cross, Windele gives a sketch of an incised slab in the churchyard of Kilnaboy with a somewhat similar device.² It is unknown to me, but is shown as a long cross having a T-head, with round, curved ends, very like the staff used by Greek priests,³ and suggestive of the bronze head of a crosier (Irish), formerly in the collection of our Society in Kilkenny, but now in the National Museum in Dublin.—T. J. WESTROPP.

The Loughduff Cromlech, County Cavan.—The Cromlech, a photograph of which is given on p. 89, is situated immediately beside Loughduff Church, in the parish of Mullahoran, county Cavan. This is not quite an English mile from Drumhawnagh station, the second station from Cavan, on the Midland Great Western Railway. The cromlech is, as yet, I believe, unrecorded.

The size of the Loughduff cromlech may be estimated with sufficient accuracy by comparing it with the two school-children who stand in the opening. Five uprights support the covering slab. The largest of them may be observed on either side of the door. The covering-stone was manifestly either never placed fairly on top, or else it has been pushed out of its original position. In the case of some of these monuments the covering-stone or dolmen is found with an end or side resting wholly on the ground. According to Du Noyer, the primitive builders, in such instances, with their poor mechanical contrivances, or possibly in the absence of them, failed in their efforts to raise the ponderous

¹ I preserve the rough notes verbatim

² See illustration No. 2, last page; it has apparently a bell below it.

³ See, *e.g.*, Curzon's "Monasteries of the Levant" (ed. 1897), p. 246.

table. If this be so, it might be taken as equally probable that this cromlech marks a lesser failure, or greater measure of success. Those who erected it were unable to place it in quite the position they wished.

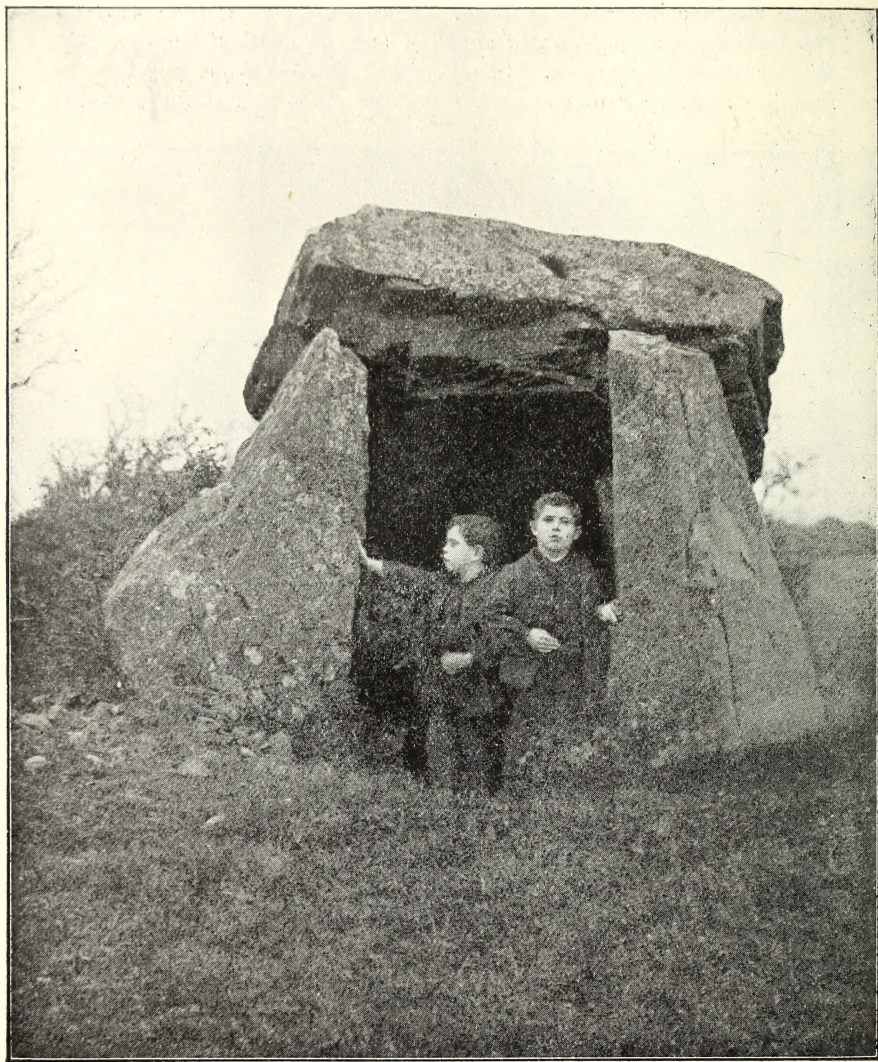
We are not bound to hold that in the raising of those cap-stones there was one invariable practice. It seems likely enough that in one instance one method was adopted, and in another another, just as circumstances dictated. Small cromlechs would be the first to disappear. I know of one or two ancient stone monuments remain-



LOUGHDUFF CROMLECH, COUNTY CAVAN.

ing, which, undoubtedly, are of the dolmen pattern, and which would not need any mechanical agencies for placing them in position. When a greater monument was about to be raised in memory of a greater man, or possibly to commemorate a greater deed, doubtless, when confronted with the problem, the builders solved it on the ground as best they could, and by many devices. As we have seen, they sometimes failed.

On the inside of the upright against which the taller child's left shoulder is resting there are some artificial carvings or markings. They are of the same general character as those on a living rock near



MIDDLETON CROMLECH, COUNTY CAVAN.

the summit of Ryefield Hill, in the townland of Ballydarragh, county Cavan ; but there are not so many, nor are they quite so elaborate. It would be impossible to photograph the inner surface of the stone. The

Ballydarragh carved natural rock-surface is minutely described in a paper contributed by Mr. George V. Du Noyer, a gentleman to whom I have already alluded, which will be found in *Journal*, vol. viii., p. 379. The lithograph illustration which it contains gives a good idea of the carving on this supporter; but that contained in the illustration of another paper by the same antiquary, contributed to *Journal*, vol. viii. (1866), more nearly resembles it—indeed, it appears almost a replica of it. It faces page 498 of the same volume, and is also lithographed from Du Noyer's drawing.

These markings, dismissing the supposition that they are mere "weatherings," are, undoubtedly, of very remote antiquity, but what precisely they mean is another problem awaiting solution. The great and patient labour which was necessary to cut these signs in stone of this nature, without any iron tools, and only by erosion with another stone, "leads us" (writes an expert on this subject) "to the belief that they are not the labour of indolence, and that they have some signification."¹ A French archæologist, M. Emile Soldi, has attempted to solve the mysteries of such cryptic symbols.

At the cross-roads, about fifty yards in front of the Loughduff cromlech, there was once a good-sized cairn, which no one would pass without throwing a stone on the pile. What was its origin I could not discover. It is unlikely that it had any connexion with the cromlech. In Cavan and Leitrim, the spot where a fatal accident took place used often to be marked by such cairns. In the south of Ireland crosses are sometimes raised. This practice more probably accounts for this cairn; there is no trace of it now. About forty years ago the stones were all carted away as road-metal. It may be remarked that in the same district, about an English mile from the one whose photograph is above given, is to be found another but somewhat smaller one, known as the Middleton cromlech; and in the adjoining parish of Ballintemple, in the townland of Carrickeleven, there is still another. Locally they are called Giants' Graves or Grania's Beds. —JOSEPH MEEHAN, C.C.

Part of a Carved Slab recently found at Clonmacnois.—When at Clonmacnois last summer, the caretaker showed me a carved fragment, found in digging a grave a few weeks before my visit. This fragment, as seen in fig. 1, is roughly rectangular, about 16 inches long, and carries the top arm of a cross of the usual kind seen at Clonmacnois; that is, the arms are formed of several parallel lines which expand into a circle at the intersection, and half circles with looped terminations at the ends. We can see that the length from the centre to the top was

¹ *Journal*, vol. xiv. (1876), p. 102.

16 inches, and this, according to the average proportions, would make the entire carving from 40 to 42 inches long. The panel at the top is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; and the design occupying it is a key-pattern of one continuous band, very neatly arranged, to fill the semicircle. I have drawn it in fig. 2.



FIG. 1.

At one side of the stem, part of a curved letter, probably O, is seen; and at the other the letters $\overline{\text{GAL}}$, forming part of a word. It is likely that the first quarter was occupied by the usual formula $\overline{\text{OR}} \overline{\text{DO}}$, and the second by the first syllable of some such name as *Fergal Murgal*, *Tnutgal*, *Tuathgal*, all of which are given in *Christian Inscriptions* as occurring on other stones at Clonmacnois. A patronymic may have filled the last quarter.

The question naturally arises, Is this a new discovery? or is it one of the slabs given in *Christian Inscriptions*, and hitherto missing? Having looked through the latter work, I cannot find any stone having the letters $\overline{\text{GAL}}$ combined with the required pattern and in the proper position; so it must, I think, be put down as new.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

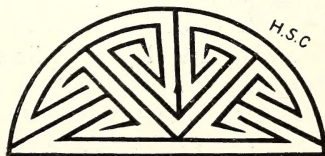


FIG. 2.

Bog Path made of wood, at Robertstown, Co. Kildare.—About a mile south-east by south of Robertstown, Co. Kildare, is what remains of a road or path in a bog; it is composed of five pieces of wood laid lengthways, and is about 4 feet 9 inches wide; the centre piece is a plank of oak about 2 feet wide and 5 inches thick, on each side of which are two round pieces of pine or fir, 6 to 9 inches in diameter. There is only a short piece of the road left, the rest (perhaps more than a mile) having been cut away by the turf-cutters. It is in a bank that may disappear this year. On the east side a round cross-piece appears, as if it had been put down under the oak planks where their ends met. There are two of the oak planks of the road lying on the ground near: one is 27 feet long by 1 foot 10 inches wide; the other a short piece, evidently the remains of a long piece, is 2 feet 3 inches wide by 5 inches thick. The bit of road remaining is in a dry piece of bog, the turf having been cut away all round it. There are only about 2 feet 10 inches of turf over it, some having been removed, but when it was in the wet bog it may have been 10 feet down from the surface. The road went in a west-north-west direction. There is a rath on the cultivated high land in that direction, perhaps a mile distant. The Hill of Allen is west by south, and Kilmeague west by north.—J. K. MILLNER.

Stone Cist at Craig, Muff, Co. Donegal.—About the end of February a cist was discovered near Muff, which I went to see. The usual large covering stone head had been removed, exposing a skull and some bones, which did not appear to have been burned. An urn was found inside, which must have been intended as a food vessel. The cist lies east and west, and is on the farm of Mr. David Barr, in the townland of Craig, Muff. The urn is now in the Museum, Londonderry, and measures in height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, 5 inches; circumference, 1 foot 7 inches. The cist is 3 feet 3 inches long; 1 foot 9 inches wide; 1 foot 10 inches deep. I did not examine the bottom of it, but the four sides were formed of large stones. The people who opened it say that the skeleton was in a crouching position.—J. H. P. GOSSELIN.

Notices of Books.

Earthwork of England: Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and Medieval. By A. Hadrian Allcroft, M.A. (Macmillan, London, 1908.)

THIS is an admirable book, which we can confidently recommend to our readers as an excellent elementary text-book on the subject. It does not contain much information that is not to be found somewhere or other scattered about in the "Proceedings" of learned Societies. Indeed, "to hunt up such information, to weed out some of the contradictions, to piece the whole together into some intelligible continuity"—these, the author says, have been his aims. This, however, is a modest statement. In the process of weeding out contradictions, the author has in general exercised a sound judgment, and he has produced a book fairly abreast of the best knowledge of the time. The book is written without dogmatism on really doubtful points, in a good, clear style, and is illustrated with 225 diagrams, which are most useful for the better comprehension of the subject. It touches on almost all varieties of ancient English earthworks, and while it wisely leaves many problems of origin and purpose open, it should help to arouse interest in those problems, and to bring their ultimate solution nearer. We can only wish indeed that we had such a book dealing with earthwork in Ireland—a country outside our author's purview. In several respects Ireland presents a favourable field for the investigation of earthworks. They have on the whole been less disturbed here than in England. We are confronted with simpler ethnical conditions; we need not, for instance, consider the possibility of any work being due to Roman conqueror, or to early Angle, Saxon, or Jute. Again, while primitive society has no doubt passed through much the same stages of culture in Ireland as in England, those several stages lasted on here into relatively more recent times, and our native records reach even absolutely further back.

Mr. Allcroft bases his chapters as far as possible on the classification recommended by the Committee on Ancient Earthworks. He begins with "promontory forts" and the sub-division of "cliff-castles." Many examples in Ireland of these latter have been described by Mr. Westropp. "In themselves," as Mr. Allcroft says, "they convey no hint whatever of their age." Mr. Westropp comes to the same conclusion. Some few of them were occupied by the Normans. The oldest part of King Arthur's

Castle of Tintagal is a Norman keep. Wicklow Castle is an example with us, and I think I have shown that the great trench and double rampart cutting off the promontory of Baginbun was the work of Raymond le Gros. When we come to "contour" or "hill-top" forts, we must confess that we have nothing to show in Ireland approaching the wonder of Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, or indeed of Eggardon, or Pillesden Pen, in the same district, or of South Cadbury in Somerset, or of Old Oswestry. With its numerous lines of defence, Maiden Castle occupies more than 115 acres. Dun Aillinn, near the Curragh, which I have some reason to think was connected with the "Fair of Carman," is perhaps our finest example. It is said to occupy 37 acres, but it cannot compare either in area, or in the magnitude or elaborateness of its defences, with Maiden Castle.

I am not attempting to write a critical review of Mr. Allcroft's book, and considerations of space forbid my noticing all the classes of earthwork dealt with in it; but I should like to call the special attention of Irish readers to our author's treatment of motes or mottes or moated mounds, as they have been variously called. In future I shall adopt the modern French spelling and pronunciation, "*motte*," as being freest from ambiguity, and as indicating the now generally recognized origin of the earthwork in question. This class of earthwork has of late attracted much attention, and I myself have recently in several papers, to the best of my ability, maintained the Norman origin of our Irish examples. It is hard to put away preconceived ideas, however, and Irish antiquaries are slow to surrender their cherished illusions. It is, therefore, with some satisfaction that I notice Mr. Allcroft's position. Hitherto cautious and chary of theories, he here puts aside all dubitation. He treats the question of mottes, as a *chose jugée*, under the heading of "Norman Castles." "The great majority, if not actually all of them," he says, "are the work of one people; they represent the military principles of the Normans, and were raised therefore during the space of some 300 years, from the days of Edward the Confessor to the end of the thirteenth century."¹ Whether any examples belong to an earlier date and another race he does not think worth inquiring. Nor does he more than mention Mr. G. T. Clark's unfortunate view that the mottes were the "burhs" of Anglo-Saxons. "In their simplest form," he says:—

"The fortresses of the Norman conquerors were merely so many moated mounts. The mount was, in almost every case, partially artificial: either it was constructed entirely of the materials excavated in making the fosse, or a natural hillock was scarped, and worked into the desired shape. The plan of the work was usually circular, but frequently ovoid or elliptical, and occasionally almost rectangular. Its sides were made as steep as might be, and its summit was a level platform. On this platform stood the *bretasche*, a timber-built tower, the archetype of the later-day

¹ I doubt if any new mottes were made nearly so late, though old ones were kept up and fortified even later.

keep of stones ; and about it, following the edge of the platform, was carried a wall of earth with a wattled fence, or a stouter stockade of timber. The only means of ingress or egress was a steep and narrow bridge of timber spanning the fosse, which was commonly of great width and depth ; and a second earthen rampart, likewise stockaded, ringed the fosse, and completed the fortress. The fosse was more often dry than not ; but in some cases it must have contained a great depth of water."

He then gives several examples, selecting as a rule by no means those best known, as being included in the sites of famous historic piles—he does not mention even Windsor—but rather those which have not been obscured by later building, which he has personally visited, and which illustrate differences of treatment. Of course, the Normans were not above utilizing the work of their predecessors where this was practicable. Herefordshire Beacon is probably an example of a British contour-fort appropriated for a Norman motte. Pevensey is a good example of a Norman motte raised within Roman walls. (It is described, by the way, in the "Gesta Stephani," as a *castellum editissimo aggere sublatum muro venustissimo undique praeunitum*), while the site of Old Sarum was occupied in succession by Celt, Roman, Saxon, and Norman. So it might have been with some of our mottes in Ireland, such as Donaghpatrick and Kilfinnane, which are surrounded by triple or quadruple circumvallations—a feature not usually found in connexion with Norman works, but not uncommon in plateau forts of presumably Celtic origin. Richard's Castle in Herefordshire, one of the earliest of English mottes, is a good example of one in which the wooden defences were afterwards simply replaced in stone. "Upon the summit of the mound once stood a stone keep, and on either side a curtain wall ran down the slope and across the fosse to the outer *agger*. Along the *agger* the wall was continued round so as to include the base-court." We have scores of mottes in Ireland which still preserve evidence of a similar transformation.

With reference to castles of stone in England, our author says:—"The vast majority date only from the reign of Henry I or later. The construction of a castle of stone was a labour of time, pleasure, and means, as well as of skill. It is to be doubted whether there were available many craftsmen competent to undertake such work in the first rush of the conquest ; it is certain that all other essentials were lacking." This sentence, *mutatis mutandis*, applies with even greater force to Ireland. Of our early stone castles a few were indeed built before the close of John's reign. Dundrum and Carrickfergus are, I think examples. But the vast majority date from the reign of Henry III. or later. Before this time, wherever the Normans penetrated, mottes with wooden defences were in general constructed, and the position of these mottes is, I think, a sure guide to the area of early Norman penetration in Ireland.—GODDARD H. ORPEN.

Proceedings.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the 61st Yearly Session of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, on Tuesday, the 26th of January, 1909, at 5 o'clock, p.m.:

P. W. JOYCE, Esq., LL.D., *President*, in the Chair.

Also present:—

Fellows.—James Poë Alton; E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A.; F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A., J.P.; Thomas M. Batchen, C.E.; H. F. Berry, I.S.O., LITT.D.; Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A.; John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A.; S. A. O. Fitz Patrick; J. R. Garstin, D.L.; Philip Hanson, B.A.; M. J. McEnery, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Thomas J. Mellon, F.R.I.B.A.; James Mills, I.S.O., M.R.I.A.; P. J. O'Reilly; Count G. N. Plunkett, M.R.I.A.; Andrew Robinson, C.E.; H. J. Stokes; Rev. R. B. Stoney, M.A., D.D.; William C. Stubbs, M.A.; John F. Weldrick; John White; T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, LL.D.

Members.—Mrs. Allen; Miss B. E. Archer; W. F. Bailey, C.B., M.A.; Mrs. S. Bewley; E. M. F. G. Boyle; J. Ponsonby Brunker; Rev. K. C. Brunskill, M.A.; G. O. Carolin, J.P.; William Chamney; James Coleman; H. A. Cosgrave, M.A.; Michael F. Cox, M.D.; Henry S. Crawford, B.E.; F. W. Deane; Rev. William F. Falkiner, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Rev. E. A. Gillespie; T. G. H. Green, M.R.I.A.; Miss J. Hargrave, M.D.; Rev. Canon H. W. Lett, M.R.I.A.; Mrs. Long; Rev. F. J. Lucas, D.D.; Francis M'Bride, J.P.; Charles McNeill; John Maguire; R. J. Montgomery, F.R.C.S.I.; G. W. Place; Andrew Roycroft; Thomas U. Sadleir; R. B. Sayers; Mrs. J. F. Shackleton; George Shackleton; Mrs. Sheridan; Miss E. G. Warren; Richard Blair White; William Grove White, LL.B.; Herbert Wood, B.A.; Rev. G. O. Woodward, B.A.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected:—

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Coffey, George, A.I.B., M.R.I.A., Officier d'Académie, Prof. of Arch. in the R.H.A., Keeper of Irish Antiquities in the National Museum, and Curator to the R.I.A., 5, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin (*Member*, 1891; *Fellow*, 1894).

Evans, Arthur John, LITT.D., HON. LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., HON. M.R.I.A., Youldbury, Oxford.

Hartland, Edwin Sidney, F.S.A., Highgarth, Gloucester.

Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (1908), Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, 30, Collingham-place, London, S.W.

Thomas, Ven. David Richard, M.A., F.S.A., President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association (1906), Archdeacon of Montgomery, Canon of St. Asaph, The Canonry, St. Asaph.

FELLOWS.

Fahey, Very Rev. Jerome, P.P., V.G., St. Colman's, Gort (*Member*, 1890): proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *Fellow*.

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Kelly, John Forest, 284, W. Housatonic-street, Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.A. : proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., *Fellow*.

Nixon, William, Solicitor, 10, Whitehall Street, Dundee : proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *Fellow*.

Purefoy, Richard Dancer, M.D., CH.L., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., 62, Merrion-square, Dublin (*Member*, 1908) : proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Butler, John Philips, J.P., Southhill, Blackrock, Dublin : proposed by Thomas C. Townshend, *Member*.

Hargrave, Miss Jennette, M.D., 8, Upper Mount Street, Dublin : proposed by William Grove White, LL.B., *Member*.

Hewetson, John, 32, Cornwall Road, Bayswater, London, W. : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B., *Fellow*.

Milne, Very Rev. A. Kentigern, The Abbey, Fort Augustus, Scotland : proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *Fellow*.

Patch, Mrs. F. R., c/o Major Patch, B.A., Fareham, Hants : proposed by Miss Annie Lloyd, *Member*.

Sinclair, Thomas, 18, Castle Lane, Belfast : proposed by R. Welch, M.R.I.A., *Member*.

Smyth, Miss Isabella, 14, Morehampton-road, Dublin : proposed by Richard Langrishe, J.P., *Fellow*.

The Report of the Council for the year 1908 was read and adopted, as follows :—

The Meetings of the Society were well attended during the past year. In May last the usual Meeting was held in Kilkenny. The Summer Meeting for the Provinces of Leinster and Ulster was held in Dundalk, on the invitation of the county Louth Archæological Association, and under the auspices of a Local Reception Committee, when upwards of one hundred Members and Associates took part in the proceedings.

During the year, several invitations were received from different places for holding the Summer Meeting in 1909, including a cordial invitation from the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, which, after due consideration, it was considered advisable to postpone until after the following year. The question of a tour in Brittany again engaged the attention of the Council, but the arrangement of this tour being a matter of some difficulty, its postponement was decided on. A letter, in the following terms, has been received from the Worshipful the Mayor of Clonmel, inviting the Society to visit that town and neighbourhood :—

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,

TOWN HALL, CLONMEL,

November 21st, 1908.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Corporation of Clonmel to send you the enclosed copy of a Resolution adopted by them on Friday, the 20th instant.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Town Clerk.

CORPORATION OF CLONMEL.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Borough of Clonmel, holden in the Council Chamber within the Town Hall, on Friday, the 20th day of November, 1908, it was moved by The Right Worshipful the Mayor, and seconded by Alderman Thomas Fitz Gibbon :—

“RESOLVED—“That we hereby invite the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland to hold their next Meeting in Clonmel; and that we promise a cordial reception to the Society.

“JAMES CAHILL.

“T. FITZ GIBBON.”

Question put, and carried unanimously.

JAMES CAHILL, *Mayor*.

ROBERT COCHRANE, Esq.

The Council having had inquiries instituted as to the local facilities at Clonmel, decided to recommend the Society to fix on that town as the place of meeting, with Excursions to the various places of antiquarian interest in South Tipperary and North Waterford, the Meeting to be held during the first week in July, provided that date does not coincide with those fixed for the Assizes for the County, or any other local event of importance.

The places and dates of Meetings for 1909 would therefore, if approved of, be as follows :—

PLACE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Dublin, . . .	Tuesday, *Jan. 26,†	{ Annual Meeting, and Evening Meeting for Papers.
Do., . . .	„ Feb. 23,†	Evening Meeting, for Papers.
Do., . . .	„ Mar. 30,†	Do. Do.
Do. . . .	„ *April 27,†	Quarterly Meeting and Excursion.
Clonmel, for the Province of Munster,	„ *July 6,	Do. Do. Do.
Dublin, . . .	„ *Oct. 5,†	Do. Do. Do.
Do., . . .	„ Nov. 30,†	Evening Meeting, for Papers.

* Railway Return Tickets will be obtainable for these Meetings at fare and a quarter.

† Members of the Society's Dinner Club will dine at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, at 6 p.m., on the above dates.

The attendances for the ten meetings of the Council held during the year up to the 24th November are as follows:—

P. W. JOYCE,	2	G. D. BURTCHAELL,	3
ROBERT COCHRANE,	10	F. ELKINGTON BALL,	3
E. MACDOWEL COSGRAVE,	4	J. R. GARSTIN,	7
JAMES MILLS,	5	P. J. O'REILLY,	9
H. J. STOKES,	9	RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY,	6
H. F. BERRY,	7	JOHN COOKE,	5
M. J. M'ENERY,	6	W. GROVE-WHITE,	6
LORD WALTER FITZGERALD,	9	J. COLEMAN,	3
W. C. STUBBS,	6	E. C. R. ARMSTRONG,	4
G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT,	5	RICHARD LANGRISHE,	0
T. J. WESTROPP,	5		

The President of the Society, Dr. Joyce, M.R.I.A., expressed a desire to resign at the commencement of the past year, but, at the request of the Council, he consented to remain in office until the end of the year. This period having elapsed, there is now a vacancy in the office of President; in addition, there are vacancies caused by the retirement, in rotation, of four Vice-Presidents. Also the retirement of the three Senior Members of the Council, and one member for non-attendance, causes four vacancies, all of which require to be filled up.

Nominations for the before-mentioned vacancies have been received in accordance with the General Rules of the Society, as follows:—

AS PRESIDENT—ROBERT COCHRANE, LL.D. (*honoris causa*), I.S.O., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. He was elected Member of the Society in 1864, Fellow in 1882, acted as Honorary Treasurer, 1888–1898, and Honorary General Secretary, 1888–1909.

For the positions of Vice-Presidents, and Members of Council, the following have been nominated:—

AS VICE-PRESIDENTS:—

FOR LEINSTER, ..	GEORGE DAMES BURTCHAELL, M.A., M.R.I.A., <i>Athlone Pursuivant-of-Arms (Fellow, 1890).</i>
„ ULSTER, ..	SAMUEL K. KIRKER (<i>Fellow, 1888</i>).
„ MUNSTER, ..	MOST REV. R. A. SHEEHAN, D.D., Bishop of Waterford (<i>Fellow, 1892</i>).
„ CONNAUGHT, ..	RICHARD LANGRISHE, J.P. (<i>Fellow, 1879</i>).

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—

SIR HENRY BELLINGHAM, BART., M.A. (*Fellow, 1898*).

MICHAEL FRANCIS COX, M.D., M.R.I.A. (*Member, 1889*).

HENRY SAXTON CRAWFORD, B.A., I. (*Member, 1904*).

S. A. O. FITZ PATRICK (*Member, 1898; Fellow, 1902*).

Owing to Dr. Cochrane's nomination as President, a vacancy arises for Honorary General Secretary. Mr. Burtchaell tendered his resignation early in the past year as joint Honorary Secretary, owing to duties devolving on his appointment as *Athlone Pursuivant-of-Arms*. This causes two vacancies for the Honorary General Secretaries of the Society; for these the following have been nominated:—

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1906; *Fellow*, 1908; *Assistant Secretary*, 1908).

M. J. M'ENERY, M.A., M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1890; *Fellow*, 1907).

As only one name has been proposed for each vacancy, it will be necessary to declare the foregoing as elected to the respective offices for which they have been nominated.

Two Auditors are to be elected to audit the Accounts of the Society for the past year. The present Auditors, Mr. John Cooke and Mr. S. A. O. FitzPatrick, are eligible for re-election.

The Roll at the end of the year 1908 stands as follows:—

Hon. Fellows,	6
Life Fellows,	51
Fellows,	135
Life Members,	45
Members,	867
Total,	1104

The number on the Roll for 1907 was 1145. The decrease is caused by the deaths noted below, some resignations, and the striking off the Roll of Members the names of all those who had not paid any subscriptions for the previous three years.

The loss sustained by the Society by the death of members amounts to twenty-two, as far as at present notified. That number includes a past Honorary President, an Honorary Fellow, five Fellows, and sixteen Members.

SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH, 8th Duke of Devonshire, died at Cannes on the 24th of March, 1908, aged 74 years. While Marquis of Hartington, he held the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; and prior and subsequently to his tenure of that position he held several other posts in the Liberal and Unionist Governments. The Duke became a Fellow of our Society in 1872, and its Honorary President in 1897. In June of that year, by His Grace's permission, a meeting of the Society was held in the Banqueting Hall of his stately Castle of Lismore, on which occasion the members attending had the privilege of being shown the "Book of Lismore"; afterwards, when a tour of the

beautiful grounds had been made, they were entertained at tea in the dining-room. The Duke and his father were liberal and enlightened noblemen, who had a full sense of their responsibilities; and it will be remembered that to the latter (the 7th Duke) we are indebted for the series of "Lismore Papers"—selections from the mss. of Sir Richard Boyle, the "Great" Earl of Cork, preserved at Lismore Castle, which he caused to be printed.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., died on May 31st, 1908, and by his death the Society loses one of its most distinguished Honorary Fellows. His connexion with our Society dates from 1902. He was born in 1823, and was educated at Market Bosworth Grammar School, and in Germany. He entered, when only aged sixteen, into the paper-making business of his uncle, Mr. John Dickinson, F.R.S., and, at the time of his death, was President of the Paper Manufacturers' Association.

In 1864 he published his great work on the "Coins of the Ancient Britons"; and in 1872, "Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain" appeared; this was followed nine years later by "The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland." The two latter books are still the standard works on their respective subjects. He was also a constant contributor to the proceedings of Archæological and Numismatic Societies. He was an enthusiastic collector, and possessed the finest private collection of antiquities in the British Islands.

Sir John Evans was President of the Geological Society for 1874-6, of the Anthropological Institute for 1878-9, of the Society of Antiquaries from 1885 to 1892, of the Egypt Exploration Fund from 1899 to 1906, of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1893, of the Ethnological Department of the British Association in 1870, of the Geological in 1875, of the Anthropological in 1890, and of the British Association as a whole at the Toronto Meeting in 1897. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Dublin, D.Sc. of Cambridge, D.C.L. of Toronto, and Honorary Member of various foreign Societies. Sir John Evans was created a K.C.B. in 1892; he was a Trustee of the British Museum, and a Correspondent of the French Academy.

SIR EDMUND T. BEWLEY, an eminent lawyer, died rather suddenly at Gowran Castle, Kilkenny, on 27th June last. He was born in 1837, at Clara, King's County, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained a Moderatorship and Gold Medal in Experimental and Natural Science in 1859. Having joined the ranks of the Bar, he became a Q. C. in 1883, and in the following year was appointed Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin, a post which he held until his promotion to the Judicial Commissionership of the Irish

Land Commission, in 1890. Sir Edmund Bewley published some valuable legal treatises; and in 1902, produced the first of his genealogical works—a “History of the Bewleys of Cumberland.” This was followed by the “Family of Mulock,” and the “Family of Poë,” in which last-named volume he traced the Irish ancestry of the American poet, Edgar Allen Poe. During the last years of his life he contributed largely to the pages of the *Genealogist* and the *Ancestor*, and to the proceedings of the Cumberland Antiquarian Society. In 1903 Sir Edmund became a Fellow of our Society, and his contributions to the *Journal* include the following:—“Notes on an old pedigree of the O’More Family of Leix,” in 1905; “Notes on a gallaun or pillar-stone at Leighlin Bridge, Co. Carlow,” also in 1905; and “The Fleetwoods of the county Cork,” which appeared in 1908. His Fleetwood paper, and the account of the Poë Family, display the painstaking research and accuracy in detail which were especial characteristics of Sir Edmund’s work. He took the deepest interest in our Society and its objects, and his loss to us is very great, as it might well have been hoped that there were before him many years of congenial labour in those genealogical and historical inquiries in the pursuit of which he had attained so much success.

The tragic death of Mr. CAESAR LITTON FALKINER, on the 5th of August, 1908, has removed, at the early age of 45 years, one of the most accomplished men of letters in Ireland, and an indefatigable student of Irish history. Mr. Falkiner, who was a Legal Assistant Land Commissioner, had been Secretary of Council of the Royal Irish Academy since 1907, and by his death the Academy has lost one of the most valuable members of its Council. Mr. Falkiner’s best-known works: “Studies of Irish History and Biography,” and “Illustrations of Irish History,” indicate much power of research, and an ability to communicate knowledge in an attractive form.

Since the death of Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Falkiner had been engaged, under the Historical Manuscripts Commission, in calendaring the Marquis of Ormonde’s papers at Kilkenny Castle; and five volumes, containing over 3,000 pages, have been edited by him. At the same time he was a constant contributor to the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, and also numerous periodicals. At the time of his death he was engaged on an edition of “Swift’s Letters,” and was also editing Moore’s Poems for the Clarendon Press. He had been a Life Member of our Society since 1896.

MR. ALFRED WEBB was called to rest very suddenly on 30th July, 1908, while travelling in the Shetland Islands. At the time of his death he had reached the age of 74 years. For a long period he took an active part in political life, and was connected with the inauguration of the Home Rule Movement under Isaac Butt in 1870. He was subsequently

elected Member of Parliament for one of the Divisions of county Waterford. He served at one time as a Member of the Corporation of Dublin, and also held a seat on the Port and Docks Board. During his career he constantly contributed to the Newspaper Press, and wrote several pamphlets on those political and social questions that interested him. Mr. Webb's most important work was a "Compendium of Irish Biography," the preparation of which cost him much time and labour. He became a Member of our Society in 1884.

The REV. P. HURLEY, Parish Priest of Inchigeela, county Cork, who died June 25th last, aged 67, took a keen and practical interest in social movements of an ameliorative kind connected with the county Cork, and found time to contribute to such periodicals as the *Dublin Review*, and the "Cork Archæological Journal," in which latter appeared papers by him on the "Past History of the Diocese of Cork," on "Bishop Sleyne," and on "Blessed Thaddeus MacCarthy," former Bishops of Cork and Cloyne. His "History of the Hurley Family," which also appeared in the Cork "Journal," was subsequently brought out in book-form. He was elected a member of the Society in 1890; and acted as Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Cork.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR RICHARD H. SANKEY, K.C.B., was born in the year 1829, and educated at Addiscombe College. He entered the Engineer branch of the Indian Army in 1846, and served through the Mutiny, as well as in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-9. He became Secretary to the Public Works Department, Madras, in 1883; and on leaving India, in 1884, Sir Richard was appointed Chairman of the Board of Works in Ireland, a post which he held until 1896. He became a Member of our Society in 1889, and was a Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

MAJOR OTWAY WHEELER-CUFFE, who died after a protracted illness on December 30th, 1908, in his 72nd year, had been a member of our Society since 1882. He was the third son of Sir Jonah Cuffe, first Baronet, and was formerly a Captain in the Royal Marine Artillery, and Major of the Waterford Artillery, South Division R. A. Major Otway Cuffe was an enthusiastic archæologist, and took a great interest in the proceedings of this Society. He belonged to a branch of the family of which the Earl of Desart is the head, and which has been one of the leading families in county Kilkenny for nearly 400 years.

The late Major Cuffe resided near Waterford, and had been for many years identified with the public life of that county.

The complete list of deaths of Fellows and Members is, as far as has been ascertained at this date, as follows :—

FELLOWS.

- Bewley, Sir E. T., 40, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin (1903).
 Carbray, Felix, Benburb-place, Quebec (1900).
 Devonshire, Duke of, Piccadilly, London (1872).
 Evans, Sir John, Britwell, Berkhamstead, Berks (*Hon. Fellow*, 1902).
 Macan, Sir Arthur V., 53, Merrion-square, Dublin (1899).
 Polson, Thomas, J.P., 13, Wellington-place, Enniskillen (*Member*, 1889 ; *Fellow*, 1890).
 Tallon, Daniel, *ex*-Lord Mayor, 5, Cambridge-road, Rathmines (1898).

MEMBERS.

- Brenan, Rev. S. A., Strand House, Cushendun (1883).
 Cuffe, Major Otway Wheeler, Woodlands, Waterford (1882).
 Dalrymple, J. D. G., Meiklewood, Stirling (1891).
 Falkiner, C. Litton, Mount Mapas. Killiney (1896).
 Feely, Frank M., Stapleton-place, Dundalk (1905).
 Hurley, Rev. Patrick, P.P., Inchigeela, Co. Cork (1890).
 Jones, Rev. David, Canon, Llandegai, North Wales (1895).
 Kennedy, T. P., 12, Alwyn Mansions, Wimbledon (1903).
 Lepper, Francis R., Ulster Banking Company, Belfast (1891).
 Longfield, R. O., 19, Harcourt-street, Dublin (1898).
 M'Fadden, Right Rev. H., Parochial House, Donegal (1890).
 Puxley, Rev. H. L., Luther Vestry, Llanddarog (1898).
 Sankey, Lieut.-General Sir R., 32, Grosvenor-place, London (1889).
 Stirrup, Mark, Bowden, Cheshire (1889).
 Webb, Alfred, Shelmaliar, Orwell Park, Rathgar (1884).
 White, Very Rev. G. P., Dean of Cashel, Cashel (1892).

The Extra Volume for 1909, to be presented to all the Fellows of the Society, will be "Old Irish Folk Music and Songs," consisting of about 850 Irish airs and songs, hitherto unpublished, edited for the Society, with annotations, by Dr. P. W. Joyce. It will consist of four parts. The First Part, from Dr. Joyce's special collection, contains 371 airs, with numerous fragments of peasant songs, mostly in the English language, but some in Irish, always with translation. The Second Part, which is also from Dr. Joyce's collection, will consist of fifty-eight *complete* Irish Folk Songs in the English language—the best that could be selected—with the words set to the proper old Irish airs, and with preliminary notices. Parts III. and IV. are from the mss. of two distinguished and successful collectors of popular Irish music, of whom a full account will be given in the Preface.

The whole collection was made and written down in the period from about 1840 to 1860, when the people retained much more of this musical lore, and in purer form, than they do now ; and the airs and songs come from every part of Ireland. There is a running commentary all through,

a descriptive preface, and a very full index of airs, songs, persons, and places.

The book is nearly printed, and will be ready early in February. In accordance with the usual custom, the volume presented to each Fellow will have his name printed in a conspicuous place in red ink.

On the adoption of the Report, the Chairman declared the following elected to their respective offices:—

AS PRESIDENT :

ROBERT COCHRANE, LL.D (*honoris causa*), I.S.O., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

AS VICE-PRESIDENTS :

FOR LEINSTER, .. GEORGE DAMES BURTCHAELL, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Athlone Pursuivant-of-Arms (Fellow, 1890).*
 „ ULSTER, .. SAMUEL K. KIRKER (*Fellow, 1888*).
 „ MUNSTER, .. MOST REV. R. A. SHEEHAN, D.D., Bishop of Waterford (*Fellow, 1892*).
 „ CONNAUGHT, RICHARD LANGRISHE, J.P. (*Fellow, 1879*).

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL :

SIR HENRY BELLINGHAM, BART, M.A. (*Fellow, 1898*).
 MICHAEL FRANCIS COX, M.D., M.R.I.A. (*Member, 1889*).
 HENRY SAXTON CRAWFORD, B.A.I. (*Member, 1904*).
 S. A. O. FITZ PATRICK (*Member, 1898 ; Fellow, 1902*).

AS HON. GENERAL SECRETARIES :

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. (*Member, 1906 ; Fellow, 1908*).
 M. J. McENERY, M.A., M.R.I.A. (*Member, 1890 ; Fellow, 1907*).

AS AUDITORS :

JOHN COOKE, M.A., M.R.I.A.
 S. A. O. FITZ PATRICK.

In accordance with the General Rules of the Society, No. 11, the Chairman read out the list of Fellows and Members owing for two and three years, to be printed in the *Journal*, as follows :—

FELLOW OWING THREE YEARS.

Shallard, L. S., 253, Camden-road, London, N.

MEMBERS OWING THREE YEARS.

Allen, Herbert W., Rosemount House, Dundrum.
 Browne, Charles R., M.D., 66, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 Dargan, Thomas, Belview Villa, Cavehill-road, Belfast.
 Davis, Rev. James, c.c., Belmullet, Co. Mayo.
 Given, Maxwell, c.e., 3, Arbana-terrace, Coleraine.
 Kidd, James, 55, Antrim-road, Belfast.

Lytle, Samuel Douglas, Maghera, Co. Derry.
 Moore, Miss P., Ballivor Rectory, Co. Meath.
 Macauley, Joseph, J.P., Donegal Chambers, Belfast.
 Mac Mahon, Creagh M., Dangan, Kilkishen.
 M'Burney, James, Loughconnolly, Broughshane.

FELLOWS OWING TWO YEARS.

Fogarty, William A, 67, George-street, Limerick.
 Kelly, George, J.P., Cloonglasnynore, Strokestown.
 Maylor, James Ennis, Harristown, Ballymitty, Co. Wexford.

MEMBERS OWING TWO YEARS.

Baile, Robert, M.A., J.P., Ranelagh School, Athlone.
 Ball, H. Houston, 21, Wimbourne Gardens, Ealing.
 Browne, Thomas, Mill House, Dundalk.
 Bowes, Mrs. E. R., Bowes' Villa, Bray.
 Condon, James E. S., LL.D., 10, Herbert-place.
 Couvoisier, Mrs., 5, Windsor Gardens, Belfast.
 Donovan, St. John H., J.P., Seafield, Tralee.
 Dunseath, David, Seacliff, Bangor, Co. Down.
 Gallagher, Miss Jane, Eglish, Dungannon.
 Knabenshue, Samuel S., American Consul, Belfast.
 Mahony, Rev. Henry, Cambridge-road, Rathmines.
 Mara, Bernard S., Tullamore.
 Murphy, John J., 1, Mount Charles, Belfast.
 M'Cracken, George, Seafield House, Bangor.
 O'Connor, Rev. Chancellor, M.A., Donaghmore, Baltinglass.
 O'Toole, Arthur, 5, Foster-place, Dublin.
 O'Byrne, W. L., The Hill, Monkstown.
 O'Conchobhair, D., 46, Dame-street, Dublin.
 O'Grady, John Shiel, J.P., Rickardstown, Newbridge.
 O'Sullivan, W. J., M.D., Lisdoonvarna.
 O'Crowley, James J., Youghal.
 Pirrie-Conerney, Rev. John, Dunfanaghy, Letterkenny.

The following letters have been received from the Hon. Fellows :—

IRISH NATIONAL MUSEUM, DUBLIN,
February 8th, 1909.

DEAR SIR,

I feel deeply gratified at the news of my election as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

My connexion with the Society, which has lasted for eighteen years, has always been a source of gratification to me ; and I esteem greatly the honour the Society has conferred upon me.

Yours truly,

GEORGE COFFEY.

HON. GEN. SECRETARY,
 R. S. A. I.

WHITEBAIN, YOULBURY, BERKS, NEAR OXFORD,
January 29th, 1909.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on behalf of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, announcing that they have made me an Honorary Fellow of their Society.

Will you kindly convey to the President and Fellows of the Society my high sense of the honour that they have thus conferred on me? Although my own knowledge of Irish Antiquities is, I feel, very inadequate, there are several branches in which I take great interest, especially those which connect themselves with the earlier Celtic Antiquities of Great Britain. As a Celt myself, I feel a special pleasure in thus becoming a colleague of so many admirable workers in this field.

Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

ARTHUR J. EVANS.

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, ESQ.,

HON. GENERAL SECRETARY,

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

HIGHGARTH, GLOUCESTER,
January 30th, 1909.

DEAR DR. COCHRANE,

I am much gratified by the great and wholly unexpected honour conferred upon me by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in electing me an Honorary Fellow; and I am all the more gratified because such small contributions as I have been able to make to the study of the past have related rather to the social and institutional side of that study than to that which deals with the material fabrics, and to which the title of archæology is often restricted.

I shall always feel it to be a high honour to be associated with a Society whose history is so distinguished; and it will be an additional pleasure to think that my admission synchronized with your election to the Chair.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

E. SIDNEY HARTLAND.

ROBERT COCHRANE, ESQ., LL.D., F.S.A., &c.

30, COLLINGHAM PLACE, EARL'S COURT,
February 2nd, 1909.

DEAR SIR,

Two or three days ago I was much surprised, and highly gratified, to receive a communication from you informing me that I had been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. I hope you will assure the President and Council of the Society how greatly I appreciate the honour. It was my misfortune, and not my fault, that I was not born a Celt, although my friend, Professor Rhys, will have it that no person could make such daring archæological suggestions as I have made at times, unless he belonged to that most highly imaginative race; and I suppose it was because of this that they insisted on making me the President of the Cambrian Institute this year.

At all events, I need not say what a keen interest I take in Irish Antiquities and History. They will have to solve for us continually the mysteries of the beginning of Western civilization. I hope if I can be of any use to the Society, or to yourself personally, in this country, that you will use me.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

HENRY H. HOWORTH.

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, Esq.

THE CANONRY, ST. ASAPH,
January 30th, 1909.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your gratifying communication of the 26th inst.; and will you kindly convey to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland my deep sense of the honour they have conferred upon me in electing me an Hon. Fellow of their learned and distinguished Society?

I have a lively remembrance of the pleasant and instructive excursions in which I had the privilege of joining, to the Western Isles of Scotland, and around your own shores, when I made the acquaintance of many of your members.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. R. THOMAS.

List of Fellows and Members elected in 1908, and Members transferred to the rank of Fellow:—

FELLOWS.

Armstrong, E. C. R., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Cyprus, Eglinton-road, Dublin (*Member*, 1906).
Cosgrave, E. Mac Dowel, M.D., 5, Gardiner's-row, Dublin (*Member*, 1894).
Hanson, Philip, B.A., Commissioner of Public Works, 6, Upper Merriam-street, Dublin.
Lawrence, L. R., F.R.C.S., 9, Upper Wimpole-street, London, W.
Leinster, His Grace the Duke of, Carton, Maynooth.
Mac Cormick, Rev. F. H. J., F.S.A. (Scot.), Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop (*Member*, 1889).
Muldoon, John O., Maoldubhan House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
White, John, Malvern, Terenure-road, Co. Dublin (*Member*, 1896).
Wright, William, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.G.S., Middlesex Hospital, London.

MEMBERS.

Brown, Thomas, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.
Butler, Mrs. Henry Cavendish, Innis Rath, Lisnaskea.
Dalton, John Paul, Camden Hotel, Cork.
Deane, Freeman W., Ashbrook House, Sallymount-avenue, Dublin.
de Gernon, Vincent, 19, Clarinda Park, West, Kingstown.
Dunally, the Right Hon. Lord, H.M.L., Kilboy, Nenagh.
Fausset, Rev. Charles, B.A., Clonmethan Rectory, Oldtown, Co. Dublin.
FitzGerald, John J., M.D., District Asylum, Cork.
Fleming, James S., F.S.A. (Scot.), Inverlony, Callander, Perthshire.
Forsayeth, Gordon W., Whitechurch House, Cappagh, Co. Waterford.
Fry, William, J.P., F.R.G.S., Wilton House, Merriam-road, Dublin.
Hackett, Edmond Byrne, 6718, Second-avenue, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, New York.

Hamilton, Lady Alexandra, Barons Court, Co. Tyrone.
 Hewson, Lindsay J. R. M., 71, George-street, Limerick.
 Kehoe, Laurence, 8, Bloomfield-avenue, Dublin.
 Ledger, Zacharias Palmer, 27, George-street, Limerick.
 Lefroy, Benjamin St. George, Derrycashel, Clondra, Co. Longford.
 McElney, Rev. Robert, M.A., The Manse, Downpatrick.
 Maguire, John, Moore Mount, Dunleer.
 Mahony, Peirce Gun, M.R.I.A., Cork Herald-of-Arms, 24, Burlington-road, Dublin.
 Mills, Dr. John, B.A.O., B.CH., District Asylum, Ballinasloe.
 Murphy, Miss M. A., B.A., Albert Lodge, Laurel Hill-avenue, Limerick.
 O'Grady, Guillamore, M.A., Dublin Herald-of-Arms, 49, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 O'Reilly, George, 26, Trinity-street, Drogheda.
 O'Reilly, Very Rev. Michael, O.C.C., 56, Aungier-street, Dublin.
 Purefoy, Richard Dancer, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 62, Merrion-square, Dublin.
 Quinn, Augustine, The Beeches, Liscard, Cheshire.
 Quinn, John Monsarratt, 4 Kildare-place, Dublin.
 Ryan, Frederick W., 13, Clyde-road, Dublin.
 Ryan, Rev. Patrick, St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
 Sayers, Reginald Brydges, 19, Chelmsford-road, Dublin.
 Studholme, Lancelot J. M., B.A. (Oxon.), C.E., Ballyeighan, Birr.
 Tempest, Harry G., Dundalgan Press, Dundalk.

REPORT ON THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION FOR 1908.¹

The additions to the collection are less than usual. Some of those given are not such as we are accustomed to add to the permanent collection: in all we were given 101 prints, of which 69 have been added to our albums. Of these, 38 were given by Mr. Hubert T. Knox; 2 by Mr. Richard Welsh; and 28 by the Keeper. Dr. George Fogerty lent 31 negatives, which form the main addition to the series; and Mr. H. Crawford lent two others. The collection now amounts to 2,463. Those received this year are distributed under the following counties:—

CLARE.—Caherclancy, south fort (near Ballygriffy); Cahermacreea (Ruan); Cahermore, Glenquin (2); Cahermullach, terrace in fort (Corofin); Cahernaspekee (Noughaval); Cahershaughnessy; Canon's Island (Killadysert), Augustinian Abbey (4); Carrigaholt, castle; Carrownagowl, castle; Clooneen, dolmen (Lemeneagh); Corcomroe Cistercian Abbey (2); Dunlecky castle (Kilkee); Fortanne House, old dog-wheel and fireplace; Inismore church (Fergus estuary); Kilkearin church; Killadysert church; Killoffin church; Quin, Franciscan Friary, cloister; Tyredagh, pillar-stone (Tulla)—24 in all.

DUBLIN.—St. Margaret's church; Dunsoghley castle; Kilbarrack church; Lusk church and round tower—4 in all.

GALWAY.—Kilmacduach, round tower and cathedral (4); St. Michael's (2); Temple munter Heyne (5)—11 in all.

KERRY.—Ballybunion castle; Browne's castle (2); Cahercarbery, cliff forts (2); Doon fort, Ballybunion (2)—7 in all.

LIMERICK.—Askeaton, the Desmonds' castle; Ballylin, caher (2); Brittas castle and fort (2); Carrigareilly castle (3); Mount Russell, ogham-stone (Kilmallock); Newcastle (Limerick), the castle (2)—11 in all.

MAYO.—Bekan, St. Patrick's stone.

ROSCOMMON.—Kilroddan, church, font; Knocknalegan, pillar-stone; Lynn, church, font; Mullaghadooe, sepulchral mound; Ratra, rath, near last (3); Tubberelva church (Baslick); scribed-stone at same—9 in all.

TIPPERARY.—Donoughmore church, Clonmel; Kiltinan, peel-tower—2 in all.

¹ Continued from vol. xxxviii., p. 98, by Mr. T. J. Westropp, *Hon. Keeper*.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED IN 1908.

- American Antiquarian Society, vol. xviii., Part 3; vol. xix., Part 1.
 An Irish Branch of the Fleetwood Family, by the late Sir E. T. Bewley, LL.D.,
 F.S.A.
 Annales des Facultés de Droit et des Lettres de L'Université d'Aix. tome i., Nos. 1-4.
 Antiquary, The, for 1908.
 Archæologia Cambrensis, 6th ser., vol. viii., Parts 1-4; and Supplement.
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, vol. vi., Part 1.
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society Transactions, vol. xxx., Parts 1, 2.
 British and American Archæological Society of Rome, vol. iv., No. 1.
 British Archæological Association Journal, vol. xiii., Part 4; vol. xiv., Parts 1, 2.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. xii., Nos. 48-50; New Ser., No. 1; and
 Proceedings, 1st June, 1901, No. 61.
 Chester and North Wales Archæological Historic Society, New Ser., vol. xiv.
 Cork Historical and Archæological Society, vol. xiii., No. 76; vol. xiv., Nos. 77-79.
 Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter, 1907. A Celtic Reliquary
 found in a Norwegian Burial Mound, No. 8, 1907.
 Diary of Thomas Bellingham. By Anthony Hewitson.
 Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, vol. xxviii.
 Epigraphia Indica, vol. viii., Part 8; vol. ix., Parts 3-5; Supplement, Indo-
 Moslemica.
 Folk-Lore, vol. xviii., No. 4; vol. xix., Nos. 1-3.
 Galway Archæological Society Journal, vol. v., Nos. 1, 2.
 Glasgow Archæological Society Report, 1906-1907; Transactions, New Ser., vol. v.,
 Part 3.
 Historic Society of Lancashire and Chester, vol. lix.
 History of Kilsaran, Co. Louth. By the Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A.
 History of the County Mayo to the close of the Sixteenth Century. By H. T. Knox,
 M.R.I.A.
 Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland Transactions, vol. xxxiv.
 Irish Builder for 1908.
 Kildare Archæological Society Journal, vol. v., Nos. 5, 6.
 Louth Archæological Society, vol. ii., No. 1.
 Numismatic Chronicle, 4th Ser., Nos. 28-31.
 Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Parts, for 1908, and Annual Report, 1907.
 Portugalia, tome ii., fasciculo, 4.
 Remains of Prehistoric Man in the Dakotas. By Henry Montgomery.
 Revue Celtique, vol. xxviii., No. 4; vol. xxix., Nos. 1-4.
 Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland Journal, vol. lxiv.,
 No. 256; vol. lxv., Nos. 257-259.
 Royal Institute of British Architects Journal, vol. xv., Parts 1-4; the Kalendar,
 1908-1909.
 Royal Irish Academy Proceedings, vol. xxvii., Section C, Parts 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8;
 vol. xxvii., Section C, Appendix.
 Smithsonian Institution Report, 1907, Nos. 1756, 1760, 1763, 1764, 1765; the
 Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 1906-1907.
 Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, tome xxii., liv. 1, 2; Annuaire, tome xix.
 1908.
 Society of Antiquaries of London Proceedings, vol. xxi., No. 2; and Archæologia,
 vol. lx., Part 2.
 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3rd Ser., vol. iii., pp. 121-348;
 Archæologia Aeliana, 3rd Ser., vols. iii. and iv.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol.

Society of Architects' Year Book, 1908.

Somersetshire Archaeological Society, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii.

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, vol. xiii., Part 1.

Surrey Archaeological Collections, vol. xxi.

Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. li.

The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion Transactions, Session, 1906-1907.

The Story of an Irish Property. By Robert S. Rait.

The Succession of Parochial Clergy, Diocese of Cashel and Emly. By the Rev. St. John D. Seymour, B.D.

Thoresby Society, vol. xiv., Part 2; vol. xvi., No. 37.

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, vol. xxxv., Nos. 108-110;

Abstract of the Inquisitions Post Mortem, Parts vi. and vii.

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. xx., Parts 77, 78.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society Annual Report, 1907.

EVENING MEETINGS.

AN EVENING MEETING of the 61st Yearly Session of the Society was held in their Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, at 8.30 o'clock, on the 26th January, 1909, JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., F.S.A., *Past President*, in the Chair.

Dr. Cochrane, the President-elect, delivered his Presidential Address.

Mr. Bailey, Mr. Micks, Mr. Hanson, and others having spoken on the Address, the Meeting adjourned until the 23rd February, 1909.

AN EVENING MEETING of the 61st Yearly Session of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on Tuesday, 23rd February, 1909, at 8.30 o'clock, DR. COCHRANE, *President*, in the Chair.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

"Early Monuments in the Glen of Aherlow." By H. S. Crawford, B.E.

"The Desmonds' Castle at Newcastle O'Conyll, County Limerick." By Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.

The Meeting then adjourned until the 30th March, 1909.

AN EVENING MEETING of the 61st Yearly Session of the Society was held in their Rooms on Tuesday, the 30th March, 1909, at 8.30 o'clock, DR. COCHRANE, *President*, in the Chair, when the following Papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

"Irish and Scottish Castles: Architecture Contrasted." By J. S. Fleming, F.S.A. (Scot.), *Member*.

"Notes on Crosses and Carved Doorways at Lorrha, North Tipperary." By H. S. Crawford, B.E., *Member*.

"Loughmoe Castle and its Legends." By the Rev. St. John Seymour, B.D., *Member*.

The Meeting then adjourned until the 27th April, 1909.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART II., VOL. XXXIX.

Papers.

RING-FORTS IN THE BARONY OF MOYARTA, COUNTY
CLARE, AND THEIR LEGENDS.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

[Submitted FEBRUARY 25, 1908.]

PART II.—KILKEE TO CARRIGAHOLT.

(Continued from Vol. XXXVIII., page 361.)

IN treating of the earthworks from Kilkee southward, we proceed down the eastern part of Irrus, and then along the north shore of the Shannon to Rehy. We do not pretend to describe all, or even any considerable share, of the remains, so numerous in this part of Clare, but only give the best examples of the lisses. Unlike those of Loop Head, we have discovered very little legend or folk-lore about them, and that of a very fragmentary nature. It is unfortunate that down to the present time none of the inhabitants of this interesting district have concerned themselves with such subjects, else the matter would have been by this on a very different footing. Except for a few O'Briens, Keanes, and MacDonnells, the "educated classes" here, and indeed, all over Clare, disregarded Irish history, archæology, traditions, and literature. "The caviller was esteemed, and the gentle man of learning despised," as Andrew MacCurtin lamented in his poem to Charles (Sorley) and Isabel

MacDonnell, about 1730. His only comfort was the belief that though the settlers' "herds and wealth shall pass away, like summer mist, the scientific composition shall remain." Meanwhile, however, the legends passed away, for apart from their rents the gentry only valued the land as "a portion for foxes" and game; the few who had travelled fell victims but too easily to the ponderous books of learned nonsense, the opprobrium of English archæology, and immersed themselves in pseudo-Etruscan, Mithraic, and other speculation, while they neglected the more rational study of the antiquities of their own land. It was left to a poor schoolmaster, like John Lloyd, in 1778, to strangers like Dutton and Mason (angered or discouraged by neglect and discourtesy), and to an invalid lady like Mrs. Knott, to write the only notes on the county published between the reigns of Charles II. and Victoria. Even after 1837, during nearly half a century, few in Clare, save Eugene O'Curry and Lady Chatterton, troubled themselves about the traditions, while Lord Dunraven, Canon Dwyer, and Messrs. Cooke and Marcus Keane alone left us anything tangible on the ruins of Clare, though rarely touching upon its forts. In the last twenty years an attempt has been made to harvest what is left; no slight task if we are to secure even the small fraction that has not as yet followed into oblivion all that has been lost since the last century dawned.

DUNMECHAIR.—We have only found one fairly early mention of a fort in the Irrus, and it, unfortunately, cannot be identified with certainty, for the name has been forgotten on the ground, though the site can be approximately fixed.

The early Latin "Life of St. Senanus"¹ tells us how that saint, early in the sixth century, was conducting a herd of cattle belonging to his father, Gerrchind, one of the lesser gentry of the district. He was driving them from "a place called Irros, lying towards the west, to Maghlacha," his father's residence, at Moylough, to the east of Kilrush,² where the remnants of two early oratories bear witness to the honour in which "the Apostle of Corcovaskin" was held at his birthplace. The place in Irros seems to have been named Tracht Termuinn, and is probably the townland of Termon near Moyasta. Senan drove the cattle home eastward, till he came to the place where "the ocean tide separated the two places" (Irros and Maghlacha). Evening was coming on, and the tide was full, so, unable to cross the creek, he was compelled to return

¹ It and the "Metrical Life" were published by Colgan in *Acta Sanctorum*, under March 8th.

² The transitional name of Moylacha is found in a lease of Turlough Roe Mac Mahon to Shane son of Teige O'Gillinane (John son of Teige O'Gilla-Sanain of Keltling in Clonderlaw), July 19th, 1611, *Proc. R.I.A.* (1856-61), p. 17. Of the later coarbs, or lay successors of St. Senan, we find, July 9th, 1593, Moriertagh Cam, Comharba of Sheanan, arbitrator concerning Gabhair (Gower), near Kilrush. He finds that the Earl has rent on three quarters, and the Bishop (of Killaloe) rent on one (Hardiman Deeds).

“to a neighbouring castle” at a place called Dun-mechair, or Dun-maghair, to ask shelter for the night. Macharius, the owner, being absent, the servants roughly refused the sainted youth his request. Senan returned wearily to the creek, and found that the water had ebbed. Preceded by the oxen, he crossed to the other shore, when the tide once again rose to its former height. Senan, thereupon, vowed to be a soldier of Christ, and, marking a cross on his spear, planted the weapon in the ground, and ratified his oath upon the symbol. We are told that the Castle of Macharius, later on, was attacked by enemies, his son killed, and his wife and all his valuables carried away, though, as Macharius was guiltless of inhospitable conduct to the saint, the retributive “justice” is not convincing to modern minds. This much, however, is clear that, when the *Life* was written, possibly in the later twelfth century (the earlier metrical *Life* gives no name for the “castle,” though it mentions it), a fort, to which this legend was attached, stood near the ford at a little distance westward. The ford was evidently at the Black Weir of Moyasta, though the name Clarefield, near the mouth of the Creek of Poulnishery, suggests a second crossing of planks, as at Clare Castle (*clar atha da coradh*) and Clarisford. The foreshore of the two Termons on the western side of the inlet is evidently the Tracht Termuinn of the *Life*, and the “Tragh” (Strand) from which the compiler of the “1380” Rental of the O’Briens commences the survey of West Corcovaskin.¹ Senan, we are told, dedicated his lands to the church, and both Termon and Moylough were parts of the property of Iniscatha Monastery at the Dissolution, a thousand years after the founder’s death. In the creek below Termon Point is still a Senan’s well, and up the stream, a little westward from the latter, is a large, nameless fort, on the highest point of the townland, three quarters of a mile from the creek and ford. All we venture to say is that the site tallies well with the indications of the legend, and that the liss, or some lost fort near it, was, probably, once known as Dun Mechair. Indeed, some relic of it may be found at Moyasta, in the name of Carrowenlongford, or “fort quarter,” in use about 1622–1675, for “longport” usually implies a fortress of some consequence. The other forts beyond the Moyasta creek are small and nameless, with the exception of Rahaniska, “the fort of the water.”

Some have supposed Moyasta to be a corruption of Moyarta, but this is not so; we find Moyhassie, with Killygileagh (or Kilnacally churchyard), in the Inquisition of 1604; Moyhasta and Kearowenlongfort in Moyartie Manor, in the Patent of 1622; and Moyhasta in the “Book of Distribution” (vol. ii., p. 385). It was, evidently, the arm of the sea forded by General Ludlow and his troops on their march to reduce Carrigaholt Castle in 1651.

¹ Hardiman Deeds, *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xv.

LISNALEAGAUN (56).—This and the following forts lie in Kilfieragh parish, and are good typical examples of their class. Lisnaleagaun lies behind Kilkee, and is well seen from the railway as we run into that little town. The fort was first described by Mrs. Knott.¹ She writes that the moat was 22 feet wide, the centre ring rising 16 to 20 feet; the top was 300 feet, and the ring 700 feet in circuit. She tells a story about the souterrain, how a humorous ventriloquist caused much terror by making sounds of distress and anguish resound from its vaults. This has been copied from one guide book to another down to the present century. The next independent observer, John Windele, in 1854,² only notes that the fort was 100 feet across, and had a ditch 25 feet wide; so the need of fuller description, with plans and a section, still exists.

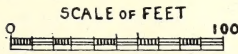
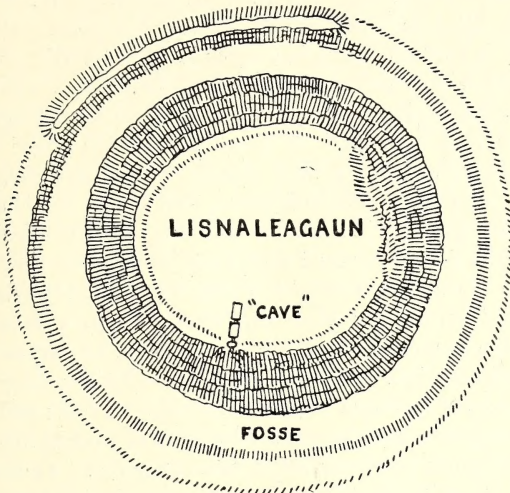
Lisnaleagaun, the fort of the pillar-stone, is of the mote type found all over Ireland and the Continent, only differing in height from the great motes found in such abundance in eastern Ireland. The type rarely occurs in County Clare. There is a good example in Lisnagree, in the heart of the Slieve Bernagh Mountains, and a lower, but similar, fort at Lugalassa, near Bodyke; both of these we hope soon to describe in a paper, of which the first part has appeared in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. There are, however, not a few still lower forts, with flat tops; and it is very probable that the raising of the platforms was gradual, layers being added from time to time. Indeed, if the forts, with a high inner ring, such as Bealaha, or Lissanuala, were filled up inside, they would closely resemble the Kilkee fort. The "liagaun," or pillar, that gave it the present name has disappeared. The earthwork is pleasantly situated in a low field, and before the crowd of houses sprang up, it overlooked the beautiful bay of "Cill caoi, of the jewels, of the smooth strand," as John Hore sang in 1770. The fort is oval; the flat platform has only very slight traces of a fence round the top; such traces probably arose from the decay of a palisaded fence, plastered with clay, as a protection against fire. It is, of course, possible that, in some cases, a dry-stone ring-wall crowned the top, and that even the steep sides were faced with stones set in clay mortar. The platform rises $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 feet above the fosse, and is 105 feet across north and south, and 120 feet east and west, being 350 feet in circuit round the edge, and 540 feet round the foot of the mound. The sides are very steep; the fosse varies from 20 feet to 25 feet wide, and is marshy; probably, when deeper, it was flooded, and then crossed by a plank. We have noted a fine example of the flat-topped fort at Doon, near Kilfenora,³ where the fosse being cut in soft shale, piers of the natural rock were left for the support of some sort of drawbridge. The outer ring is 10 feet high, and

¹ "Two Months at Kilkee" (1835), p. 40.

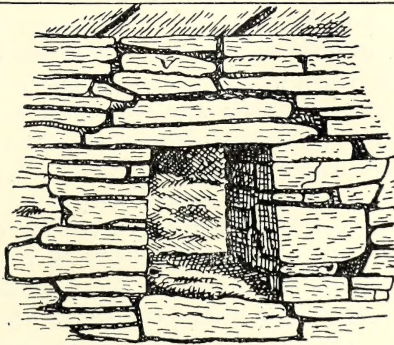
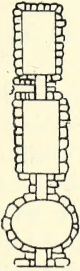
² MSS. Royal Irish Academy, 12. K. 27, "Supplement," vol. i., p. 7.

³ *Journal*, vol. xxvii., pp. 122-126.

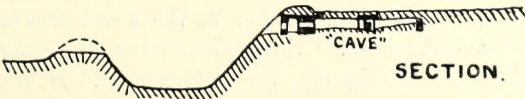
16 to 20 feet thick to the north and west, for 70 feet after which it has been obliterated down to the level of the field, and is only 14 feet thick.



SKETCH-PLAN OF "CAVE"

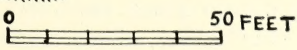


OPE IN THE "CAVE"



SECTION.

The Mestopp



1906

EARTH FORTS, BARONY OF MOYARTA, COUNTY CLARE.

The central mote has been dug into and defaced to the north-east, but elsewhere it is well preserved, and is covered with beautiful greensward,

stepped into small ridges and terraces. There are no traces of any outworks in the field, or of any house-sites.

There is a "cave" or souterrain in the garth opening on the south edge. The axis of this passage lies E. N. E. and W. S. W. by compass. It is too much filled to allow one to explore the main passage. The present passage is through a cut in the bank, but is partly ancient, and probably resembled such souterrains as Mortyclough, &c., where the ope in the outer bank was closed by a slab. Indeed, at Lisnaleagaun, as at Mortyclough, a thin "plank" of stone lies in the fosse below the opening. We enter and find a neat chamber roofed with flagstones; it is oval, 5 feet 4 inches north and south, and 8 feet 8 inches east and west; the walls are neatly built to the curve with small slabs of gritstone. As the floor is covered with loose stones, and very filthy, we were unable to ascertain the height, which was probably nearly 7 feet. In the north and south sides were neat opes a couple of feet above the present floor; the northern one is 19 inches high, 15 inches wide, and 3 feet deep, leading into the main passage. This gallery is about 12 feet long; the roof has been broken in for about 9 feet; and the whole is so thickly overgrown with brambles that it is at present impossible to explore, though it can be examined at the entrances. At the northern end is another little opening 3 feet deep, with double lintels of flagstones; in its west jamb is a recess, 19 inches wide and 3 feet deep, partly filled, which may lead into a side cell. The most northern chamber is unroofed, being 9 feet long; the sides and end wall are complete, without entrances, so it was probably entered by a trap-door in the roof from a wooden and clay house now entirely lost. The high level of this souterrain above the field and fosse seems convincing evidence that the fort was raised at different periods, and that the cells belong to the last "stratum."

We do not propose going in any detail into a study of the forts round Kilkee. They are usually small and low, smaller as a rule than those near the Shannon. Many have been much worn down and levelled. There are traces of a liss on the high ground near the site of Kilkee Castle, behind MacDonnell Terrace. Another much-levelled ring lies near George's Head. Besides the little fort called Lisluinaghan, there are four others in the townland of that name, and five in Lisdeen. Going down the creek there are three in Termon, and one in Leaheen near Kilnagalliagh graveyard, another of the noted sites in the life of St. Senan. Rahaniska is on a rising ground 139 feet above the creek; the townland has another liss near the eastern edge. A group of three nearly levelled rings, each about 100 feet across, lies near Kilfieragh churchyard; two bear names, Lissyoolaghan and Lisheenagreany. Three others, two retaining mere fragments of the curve, lie in the same townland. A small fort named Lisboy (yellow liss) and a slightly larger one, with banks from 4 to 5 feet high, and a shallow fosse, are near the

road to Carrigaholt. Several small very low rings lie nearer the sea, one in Kilkee Lower, and seven in the united townlands of Ballyonan and Doonaghboy, only one of which is worthy of detailed description.

DOONAGHBOY (56). The name is pronounced Doonaghwee. It is probably the "Doonaghbwee Caghir," held by Teige O'Cahan in 1655 in the townland of "Balleonan," then as now merged in the joint townland. The name is one of those formed with the termination "ach," an intensive or ornamental finish, which may be rendered "the yellow fort-abounding spot." Dr. Joyce suggests that the name is derived from the furze on the banks.¹ The earthwork lies about half a mile from the town, beside and to the east of the road from Kilkee to Liscrona, and is an excellent and typical example of the double-ringed liss. It is in good preservation, with two concentric mounds, steep, and from 5 to 6 feet high to the west, and 6 to 8 feet high to the east, the marshy field sloping in that direction. There are slight traces of a fosse outside the first ring. As there is no mark of attempted levelling, it is probable that the fosse was not regarded as of importance for defence, but was only formed in getting material for the bank. Inside the outer ring a large but shallow fosse 27 feet wide protects the inner fort, and evidently shows that, as at Dun Aenghus and elsewhere, an outer fence has been added later than the central portion. Between this fosse and the outer ring is a sort of low banquette or terrace, such as we find at Lisheencrony, which is very unusual in the earthworks of Clare. The central fort is 108 feet across over all, and 98 feet across the garth. The outer measures 250 feet over all. There are no traces of huts or enclosures, and the site is so wet that drains have been cut into the outer circle through the ring, and marsh plants overspread the whole.

In 1655 there was a considerable amount of wood at Doonaha, Kildimo, Clonecaran, and the neighbourhood of Doonaghboy; Balleonan itself had dwarf woods and heath; while westward from Kilerony and Kilcasheen extended moorland, arable land, and heath, getting poorer and more valueless as it approaches Loop Head. The same still holds good, and even thickets of dwarf-wood are to-day found in the bogs beside this road.

DOONAHA² (66). So far as I have been able to examine the forts between the Doonaha Brook and Poulnishery Creek along the Shannon, the majority of the earthworks are of little individual interest. Of the three in Tullaroe, one has been levelled since 1839. There are four near Newtown House, and seventeen in Querrin, two of which are large, with wide fosses; one, near Templemeagh Graveyard on the shore of the Shannon, is named Corlis. There are seven, one large, most of the others defaced, in Doonaha East. Crossing the stream into

¹ "Irish Names of Places," Ser. II., chap. i. See plan, p. 124, *infra*.

² Pronounced Doo-nah-ha, the last syllable very short, and stress on the penultimate.

Doonaha West we find six forts round the village; only the north-eastern portion of Lisfuadnaheirka remains near a bend of the brook. The name is said locally to commemorate a "horned ghost" seen at its remains.

The village of Doonaha is known to students of Irish literature as having been a centre of Irish literary men and learning in the darkest period and lowest ebb of such studies. It was part of the MacMahons' tribal land, and as such free from imposts to the O'Briens; probably for this reason it is not mentioned in the ancient rental of those chiefs, usually dated about 1380-90. The MacMahons held it till late in the reign of Elizabeth. After their revolt against her Government, in the closing years of the sixteenth century, it was confiscated to the Crown, and granted to Sir Daniel O'Brien, ancestor of the Viscounts of Clare. It is called Downagh *alias* Downaghy in 1622.¹ The lands, with the there unusual feature of a dwarf wood, are duly recorded in the "Book of Distribution"² in 1655. In 1680 Doonaha East and West were held by Abraham Vanhogarten, a merchant, and one of the Dutch settlers who set their mark on the country. He built the old house of Querrin with Dutch tiles,³ brought as ballast in his vessels, that bore Irish goods to Holland; but another family (of the old Irishry) is far more identified with Doonaha. Daniel, Lord Viscount Clare, in 1683 granted Doonaha, Lisheen, and other lands to Edmond Morony, of Kilmaeduan and Poula-vullin (Miltown Malbay) for the lives of the lessee, his wife Jane Morony, and their sons Pierce and John. Edmond was bound to erect a house 50 feet long, and 18 feet high, and to plant 2 acres of orchard. When Lord Clare, by his loyalty to James II, brought on himself the fate of his predecessors, the MacMahons, Margaret, widow of Pierce Morony, successfully claimed, and was confirmed in their rights, and the family held the land down to the last century.⁴

The "School of Doonaha" is especially noted for having produced the well-known scholar, "the Scaliger of Irish literature," Eugene Curry or O'Curry, the colleague of John O'Donovan, and to whom we, his fellow-countrymen, are so deeply indebted in our history, topography, and archæology. The school, in some sense, can claim an unbroken descent from the professional historians of the tribal period, for John Hartney of Kilkee was in touch with Andrew and Hugh Mac Curtin, the last hereditary "ollaves of Thomond,"⁵ who died respectively in 1749 and 1755.⁶

¹ Grant by Patent to Daniel O'Brien.

² Vol. ii., p. 393, P. R. O. I.

³ Mason's "Parochial Survey," vol. iii., p. 427.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 427-435.

⁵ We find Ceallach Mac Curtin, ollave of Thomond, who died 1366; Giolladubh, also famous as a harper, who died 1404; Seanchan, historian, poet, and musician, 1435; Gennan, ollave elect, "the best making of a historian in all Leth Mogha" (south Ireland), drowned in 1436. The series continues down to Andrew and Hugh in 1750.

⁶ Andrew Curtin, or MacCurtin, was born at Maghglas in Kilmurphy Ibrickan, and buried at Kilfarboy. He is well known as an Irish scholar and copyist of early manuscripts. He usually resided near Kilshanny, and taught English, Latin, and

Hartney's contemporary, Seaghan do h Órda, John Hore, of Kilkee and Cloonena, a poet, lived till 1780, and Thomas Meehan, though a schoolmaster in Ennis till 1798, kept up connexion with the "guild" of the Corcovaskin poets. The Doonaha school, free from the penal laws, and beyond the suspicion of the authorities, flourished. Among them we may mention two other schoolmasters—Anthony O'Brien in 1780 and John Lloyd, na h Aodh, who attempted the earliest of the English topographical and historical works on Clare, the quaint and bombastic, but very interesting, "Impartial Tour" in 1778, besides Irish poetry and prose. Like many of his class, he was a tolerated dependant of several of the gentry, with intervals of wandering. "Poor Lloyd's weakness lay in potations; he was found dead on the road."¹ He was well known to Owen O'Curry, Ui Chomraidhe, Eugene's father. Malachi Curry, pupil of Peter Connell of Carna, was another poet, 1806–1818. Thomas Meehan of Ennis, who wrote some of the verses in the "Impartial Tour," lived in touch with the Corcovaskin guild, from 1778. Conor O'Doherty, schoolmaster and poet, Thomas Madigan, Eugene O'Curry's friend, and Michael Hanrahan, 1820–3, lived in Kilrush; while John Chambers, a schoolmaster, taught at Ross from 1776. Humble and obscure as they may seem to the outer world, their little work, a labour of love, is likely to outlive many a more pretentious and popular writer, and will always be respected and valued by Irish students.²

In the middle of this informal college, we find two low earthen ring-forts—Doonáha, which gives its name to the village, and a second, near the Roman Catholic church. More curious is the very steep-banked little ring near the cross road to Liscrona. It was probably the base of a single circular house, and has neither fosse nor raised garth. Unless the stone facing, evidently not long removed, preserved it from early times, it was probably comparatively late. Such small rings are not uncommon in Clare and Kerry, and where the stonework remains, as in Burren, usually tell their own tale, for we cannot too often reiterate that the bulk of our so-called "forts" are residential, sepulchral, or both, and in no sense military, no more "castles" than certain modern houses so called.

LISCROONEEN (66).—Reaching the little bridge on the road from Kilkee to the N. W. of Doonaha, we see to the east, across a marshy depression, one of the finest forts in the barony,³ Liscroneen. It seems

Irish, hating the first, and expressing his views in the poem, "Sweet is the Irish tongue." He was patronized by the O'Briens of Ennistymon, and the MacDonnells of Kilkee. Hugh MacCurtin, his cousin, was born near Kilmacreehy, and buried in its venerable church (see *Journal of Limerick Field Club*, vol. iii., p. 209). He wrote a defence of Irish antiquities (quarto, Dublin, 1717), and an *Irish Dictionary* (Paris, 1728), and was the last actual "ollamh."

¹ Rev. Canon Dwyer, "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 537.

² See MSS. R.I.A., 23 C. 30, and the preface by Professor Brian O'Looney to the "Poems on the MacDonnells." (O'Daly, Dublin, 1863.)

³ To the east, north of the stream, the little plot beside this bridge contained the house where Eugene O'Curry was born.

at first sight to be a long, low, natural knoll thickly covered with brush-wood and furze; but when we reach it and climb on to its outer ring, we realize the magnitude and strength of the work, as we look into a fosse of unusual width and depth. The outer ring is for most of its circuit 5 to 6 feet high and very steep, 23 feet thick at the field level, and 12 feet wide on top. The fosse is 12 feet deep, but, from the height and slope of the banks, seems far deeper than 6 or 7 feet below the field. It is 18 to 20 feet wide all round the bottom, still holds water, and when we last saw it, was gorgeous with a mass of yellow iris in full bloom—a common but beautiful feature in many of these entrenchments. The inner ring is about 30 feet thick at the base, but half that width at the garth, and 12 feet on top; it rises from 18 to 21 feet over the fosse and 7 feet over the garth. The ring is well preserved, and encloses a space 144 feet N. and S., and 150 feet E. and W.; like the fosse, it is overgrown with “flags” (“flaggers” or iris), which is strange in so well drained a site surrounded by a ditch 10 to 11 feet deep. There are some slight traces of enclosures in the garth; the present gangway and its gaps lie to the east; as in so many other forts, we suspect that it was once accessible only by a bridge and ladders, but, as we noted in the earlier part of this paper, both Lisduff in Moveen and Doon Fort, near Kilfenora, seem to have contemporary gangways.² The outer ring and the inner face of the interior were revetted with dry masonry down to recent times. Measuring along the passage, the inner ring is 15 feet thick, the gangway 27 feet long, and the outer ring 23 feet thick. Standing in high fields, the fort commands a pleasing view up the Shannon and across to Kerry.

We may here note, in contrast to the great abundance of forts in other parts of the Irrus, their marked absence from Breaghva and other townlands forming the centre of Moyarta Parish. This fact and the name Breaghva (breffa = place of wolves) imply that this district was for a long time a desert haunted by wild animals; the open and populous country lying towards the river, the creek, and the sea, the rest being left to “the wild kindreds.” We may recall here how the hero, Conall Cairnech, the contemporary of Cuchullin, was hunted by “the three red wolves of the Martini,”³ a tribe which inhabited this district in early times.

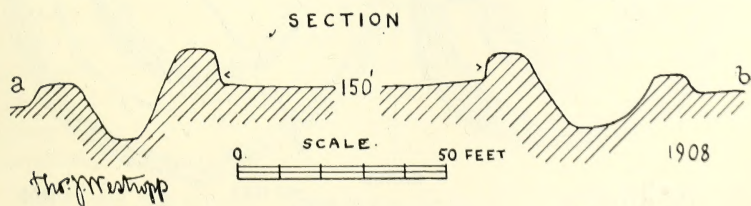
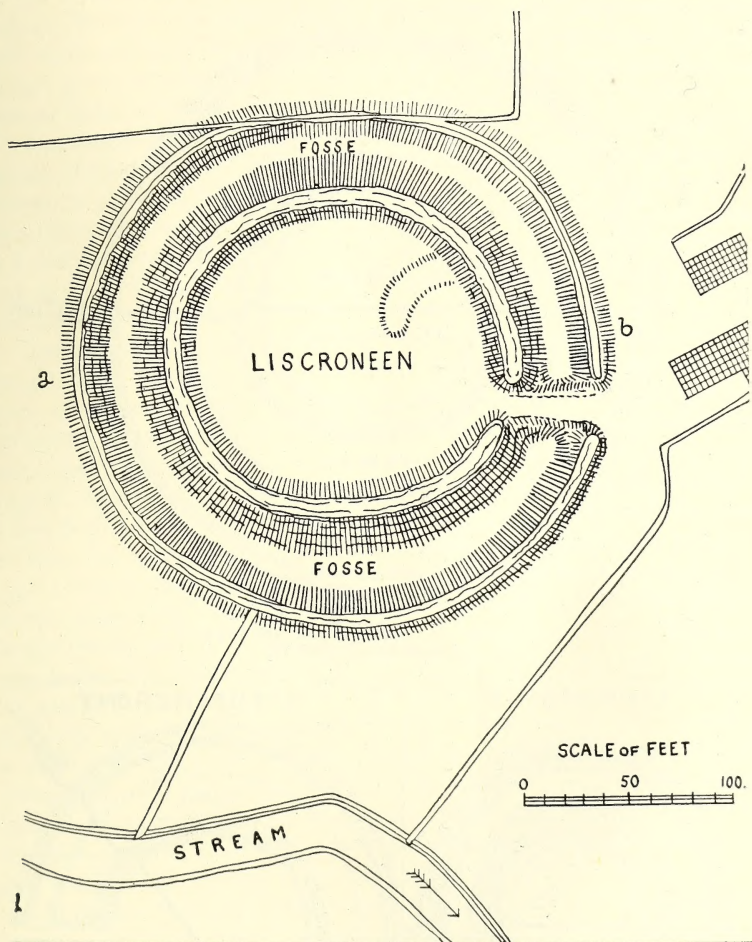
Turning down the old laneway behind Liscrona House, we come to a fine open view across the bright estuary, to the woods and tall old castle of Carrigaholt, and the long point out to the churches and battery of Kilcredaun. The shadowy outline of the huge mountains of Slieve Mish

¹ *Supra*, vol. xxxviii., 358.

² So also in some forts in county Kerry.

³ Dind Seachas (ed. W. Stokes), *Revue Celtique* (1894), p. 427, Section 72. The name Brechmag occurs in the same work, Section 34, as in Leinster. The “red wolves” overtook their victim at Ath na Miana, near Maigen, and they carried his head to Berre (Beare) in Cork, in revenge for Curoi MacDaíre.

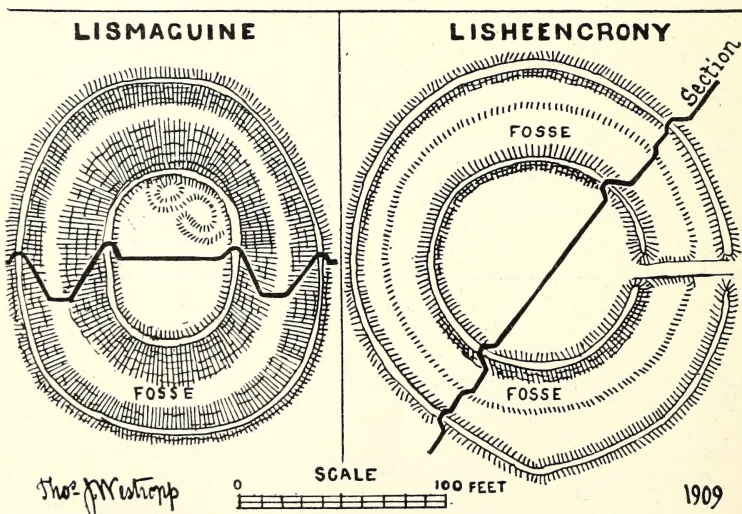
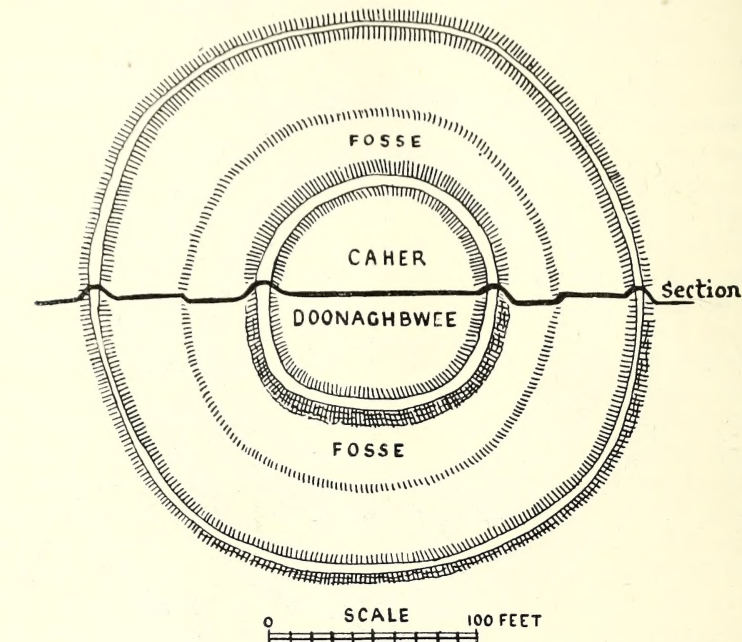
and Brandon shows half lost in the haze beyond. There is a considerable number of fairly preserved earthen rings from here to Carrigaholt.



EARTH FORTS, BARONY OF MOYARTA, COUNTY CLARE.

Lisheen or Lisheenfurroor, though conspicuous from all sides, lying, as it does, on the summit of an isolated rising ground, is small. Lismadine

is a low ring, without a fosse, lying to the north of the main road; opposite it to the south of that road is a small steep banked ring; another



EARTH FORTS, BARONY OF MOYARTA, COUNTY CLARE.

house site enclosing a "cave," and two injured forts; only a segment of the western bank, barely 5 feet high, with a slight fosse, remains of the

southern liss. Still farther south below the old road near the low cliffs of the river bank, not far from the chasm and natural arch of Poulmagollour, lie two very perfect forts, Lismaguine and Lisheencrony, each with inner and outer rings and a fosse. To the west of them are two more low rings; that near the road has no trace of a ditch. A low ring lies beyond Liscrona House to the N. E. of Lisheencrony.

LISHEENCRONY, which gives the townland its name, lies near the garden of Liscrona. It is well preserved, but of little general interest. The outer ring is 4 feet high and 9 to 10 feet thick, with a sort of low banquette, like that at Doonaghboy, around its inner face. Inside this is a shallow fosse, barely 4 feet deep and 18 to 21 feet wide. The inner ring is 8 to 11 feet high and 12 feet thick, enclosing a garth 93 to 95 feet across, and practically circular.

LISMAGUINE.—Going westward, we find about 500 yards away a second fort. Though seemingly most insignificant and uninteresting even when seen from the field near it, it proves to be of unusual type, consisting of an unusually wide and deep fosse out of all proportion to its small size. The outer ring is rarely more than 4 feet high, and is much gapped, being only 6 feet thick at the field level. The fosse is dry, 8 feet deep below the field; from it the rings respectively rise, the outer 12 feet, the inner 15 feet, over the bottom, which is 10 feet wide, the fosse being 30 feet wide at the top; there is no gangway, so it was evidently crossed by a bridge. The garth is only 66 feet across; the fort is 150 feet E. and W. to about 180 feet N. and S. over all. There are two house sites inside adjoining the ring to the N. E., and measuring 23 feet by 15 feet and 15 by 10 feet respectively. One has recently been dug into, probably for imaginary treasure. The fort, as may be seen, is a slightly irregular oval in plan. Down to at least 1898, the rings were overgrown with tall, huge furze bushes, which made the fosse a green tunnel; they have since been burned to the roots. It is difficult to see how the earth from the deep fosse was utilized, as the garth is not raised, and the insignificant ring required very little material.

These two forts are nameless on the 1839 maps. This fact, however, is no argument against the genuineness or age of the titles, for (not to go outside Clare) the great fort of Cahercommaun bore its name, not only in the mouths of the elder peasantry, but in records from 1585. Caherscrebeen, in Lemaneagh, so named in the will of the last Prince of Thomond in 1551; Caheridoula, named in an Inquisition of 1624; and many other fort names, known equally to the records and the modern peasantry, are nameless forts on the maps of that survey.¹

¹ We find Kaherekamon, 1585; Cahircomaine, in Tullycomaine, 1655; Carah-scribnib, in Lemaneagh, and "Carah-Skribnib," 1551; Caher Idula, 1624; Caherwooly, 1641, Caherigoola, 1675, Cahiradoula or Caheridoula, 1655; Cahirnegotten or Cahergotten, 1610, at Noughaval (still Cahercuttine). We may also add Carrogh-flaherty, in Caherminane, 1585 (now Caherlahertagh); Cahermeniorane in Ballymacrogan, 1655 (now Cahernanooran, not named on new maps); Caheravory, 1666 (still Caheraforia); and others.

LISSAPHUNNA OR LISSYHUNNA (65).—It lies in Moyasta East. The name seems to mean “pound fort,” *i.e.*, “fort for impounding cattle,” and reminds us of the provision, in the ancient code of the *Seanchas Mór*, made for impounding cattle and keeping them in forts on dark nights. It equally recalls the heavy tribute assessed upon the tribes of Corcavaskin, named in the Book of Rights, 1,200 head of cattle being claimed by the King of Cashel, as well as 700 cloaks, wethers, cows, and sows, the fort of Aenach mbearrain, supposed to be Barrane, near Kilrush, and the right to keep a fleet on the Shannon. On the other hand, the subordinate position of the King of Corcavaskin was marked by his being able to demand gifts from the over-King of Thomond—a drinking-horn, 40 steeds, and royal robes.¹

The fort is in a high field, north-eastward from Moyarta graveyard, within a mile from the village of Carrigaholt. It has traces of an outer ring; the fosse is 6 feet to 8 feet deep to the north, but barely 3 feet deep to the S. E., near the entrance, being much overgrown with bushes and water-loving plants. The garth is 102 feet across, girt by a bank, 12 feet thick on top, rising 5 or 6 feet above the marshy enclosure, and 12 feet to 15 feet above the fosse.

A second liss, now nameless, a ring of low mounds without a fosse, possibly the bawn or cattle-per of its neighbour, lies about 80 yards to the east. In a field between them, but just near the edge of the “basin,” a very old man, Mr. Peter Hanrahan, when a child, saw his uncle break into a souterrain while tilling the field. The “cave” was a deep narrow passage, roofed with flagstones, but the people would not explore it for fear of offending the fairies, and it was speedily closed again. There were probably wooden houses in the field with (in one case) a souterrain, such as we find in the earthen house circles of this parish and the stone ones at Burren. Such evidence (apart from records² which fully bear it out, and from remains in the rocky districts) shows that each fort was the centre of a small village or hamlet not unlike the “vill” or “villat” round the later castles, and that wooden houses stood round the rings in fields where no traces now appear.

We must still reserve the forts from Moyarta to Rehy,³ together with our notes on the castles and churches of the peninsula, for a concluding paper.

¹ “Book of Rights” (ed. O’Donovan), pp. 43, 62, 250, and 251.

² Such as the partition deed of the O’Davorens of Cahermacnaughten.

³ I have to thank Mr. C. R. MacDonnell and Mrs. MacDonnell, of Newhall, and Dr. G. U. Macnamara for kind help in my work on these forts.

NOTES ON THE CROSSES AND CARVED DOORWAYS AT LORRHA, IN NORTH TIPPERARY.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E., FELLOW.

[Read MARCH 30, 1909.]

WHEN drawing up my list of early Irish crosses, I was not aware that the remains of two fine crosses existed at Lorrha, in the extreme north of Tipperary; and as they are therefore omitted, I take this opportunity of repairing the oversight. This place, which is about nine miles west of Birr, must have been of some importance in ancient times, to judge by its ecclesiastical ruins. In addition to the crosses, there are extensive remains of the parish church, and of the churches belonging to two monasteries.

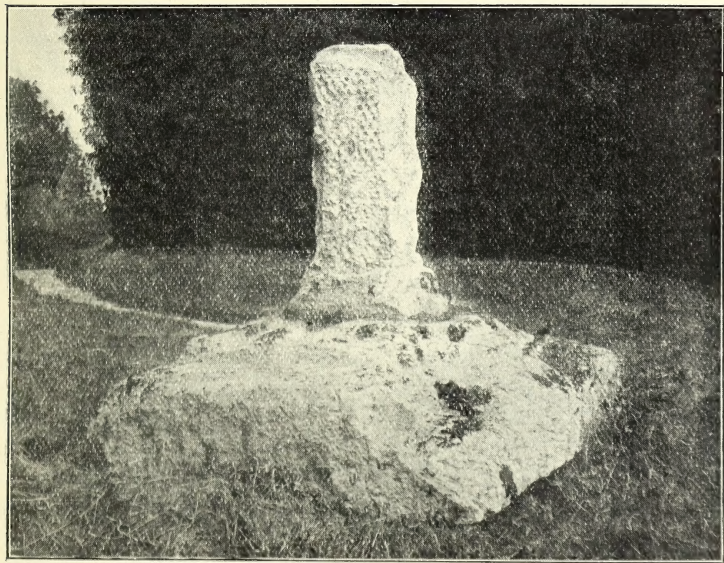


FIG. 1.—CROSS AT LORRHA, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

A great deal of information about Lorrha will be found in Petrie's "Christian Inscriptions," vol. ii., p. 93, where it is mentioned in connexion with the inscribed cumdach supposed to have come from thence, and now in the library of the Earl of Ashburnham. The little

bronze bell of St. Ruadan, the patron of Lorrha, is also extant, and is preserved in the British Museum.

The Franciscan Friary is situated a short distance south-west of the village, and though an extensive and substantial building, containing some large monuments of late date, it does not show much architectural carving. Not far off are some remains of the abbey mill, which time did not permit me to visit. The other abbey and the church, both dedicated to St. Ruadan, are close together at the east end of the village, and have each a Gothic doorway, adorned with excellent carving, and dating apparently from the fifteenth century.

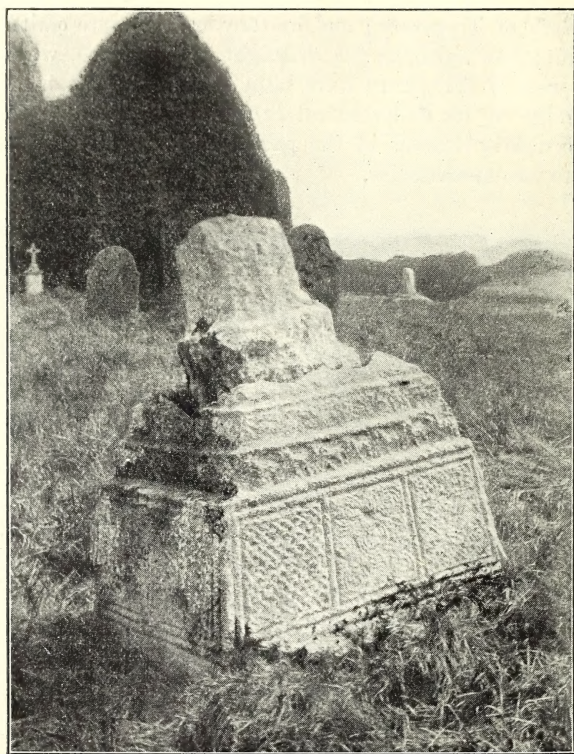


FIG. 2.—CROSS AT LORRHA, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

The crosses are in the graveyard—one close to the south-west corner of the church, and the other more to the west. In each case the base and part of the shaft remain to a height of 5 feet 3 inches. Fig. 1 is a photograph of the eastern and less interesting of the two. On looking at it, what strikes one most is the great and unnecessary size of the base

(5 feet square) in proportion to the shaft. The tallest cross at Monasterboice, which is over 20 feet high, stands on a much smaller one. The base is shapeless and worn, and it is doubtful if it ever had much carving on it. The shaft is covered with interlacing on all sides, and appears to have had projecting rolls at the corners.

The western cross (fig. 2) also has a large base, 3 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 1 inch, and 4 feet high; a small fragment of the shaft remains in the socket, and seems very similar to the one already described. The base is highly carved, but greatly weather-worn, and possesses the unusual feature of two gradines, or steps, at the top; the carving on the upper one has almost disappeared, but it probably represented a row of animals like those on the second, which displays a number of horses following each other right round the stone. This is the only instance I know of where the animals forming a zoomorphic border are carved naturally, and not with legs and tails elongated and interlaced.

The lower part of the base on the east side forms one panel, and on the north and south two panels each; the panel on the east contains a number of animals placed in rows, and those on the north fret patterns. These three sides are so worn that little can be made out; but the west side, shown in the photograph, is rather better preserved. Three panels can be recognized, carved respectively with an interlaced, a spiral, and a fret-pattern, and above them the border of horses. In the distance are seen the eastern cross and the ivied gable of the church.

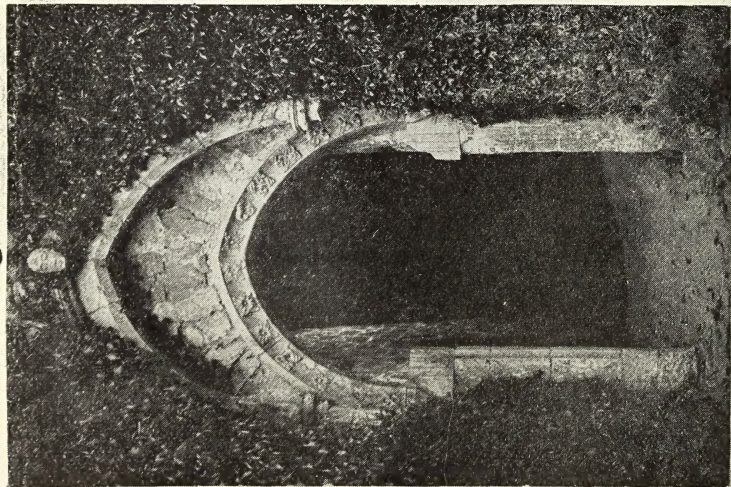
When complete the crosses must have greatly resembled those at Ahenny, or Kilclispeen, near the opposite extremity of the county. These latter have the same slender shafts combined with large bases and rings, and must date from the tenth century.¹

Owing to the heavy coat of ivy, little of the church walls can be seen; there is, however, a small vaulted room cut off the west end of the church, and entered from it. A flight of stone steps in one corner leads to a plain rectangular apartment above. The chancel is roofed, and in use.

Fig. 3 is the south doorway; its richly carved arch has been fixed in an older and higher opening, probably part of a window or arcade. On the arch ring are carved fourteen small ornaments in relief, most of which take the form of square rosettes. Some of these carved rosettes are shown on a larger scale in figs. 4, 5, 6; amongst them is a symbolic subject taken from the "Bestiary," and often used on mediæval buildings—that of the pelican feeding her young with her own blood. Above the apex of the higher arch ring is placed a curious head, very long and narrow and self-satisfied-looking.

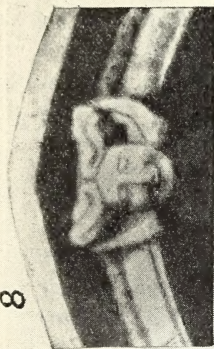
¹ See illustration in the *Journal* for 1907, p. 202.

3



SOUTH DOORWAY.

8



4



5

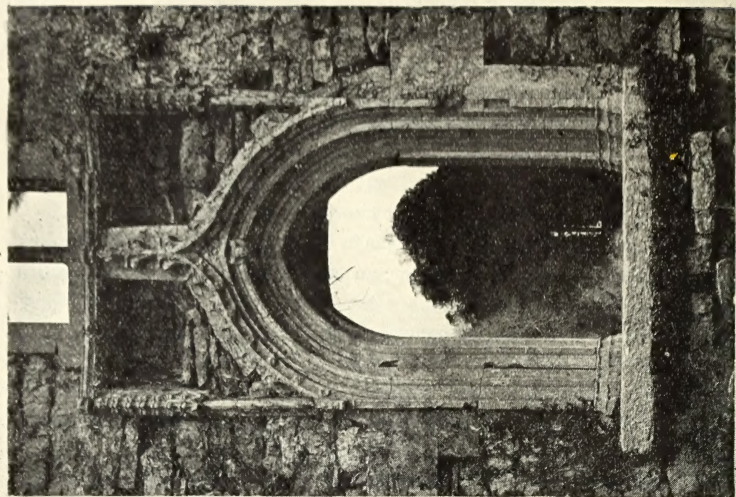


6



CARVED ROSETTES, &c.

7



WEST DOORWAY.

St. Ruadan's Abbey immediately adjoins the graveyard ; the existing remains comprise the west, north, and east walls of the church, together with a room, which opens off the south side of the chancel. The other buildings of the abbey evidently adjoined the church on the south side, but they, as well as the south wall of the latter, are now destroyed.

Two wedge-shaped cross-slabs, of medieval form and simple design, are lying on the chancel floor ; they are uninscribed. There is a small two-light east window almost hidden by ivy, and the remains of several others in the north wall.

The principal architectural feature is the west door, in perpendicular style, of which fig. 7 is a photograph. It is several feet above the ground, and must have had steps leading to it ; immediately above is a two-light window with simple tracery of pleasing form. The keystone of the outer arch-ring is carved into the head of a lady wearing a horned head-dress. This head is shown separately in fig. 8. Such head-dresses were worn in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and are often seen on sepulchral effigies ; for example, in Kilkenny Cathedral. The hood moulding runs up into an ogee point in the centre, and has fourteen small rosettes carved in relief.

It is curious that the number is the same as that on the other doorway, but this is perhaps due to the ease with which the half-arch could be divided into eight parts, and carvings placed at the seven intermediate points.

This western wall was entirely covered with a thick coat of ivy ; but shortly before my visit last summer the parish priest, fearing portion of the wall might fall, employed men to cut away the ivy. For this act of preservation he has my thanks ; without it I could not have examined the carving or shown these photographs.

Though this doorway is small, the proportions and carving are very good ; and as it, as well as the rest of the building, is in need of some small repairs, it would be very desirable to have it made a national monument.

OGHAM INSCRIPTION AT CLOONMORRIS, COUNTY LEITRIM.

BY JOHN MACNEILL, M.R.I.A.

(COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES MACNEILL, MEMBER.)

[Read APRIL 27, 1909.]

EARLY last year (1908) I read a lecture on the Ogham inscriptions, for the Gaelic League in Dublin. Immediately after the lecture, my friend, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, came to me and told me that he knew of what he believed to be an Ogham monument in a place on the borders of Longford and Leitrim. This was an interesting piece of news for more than one reason. It showed how the arousing of wider interest in the Ogham inscriptions will lead to their discovery and preservation. Another point of great interest in connexion with Mr. Kennedy's information was the fact that heretofore, as I believe, the published literature of the Ogham inscriptions had indicated no known example in the counties of Leitrim and Longford.

Just where the railway line passes from Longford into the county of Leitrim, from Leinster into Connacht, hardly a stone's throw from the boundary, and on the Leitrim side, stands the churchyard of Cloonmorris, containing the ruins of an old church. The place is about half-way between the railway stations of Newtownforbes and Dromod. With Mr. Kennedy as guide, Mr. Charles MacNeill and I got there by walking along the railway line from Newtownforbes. The Ogham stone stands opposite the middle of the eastern gable of the ruin, a few yards from the wall. It is used to mark the burial-place of the Kellagher family, who live in the vicinity. The stone may be described by one not skilled in geology as a sort of sandstone grit, which abounds in the locality.

About a foot of the stone at the top is without any engraved markings. Below this part, on one angle, there is a series of Ogham characters, those towards the top being clearly defined, and those nearer the ground more or less defaced and obscure. Apparently the stone resists atmospheric influences, but becomes soft in contact with the damp moss and earth below; perhaps it is disintegrated by rootlets. The Ogham characters ran down as far as the earth, and to ascertain how much further, it became necessary to raise the stone out of the ground. This could not be done without the concurrence of the family who own the grave. It happens that Mr. Kellagher, national school teacher, of Kingstown, was at home for the Easter holidays. He not only acquiesced in the inspection of the stone, but gave us all possible assistance in raising and replacing it.

Of the portion of the stone underground, about one half of the engraved aris had been carried away by a large flake, which we searched for, but could not find. The remainder of the underground portion was inscribed, but had been damaged either by moisture, rooting of plants, or abrasion of implements, or of the surrounding stones. The whole graveyard is a mass of stones, small and large.

After careful inspection, I arrived at the conclusion that the above-named stone, in its present position, was inverted, the uninscribed portion now at the top being the part originally underground. This being premised, my reading, partly uncertain, of what remains of the inscription is QENUVIN.

The five "flesca" (to adopt the old technical term) of the q are quite distinct. Between the fourth and fifth, reading downwards, is a notch, probably a flaw or accidental mark, not a vowel, since it slopes, and the five scores are practically equidistant. Then follow three distinct vowel-notches, and a fourth not very distinct, leaving a choice between *u* and *e*, the latter seeming more probable. Then follow distinctly the five scores of *n*. Then vowel-notches, one indistinct and two distinct, but the space being clearly suited for three, so that I read *u* rather than *o*. The next markings are entirely on the left side as the stone stands, but are very much obscured by natural flawing or accidental abrasion. Two scores are visible that reach the aris, leaving room between them for a third score which I could not trace. I inferred the former presence of this third score (1) from the spacing, and (2) from the absence of any vowel-notch. It may be remarked that, the stone lending itself to fine engraving, the consonant scores, where they are distinct, are very finely cut, but the distinct vowel-notches are boldly indented on the aris, so that, apart from injuries, there seems little danger of confusion between a vowel-notch and the ending of a defaced consonant score. The two remaining scores, soon after they leave the aris, merge into a flawed region of the stone, and appear to fork out, so that what is now seen resembles the letter *Y* duplicated thus:—

Y
Y

At first I was inclined to read *L*, but, after some consideration, I concluded that a middle score had probably disappeared in the injury suffered by this part of the stone, as there was ample room for this score between the two still partly traceable. My reading is therefore *v*. Of course *bb* is also possible.

The remainder was on the underground portion. Two single vowel-notches were next traceable, separated by space for two or three notches or scores. In this space there were no markings on the right-hand face. The aris was blunted, and there was only a diagonal flaw

or rough scrape on the left-hand face. I concluded that there was here no consonant of the *h*-series or the *m*-series. There was a possibility of *b*, *l*, or *v*, following the first vowel-notch, but if so, the scores must be regarded as having been all quite obliterated. There was an alternative possibility that the space between the two notches was occupied by either two or three vowel-notches, and such a reading will be seen to recommend itself when the transliteration is all set up.

Below this, a very much rubbed section on the left-hand face discloses with little uncertainty the five scores of *n*. The remainder of the stone to its nether end shows no scores on the left side, and both the arris and the right face of the stone were completely carried away by the larger flake already mentioned, which must have been half an inch in depth, and has peeled off quite parallel to the existing surface, and far enough back to remove any incisions that may have existed.

Accordingly, my reading is QENU[VI]N OR QENU[VE]N

If we read the stone upwards as it stands, these letters would be exchanged for Q[IT]UQEN OR Q[ET]UQEN. But the upward reading, besides affording nothing easy to recognize in early Irish nomenclature (an objection by no means to be urged as final), leaves, I think, not enough of the stone to form a sufficient purchase for holding it in its place as a pillar planted in the ground. It is at present planted at twice the depth of the lower portion from which the flake has peeled. If it were to be read upwards, there would, at all events, be hardly room for any more characters below the lowest now visible, so that Q**UQEN would have to be taken as the whole name, and a very unlikely name it would seem. It did occur to me that one might read QEDATOQL, corresponding to *Cetadach*, the name of an abbot of Clonmacnois in the ninth century, who was forcibly deprived by Diarmaid (son of Tomultach), King of Connacht. For this reading we should have to regard as superfluous and indifferent the five consonant scores which now stand at the head of the inscription, and are perfectly distinct, and to read as a vowel-notch the mark already described as a probable flaw between the fourth and fifth of these scores. I am not tempted by this conjecture, though the name *Cedattoqa* is recorded in Macalister's collection.

Assuming that we should read *Qenuvin* . . . or *Qenuven* , we have here portion of a name very easily identified. The full name, as an Ogham genitive, may be restored in the form *Qenuvin[di]*, or more probably the derivative form *Qenuvin[dagni]*. The corresponding early ms. forms are *Cenond* and *Cenondán*, *Cenindán*; the Modern Irish equivalents are *Ceannan*, *Ceanannán*; the etymological elements are the Celtic **qvennos* = "head"; Irish, *cenn*, *ceann*; Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, *penn*, *pen*; and the Celtic, *vindos* = "white," "fair"; Irish, *find* *fiann*; Welsh, *gwyn*. The ending *-gni*, which in ms. Irish becomes *-n*, with lengthening of the vowel that precedes, is familiar to students of the Ogham forms.

The word *cenond*, *ceanann*, sometimes etymologically written *cennfind*, *ceannfhionn*, meaning "white-headed," is frequent in Irish literature, and is still in familiar use, e.g., *bó cheanann*, "a white-faced cow"; *capall ceanann*, "a white-faced horse." As a personal name, the derivative, *Qennavindagni* (= *Ceanannán*), is much more likely than the simple adjective to have occurred in the complete inscription. The strong or tense (*teann*) sound of *nn* is often, like the weaker sound of *n*, represented in Ogham spelling by the simple consonant *n*. Both occur in the name *Cunacena* = *Conchenn*, *Coincheann*. In the Irish word *ceanann*, the effect of the second *nn* (= *nd*) is to deprive the first of its tense sound—hence the present spelling. But we also find written *O Con-ceannainn*, the surname Englished as "Concanon." Most of us, doubtless, are acquainted with the dish called "colecanon," which is the Irish *cól ceanann*, i.e. "white-faced kale," the white face being provided by a mixture of bruised potatoes.

The substitution of *u* for *Δ*, *Qenu-* for *Qenna-*, indicates comparative lateness in the Ogham period for this inscription. The same substitution is found in *Comunett* for the older *Cunanetas*, *ms. Connath*, *Connad*, and in other instances. The older Celtic stem-vowel *-o*, and also the link-vowel *-o* after a consonant-stem in compound words, are regularly represented in early Ogham forms by *-a*, e.g., *Cunacena*, *Coimagni*. This *a* perhaps represented a nearly neutral vowel, like the final *a* of Modern-Irish words, e.g., *gárda* = Norman-French, *garde*, in which the obscure *e* was still regularly audible when the Normans came to Ireland. The neutral *a* would normally tend to become *o* or *u* when followed by the consonant *v*, as in *Qenuvin*. . . . Compare *Calunovica*, *Denoval*, *Ducovaros* (?), *Valuvi*, in Macalister's collection; and also *ua*, from *ave*; Ogham, *avi-as*; *Duid* in Middle-Irish, from *David* = David.

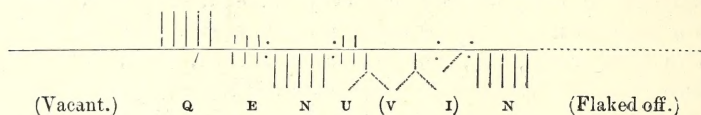
The name *Qennovindagni*, in a transitional form, but still older than the Irish *ms.* form, occurs in a British-Latin inscription at Parcau, Whitland, Caermarthenshire, *Quenvendani fili Barcuni*, dating, according to Holder, between 500 and 700 A.D. The use of *q*, not *p*, in this name, shows that the bearer of the name was of Gaelic not Brythonic origin. In linguistic, if not in actual date, the Cloonmorris inscription is older than the Parcau inscription, as the retention of the joining vowel, *u*, indicates. We are still, however, without absolute dating criteria for any but the latest Ogham forms, the latest, apart from more modern "freak" inscriptions, being evidently contemporary with the oldest Irish *ms.* forms—those of the seventh century—such as we find in Adamnan.

We have here, then, in all probability, the memorial of one Qenuvindagnas, who in later Irish would be called Ceanannán, Cenindán. Cloonmorris stands in the ancient territory of the *Connhaicne* of Magh Réin. I do not know whether the river Rinn, which flows hard by, is the Rian from which Magh Réin, plain of Rian, was named. But

I cannot find any Cenindán among the ancestors of O Fearghail (O'Farrell) and Mag Raghnaill (Reynolds), chiefs of this section of the Connhaicene. The name, however, occurs in other pedigrees and in the Annals.

I have to express my obligations to Mr. Kennedy, who made known the existence of this Ogham; and to Mr. Robert Wallace, J.R., the gentleman on whose lands the old churchyard stands, for the very kind way in which he received me when I went to examine the stone. I have also to thank Mr. Kellagher and his family for the facilities they afforded for inspecting the inscription, which I trust they will carefully guard from injury.

The place being easy of access by rail, I hope that some more experienced Oghamist will soon be able to correct or confirm my reading. We had no photographic apparatus with us, and an attempt to take a rubbing was unsuccessful, as only what was otherwise clear came out, the doubtful parts, owing to the wearing down of the gritty surface, being even more obscure in the rubbing than on the stone. The record was thus reduced to a pencil sketch, with notes made on the spot. The result may be thus represented, the top of the stone corresponding to the left-hand end of the line:—



The portion represented by (v I) is much injured, probably by the knocking against it of large loose stones in the work of opening and closing the surrounding graves. This portion was partly over, partly under, the earth and stones of the graveyard. There was no trace of scoring visible on the basal edges of the stone.

DUBLIN HARPSICHORD AND PIANOFORTE MAKERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

BY W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD, MUS.D., MEMBER.

[Submitted APRIL 27, 1909.]

I INTEND the present paper to be merely tentative, as it is practically pioneer work, and as such it must be regarded more in the light of a first effort to clear away the mists that have obscured a much-neglected section of Irish musical history than as a serious contribution. If it does nothing else but invite co-operation on the part of others gifted with leisure and a power of painstaking research, I shall feel well repaid for pointing the way, and stimulating an interest in Irish manufactured keyboard instruments of the eighteenth century.

It was my good fortune on February 28th, 1907, to give a demonstration on harpsichords and early pianofortes in the National Museum, Dublin; and the opportunity thus afforded me of examining the many beautiful examples of Dublin manufacture led me to investigate the history of harpsichord-making in the period before the Union. Incidentally, let me here observe that the harpsichord and the pianoforte are quite distinct instruments. Some persons imagine that the piano is merely a developed stage of the harpsichord, but this is not the case. The harpsichord—also known as virginal, spinet, or clavicembalo—is the development of the ancient PSALTERY, while the pianoforte is the outcome of the DULCIMER. So far from the piano being a distinctly modern instrument, its parent, the dulcimer, played with human hands, was in use among the Assyrians 3000 years ago, and is described by Nichomachus of Arabia, A.D. 50. The psaltery is also very ancient, and was used by the early Christian Irish. A four-sided psaltery appears on the cover of the Stowe Missal, and an eight-stringed psaltery is worked on the beautiful metal shrine-case of St. Mogue (Aidan). The Chrotta, Rota, or Psaltery is mentioned by Otffrid (A.D. 850), a pupil of the Irish monks of St. Gall.

The term "virginal," or "a pair of virginals," has been absurdly claimed as derived from the virgin Queen, Elizabeth, whose reign began in 1558. It is merely necessary to state that virginals were in use in 1485; and there is yet preserved an instrument, dated 1490, made by Alexander Pasi of Modena. Virginals, or harpsichords, were in use in England as early as 1501; and we know that Henry VIII, as a young man, played on the instrument, as did also the Princess Mary. Another name was the spinet, derived from espine, the thorn-shaped

plectrum attached to the jack. When the key was struck, up went the *jack*, and the *epine* or *spina*—projecting at right angles from the tongue—twanged the string. Shakespeare alludes to “the jacks that nimble leap,” while Lord Oxford said to Queen Elizabeth, “When jacks start up, heads go down.” A third name for the instrument was *clavicembalo*, or *cembalo*. It is worthy of note that the name *harpsichord* is of Irish origin. Vincenzo Galilei, father of Galileo, tells us that the name was so given because the instrument represented an Irish harp, *giacente* or *lying down*, and hence that it was known in Italy as *ARPICORDO*. There is a fine Pesaro harpsichord made by Francis of Breseia, in 1564, in the National Museum, Dublin, which is interesting as being the oldest known specimen having leather plectra. The most famous makers were the Ruckers family, who worked from 1570 to 1655, and ninety-four of their specimens have been traced and catalogued by the late Mr. Hipkins.

Between the years 1515 and 1615, there are traces of virginals in Ireland; and we can also boast of famous organ builders like James Dempsey, who went over to England and built the organ of Ripon Cathedral in 1531, and of Doncaster parish church in 1561. No doubt, the Irish, who were such expert harp makers, must have become expert as harpsichord makers. In 1625, we read that Walter, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, got a pair of virginals made, also a portable organ. However, the first Dublin virginal maker whose name I have been successful in tracing is Adrian Strong, who manufactured instruments from 1639 to 1655. He married Mary Meade, in St. John's Church, Dublin, on August 19th, 1651, and in the same year was appointed Master of the House of Correction in Dublin. After the year 1670 the name “virginal” gradually disappeared, and the name “spinet” became general. In an inventory of goods belonging to Edward Ronayne of Blarney, County Cork, taken on August 12th, 1665, we find the following item:—“A payre of virginnalls, valued ten shillings.”

When Lord Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin, on April 21st, 1709, almost his first care was to provide a harpsichord for the Castle, with a view of having amateur musical performances. Wharton was accompanied by Joseph Addison as Chief Secretary; and, no doubt, in compliment to the author of the libretto of “*Rosamund*,” this opera was performed in Dublin Castle, under the conductorship of the composer, Thomas Clayton. Addison's “*Rosamund*” fell flat on account of the atrociously bad music to which it was wedded. Less than two years later Nicolini and his Italian Opera Company favoured Dublin with a visit, and the vogue of the harpsichord set in earnest. Perhaps it is necessary to explain that all operas or musical plays were conducted from the harpsichord, as such a personage as a “conductor” was then unknown in Great Britain and Ireland.

On November 6th, 1719, an order was issued to supply Dublin Castle with a harpsichord, at a cost of £40. Four years later (December 10th, 1723), we find a harpsichord employed at an amateur representation of *Oedipus* at the King's Inn's Hall, by the scholars of Dr. Sheridan. The founding of the Charitable and Musical Society (1724), and of the Academy of Music (1728), popularized the harpsichord; and at this date Thomas Hollister and John Woffington were noted harpsichord makers as well as organ builders. A further stimulus was given to modern music in Dublin by the building of the Crow Street Music Hall, which was erected "for the practice of Italian musick," and formally opened on November 30th, 1731. Four days later the distinguished vocalist, Mrs. Barbier, gave a grand concert at Crow Street, under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Dorset.

Perhaps the most famous harpsichord maker of the second quarter of the eighteenth century was Ferdinand Weber, who came to Dublin in 1739, and opened an establishment in Werburgh Street, for the manufacture of organs and harpsichords. The accompanying translation of his Certificate of Apprenticeship is an interesting document,¹ and supplies us with several biographical details. This translation is by Mr. W. P. Geoghegan, revised by Herr Carl Fuchs, the well-known musician :—

I, JOHANN FRIEDERICH FLEUTER, for the time being duly appointed Commissioner and Crown Official for the District of Meissen by my Most Gracious King, Elector and Lord: The most Serene and Most Mighty King and Lord, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Reuss, Prussia, Mazovia, Samogitia, Kyovia, Volhynia, Podolia, Podlachia, Livonia, Smolensk, Severin and Chernigov, Duke of Saxony, Jülich, Cleve, Bergengern and Westphalia, Lord High Marshal and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Landgrave of Thuringia, Margrave of Meissen and Upper and Lower Lusatia (Lausitz), Burgrave of Magdeburg, Count (raised to the dignity of Prince) of Benneburg, Count of the Mark, Ravensburg and Barby, Lord of Ravenstein :

Do hereby make known and declare in what manner and by what act there appeared before me Herr Johann Ernst Hähnel, Organ Builder, of this place, setting forth how that Ferdinand Weber, native of Borstendorf, had learned under him the Art of Building the Organ and other Instruments, and now required an official Certificate of Apprenticeship, with the request that this might be granted to him "in forma probante." When, therefore, the aforesaid Organ Builder, Hähnel, verbally assured me that the said Ferdinand Weber (who, moreover, according to extracts produced from the Church books of Borstendorf, was born of Christian and lawfully wedded parents on the 6th day of May, 1715, and was

¹ I must here acknowledge the kindness of Mr. E. Weber Smyth, one of our Members, in supplying me with a copy of this document.

baptized on the 8th May of the same year, and named with the name of Ferdinand, in the presence of Tobias Hunger, and of Frau Juliana, wife of Sigismund Fuchs (Licensed Fisher), of Augustenberg, and of Christian Adam Helbich), learned under him from 10th December, 1728, to the 10th December, 1735, therefore for a period of seven continuous years, the business of Organ Building, honourably and according to the rules of the Art; that during his Apprenticeship he behaved himself honestly and diligently everywhere, and at all times, in such manner that he (Herr Hähnel) and all who were connected with him were fully satisfied.

To all and everyone to whom this Certificate of Apprenticeship is shown, my services and friendly request (according to their official position and dignity) are offered that they may be pleased to receive the aforesaid Ferdinand Weber upon his due application into their Towns, Guilds, Corporations and other worthy Associations, that they will show him all favour and good will, and by reason of his honourably performed term of Apprenticeship and approved good conduct, will do their utmost to forward his interests.

This he will himself acknowledge with grateful thanks, but if necessity require I am prepared to be answerable to all and everyone as in all similar circumstances.

As testimony, and in attestation thereof, I give this Certificate with the greater Official Seal affixed, as entrusted to me by Most Gracious powers, and I have also signed it with my autograph.

Given in this District of Lower Meissen, on 10th December, in the year of our Lord 1735.



JOHANN FRIEDRICH FLEUTER,

JOHANN ERNST HÄHNEL,

Organ Builder to the

KING OF POLAND,

DUKE OF SAXONY,

1738.

When Handel came to Dublin in November, 1741, he was amazed at the musical talent of the Irish metropolis. During his stay of nine months he was a frequent visitor at the house of Mr. Weber, in Werburgh Street; and a family tradition has it that Handel's visits at dinner time were not always appreciated, for, as is well known, the great composer had an enormous appetite, and invariably swept the board. So successful did Weber prove as an organ builder and harpsichord maker that he removed to larger premises in Marlborough Street in 1750; and in 1755 he was married in St. Thomas's Church, where, in the following year, his son, Thomas Ferdinand Weber, was baptized.

During the Smock Alley Theatre season of 1748-9, Mr. J. F. Lampe

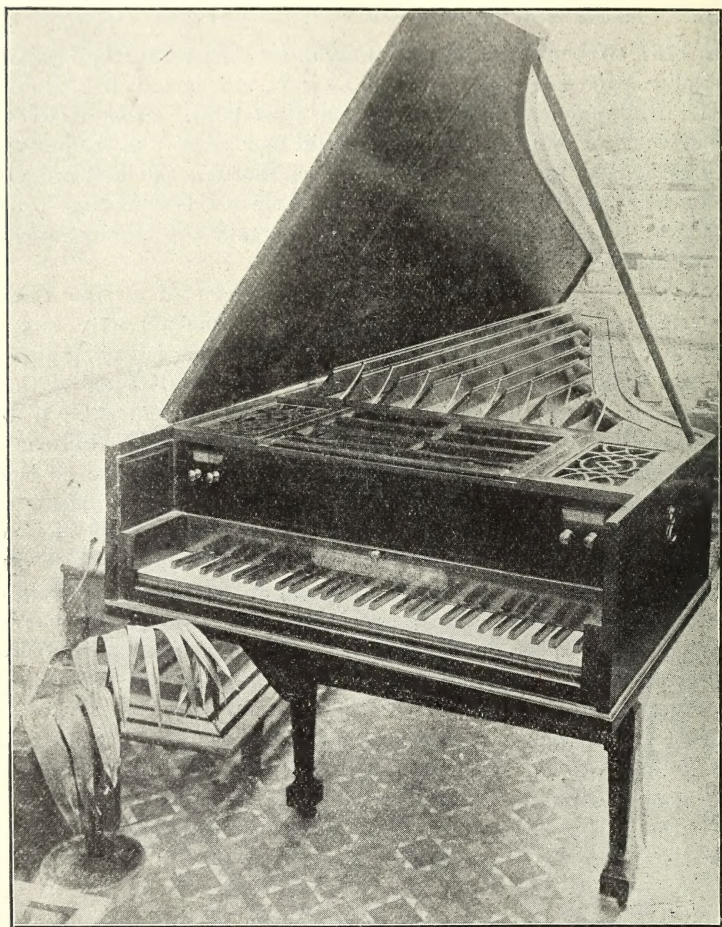
presided at the harpsichord. The then constitution of the Theatre Royal orchestra was as follows:—Two violins, a tenor, a 'cello, two double basses, two hautboys, two bassoons, two French horns, a trumpet, and a harpsichord. Sheridan was certainly in advance of the London theatres, and, in October, 1748, he gave a promenade concert in Aungier Street Theatre, with a band of fifty performers. He opened the latter theatre as an opera house on February 16, 1750, but it disappeared four years later.

In 1761, Weber built a beautiful organ for Christ Church, Cork, and a recital was given on it in the Dutch Church, near Lazar's Hill, Dublin, by Mr. Bird, organist of St. Ann's, on June 23rd. From *Faulkner's Journal* (June 27) we learn that the recital took place "in the presence of a great number of virtuosi, who all agreed that it is the most complete instrument of the kind that has ever been made in this Kingdom"; and, it is added, "Mr. Bird's performance thereon gave the highest satisfaction and delight to the audience."

Between the years 1740 and 1760, Weber adopted all the known improvements in the harpsichord, and his instruments were said to be quite equal to those of Shudi or Kirkman, which is saying a great deal; for, as Dr. Burney states, the harpsichords manufactured by these makers were superior to any of the Continental instruments. Weber made a harpsichord in 1752 for Thomas Roseingrave, of Dublin, one of the greatest performers of his day; and about the same time he made one for Dean Delany. A few years later he made instruments for the Earl of Grandison and Lord Mornington. In 1768 or 1769 he made a beautiful, five-octave harpsichord in mahogany case, which was afterwards acquired by His Grace the Earl of Normanton, Archbishop of Dublin, and is now in the National Museum. Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward Weber Smyth, Stephen's Green, I am able to produce an illustration of this lovely instrument, which, as will be seen, has four stops (see page 142).

Other famous Dublin harpsichord makers of the period, 1765–1775, were Rother, Gibson, Woffington, and Hollister. William Gibson devoted more attention to the guitar, which was then all the rage, such that "the ladies disposed of their harpsichords at auctions for one-third of their price, or exchanged them for guitars." Mr. Robert B. Armstrong, in his fine work, *Musical Instruments*, vol. ii, tells us that Kirkman "almost ruined himself by purchasing his own instruments"; but "he succeeded in changing the fashion by purchasing a number of cheap guitars and presenting them to milliner girls and street ballad-singers; these he taught to play a few chords, and so accompany themselves," with the result that "the rage for the guitar passed, and the harpsichord was again heard." I may also add that the largest and finest existing specimen of an English guitar is that by William Gibson, of Dublin, dated 1764. A later specimen, by Gibson and Woffington, is dated 1776.

There is a second Dublin harpsichord in the National Museum, made by Rother of Dublin, and dated 1774; this instrument needs restoration badly. It is a good specimen of Dublin-made key-board instruments. The maker, Henry Rother, lived at Great Booter Lane (Bishop-street), where, at No. 9, his name appears as late as 1782.



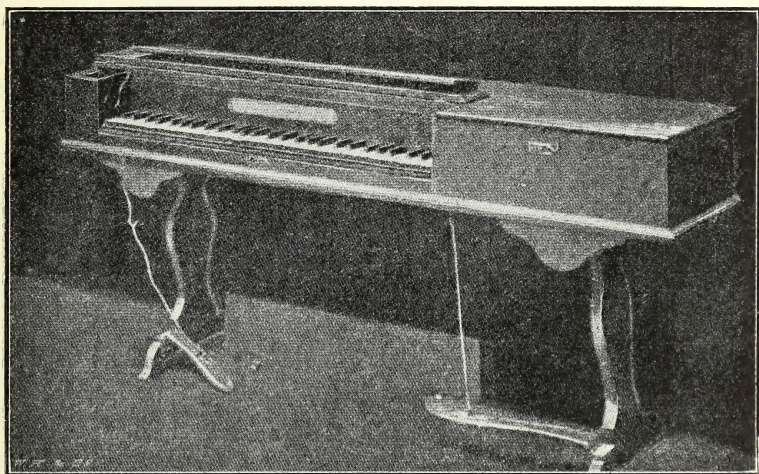
FIVE-OCTAVE HARPSICHORD.

(In National Museum.)

The vogue of the harpsichord went out after the year 1775, and the pianoforte came in. Still the harpsichord died hard, and, in 1781, we find Signor Peretti (who sang at the initial performance of *Artaxerxes* in 1762) advertising in Dublin that he continued to give "lessons on the

harpsichord." Three years later, William Southwell—the apprentice of Weber—made an improved instrument of this class, which he called the "Celestine Harpsichord," on which the celebrated Mrs. Billington played a concerto in Capel Street Theatre on June 14, 1784. On the play-bills this instrument is described as "made by the celebrated Southwell of this city."

William Castell Hollister, who established Ranelagh Gardens in 1766, advertises in 1781 as "harpsichord maker," at 40 Cuffe Street. Other makers of the last decade of the eighteenth century were Morland, John and Edward Lee, Alexander and James Mac Donnell, Pemberton and M'Donnell, John Rice, and Robert Woffington. Clementi, of London, made his last harpsichord in 1802; but as late as 1804 Daniel MacDonnell, 12 Anglesea-street, Dublin, manufactured one. So passed away this interesting instrument.



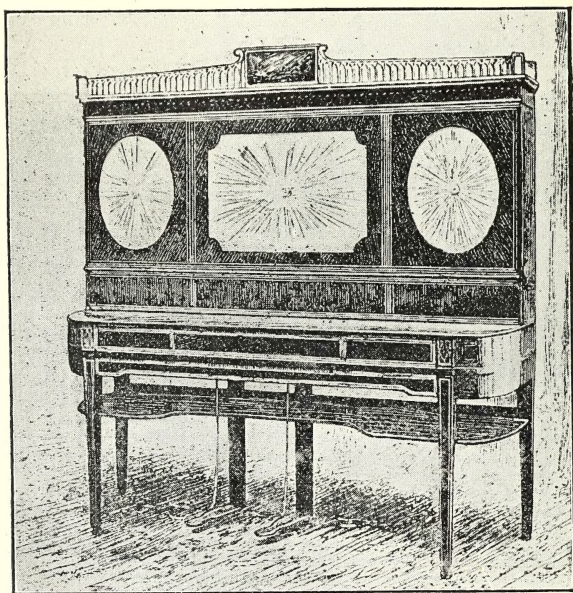
SARAH CURRAN'S PIANOFORTE.

Although the pianoforte was invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori, of Florence, in 1709—just 200 years ago—its vogue did not extend to Great Britain until about the year 1754, when it was introduced by Mr. Samuel Crisp, the author of *Virginia*. The instrument was regarded as a novelty when John Christian Bach came to London in 1759. It was of the "grand" type, but Zumpe introduced the "square" piano in 1763, of which the oldest existing specimen is dated 1766. A Covent Garden play-bill of May 16, 1767, announces that Miss Brickler "will sing a favourite song from *Judith*, accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, on a new instrument called *Piano Forte*."

Ferdinand Weber, of Dublin, was not long in imitating Zumpe's pianos,

and as early as 1772 he commenced the manufacture of square pianos. One of his instruments is still preserved, dated 1774, and was exhibited at the Cork Exhibition in 1902. It was purchased by John Philpot Curran for his daughter Sarah, the fiancée of the ill-fated Robert Emmet. Strangely enough, it was described in the Exhibition catalogue as "a spinet or harpsichord," though undoubtedly it is a square piano, as will be seen from the photographic illustration (see page 143).

Weber continued the manufacture of pianofortes until his death in 1784, when the business was acquired by his son, Thomas Ferdinand Weber, who, however, did not long keep it, owing to his convivial habits. Meantime, his apprentice, William Southwell, opened for himself,



UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTE.

(Made by Wm. Southwell, 1798.)

at 26 Fleet-street, in 1782, and continued to make improvements on the harpsichord, as has been seen. However, in 1786, he turned his attention to the mechanism of the piano, and not long afterwards (1787) we find him as young Weber's successor in Marlborough-street.

William Southwell was a Dublin genius, to whose memory but scant justice has hitherto been rendered. Born in 1756, he early had a mechanical turn, and became apprentice to Weber (in 1772), with whom he remained until 1782, when he set up on his own account. Though he worked at many improvements on the harpsichord from 1778 to

1786, he at length discovered the possibilities of the pianoforte, and henceforward devoted all his energies to the perfection of that beautiful instrument. He made many fine specimens between the years 1787 and 1793, and, in the latter year, invented the upright pianoforte. Acting on the advice of friends, he gave up his shop, No. 20 Marlborough-street, at the close of the year 1793, and determined to win fame and position in London. Accordingly, taking his model instrument with him, he set out for England, and opened a small shop in Lad Lane, London, where he exhibited his upright grand.

Among the many visitors who went to inspect Southwell's new pianoforte, was the great Haydn, then the lion of London musical circles. This master expressed his delight with the instrument, with its novel mechanism and beautiful case, and, accordingly, Southwell took out a patent for it on October 18th, 1794. Not alone did Southwell invent the upright grand, but he invented the "damper" action, and added new treble keys, extending the compass of the instrument to six octaves, F to F. But, unfortunately, owing to the extended compass, the instrument was, after a few years, found incapable of the great tension, and so Southwell directed his efforts to further improvements. Meanwhile, John Broadwood, who had studied Southwell's patent, increased the compass of his pianos to six octaves, C to C, and made some improvements. Southwell, however, brought out his perfected upright grand soon afterwards, for which he was granted a patent on November 8th, 1798. This form of the instrument was really a square piano placed on its side, but with new action. I give an illustration of this piano as taken from Mr. A. J. Hipkins' book.

Southwell patented his cabinet piano on April 8th, 1807, and he took out further patents in 1811, finally returning to his native city in 1836. His death took place at Rathmines, in 1842, and he was buried at Glasnevin.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that there were six pianoforte makers in Dublin at the time of the Union, in 1800: in 1909 there are none.

THE HEWETSONS OF THE COUNTY OF KILDARE.

BY JOHN HEWETSON, MEMBER.

[Read JULY 12, 1909.]

THE earliest recorded eponym of this old family of the County Kildare was John Hewetson, who first saw the light at the end of the fifteenth century, in the historic city of the "White Rose"—York. He had for contemporaries, Christopher, Thomas, Robert, William, and Jeronimi Hewetson; and a namesake, John, had been presented with the freedom of that city in 2 Edward IV.

From the city records relating to the Freemen of York, we ascertain that he was admitted a "Freeman of the Citie of Yorke" in 1537-8 (xxx Hen. VIII), as "*Johannes Hewson, Merchaunt*". In 1539, he was elected the Pageant-Master of the Corpus Christi procession of that year, and Constable of it in 1561 (the first pageant-master performed that office in 1526).

Among the "Names of all suche as hath been admitted into the Worshipfull Companye of Merchants and Mercers of the Citie of York synce 25 Marche, 1527," appears for the year 1540, John Hewson, who was admitted during the governorship of the company by John Shadlock; for the year, 1566, Wyllm Hewson, *temp.* William Watson, Gov^r.; and 1571, Thomas Hewytson, *temp.* Gregory Pacock, Gov^r., and in 1544, Joh. Hewyttson *et uxor*" were admitted to membership of the "Guild of Corpus Christi, York"; the first appointment of a Master and Keepers of this Guild was made in 1459, though its formation was commenced in 1408. Persons of the highest rank, both ecclesiastic and secular, without regard to sex, were enrolled among its members. The Guild was especially dedicated "to the praise and honour of the most sacred body of Our Lord Jesus Christ," and its members were bound to keep a solemn procession, the sacrament being in a shrine, borne in the same through the city yearly, the Friday after Corpus Christi day.

Then in the 3rd year of Elizabeth, 1560-1, he became one of the Camerarii or Chamberlains to the governing body of the city, eight of whom were elected yearly by the Upper House of sixteen, who managed the trade of the city, who were nominated by their predecessors, each, in consideration of the honour of his office, giving the city at the election the sum of twenty nobles (equal to about twenty-five pounds of our money). The Chamberlains collected the rents of the city and paid the expenses, which latter were of the most varied type—for Royal entertainments,

gifts and hospitalities to Bishops, the King's Chamberlain, and persons of note, messengers to London, to the heralds, minstrels, ambassadors, and so on. Upon them also devolved the duty of swearing in or "abling" any one who wished to exercise any trade or business. They were an influential body in York. Their accounts are still preserved in a series of parchment rolls in the muniment room of the Guildhall.

He lived at York in the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Mary I, and Queen Elizabeth, and died on the 20th January, 1567. Administration of his estate was granted by the York Probate Court, on the 27th of same month to his relict, Margaret Hewetson; the administration bond being signed by herself, John Lambert, her brother, and Lancelot Nesfeld, her brother-in-law.

He married Margaret, second daughter and co-heir of John Lambert, Esquire (*obit* 1569), of Calton and Skipton, county of York, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (a descendant of Lambert, Count of Mons and Louvain, and of Gundred, the fifth daughter of the Conqueror), by his wife, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Medhop, Esq., of Medhop Hall, in Craven, Yorkshire, and grand-niece of Richard Lambert, ancestor of the Earls of Cavan.

The issue of this marriage was, with others, an elder son—

A. George Hewetson, born in the city of York, and baptized there on the 25th January, 1555, in the parish church of All Saints, Pavement; his wife, whose name is unknown, was born *circa* 1558. She died in Kildare in 1642, during the great Irish rebellion, aged about eighty-four years, being interred in the nave of the cathedral of that city, where, however, her remains rested only a week; they were dug up by the rebels, together with those of her grandson, Dominick Hewetson, which had received sepulture twenty months before, and placed in a garden outside the churchyard. Their son was,

B. Thomas Hewetson, Esquire, of Kildare, and the Basken, near Swords, county Dublin, a captain in the army of King Charles I (and one of the "'49 officers", that is, one of the Irish Protestant officers of the Loyal Army of Charles I, disbanded [by the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, after the execution of the King] on the 5th June, 1649); born *circa* 1583. He married Eleanor, daughter of . . . , to whom administration of the estate of her second son, Thomas Hewetson, junior, was granted on the 1st July, 1653. Their family consisted of a daughter, Dorothy, who was married to . . . White, Esquire, and four sons; the eldest was—

C. John Hewetson, Esquire, of Kildare, a colonel in the army of King Charles I (and one of the "'49 officers"), born at Settrington, county of York, in 1613. He was possessed of the real estate of both the abbeys in Kildare—the "Grey Abbey," which had been erected for Friars of the Franciscan Order on the south side of the town, in the year 1260, by Lord William de Vesey, a considerable part of the ruins of which still remained in 1786; and the "White Friars Abbey," for

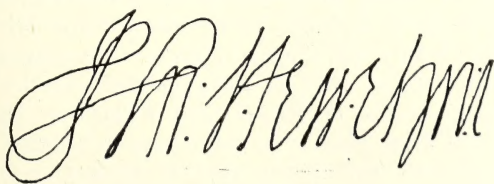
Carmelites, built in the year 1290, by the same benefactor; also the towns and lands of Anoghes, Forstallstowne, Jamestowne, Ballygurrin, Ballycrony, *alias* Newtowne, Bushestowne, Kilbride, Ballysary, Ballyallogg, Kilkoghmore, Glancloghleagh, all in the barony of Ida, Igrin, and Ibercon; and also Welche's house, called Inchan Carran, Rothmore, Glandonell, Skart, Glanderah, Ballylosby, Ballynony, Killandrew, Ballinakill, Ballygreebe, Ballyquin, Ballinkea, Monsells Court, Coolanemore, Little Smithstown, Ballymagh, Ballyrabbushe, Ballyknockbeg, Ballintober, Ballyhennim, Ballinaroola, Corbag, and two parts of Monyheary, and the two red acres, all in the barony of Knocktopher; and the lands of Ballymullin, Clonbroske, and Cloncashin, in the barony of Coolestown, in the King's County; together with the woods of Kilenough. He also owned the lands of Chillons, *alias* Shill, in the parish of Titchfield, in the county of Southampton.

The above-named lands, which in his will he states "were either allotted to him for his services in the army, or acquired by him by purchase from any person," he bequeathed to his only son, Thomas Hewetson, and his heirs male for ever, &c., &c., by will dated the 29th April, 1656, with codicil annexed of the 8th January, 1658, which were both proved on the 28th February following, by his relict, Christian Hewetson. She, together with Richard Underwood, of Naas, clerk, and Thomas Lalor, of Tully, gentleman, were bound in two thousand pounds.

His will commenced in the phraseology of that period, the "Imprimis" being, "I bequeath my Soul to God that gave it, and my Body to the earth as it was, to be buried in the church of the Abbey of Kildare, if I die in Ireland, and if elsewhere, then as my friends about me shall think most convenient." He next bequeathed all his real estate to his son, Thomas; and to his beloved wife, Christian Hewetson, all his personal estate, and all leases, &c., &c., in the dominion of Ireland or England. He willed that his beloved friends, Richard Underwood and Richard Buckley, of Ouldbawn, Co. Dublin, gentleman, and his nephew, Richard Hewetson, should take charge of his daughter, Eleanor; that if his wife, Christian, should dispose of herself in marriage, she should pay to his friends and nephew the sum of £500, for the use of his said daughter, Eleanor, who was also to have £1000 upon her marriage, in case her mother did not marry: that his wife should maintain his son, Thomas, until he became twelve years of age, and afterwards allow him £50 per annum for education, either in the University or Inns of Court, as his friends should think convenient: that she should also maintain such other children as God should send her by him, in a competent manner, in the fear of God, &c. He bequeathed to every one of the children of his sister, Dorothy White, the sum of £5; to herself, £10, and a mourning suit, and another mourning suit to her husband: to his

nephew, Richard Hewetson, £40 : to Richard Underwood and Richard Buckley, £10 each and a mourning suit : to his well-beloved friend, Christopher Golborne, £10 and a mourning suit, and another for his wife : to Nicholas Rutledge and his wife forty shillings and a mourning suit each : to Mr. Henry Ussher and his wife each a mourning suit : to Corporal Henly, Corporal Basnett, and Rowland Horobin, forty shillings each and a mourning suit : to each one of his menial servants that served within his house, forty shillings and a mourning suit : to Robert Deey and his wife, and to Mr. Marke Quin and his wife, to each a mourning suit : to Mr. Thomas Seele, £5 and a mourning suit : to Mr. Nicholas Stafford and his wife, each a mourning suit : to Doctor Lightburne, £5 and a mourning suit ; he gave to his brother-in-law, Abraham Deey, £5 and a mourning suit. By his codicil, Colonel John Hewetson gave all his estates in the King's County unto his wife, Christian, during widowhood, to make use of what profit should come of the woods in Kilenagh (Kilenaagh), for raising a portion for his daughter, Dorothy Hewetson, but if his wife should marry, then £500 should be raised for his daughter, Dorothy ; that Eleanor and Dorothy should have the profits of the lands and woods divided between them. He left his plate for the use of his wife during her life, and after her decease, to his son, Thomas ; to his friend, Cahall Carroll, forty shillings and a mourning suit : to his cousin, William Hewetson (Rector of St. Werburgh, Dublin, son of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, Vicar of Swords, Dublin, by his first wife, Susan Sigin), he gave £10 and a mourning suit for himself and another for his wife (Elizabeth, daughter of Bishop Thomas Ram) : his codicil revoked the £40 given to his nephew, Richard Hewetson, and he gave him forty shillings instead, having already paid his apprenticeship fee of £20, and given him £50 in stock : to his old servant, Thomas Birne, he gave £10 and two milch cows.

In the year 1656 he filled the office of High Sheriff for the County of Kildare. His autograph, a very fine one, is as follows :—



He died on the 2nd of February, 1658, at the age of forty-five years, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, aged four years, and Dorothy and Eleanor, and was interred in the nave of Kildare Cathedral, where other

members of the family were buried, the spot being indicated by a tombstone erected by his widow, and inscribed as follows:—

Here : vnderneath : lyeth : the : body : of : Iohn : Hewetson : esq : he : was : born : att : settrington : in : Yorkeshire : and : dyed : the : 2 : day : of : febru : 1658
aged : 45 : yeares : this : monument : was : erected : as : a
memoriall : of : him : by : Christian : his : wif : by : whom : he
had : issue : one : sonno (*sic*) : and : two : daughters : the : younger : dyed : the : (*sic*) yere : of : her : age : and : is : interred : by : her : f[at]he[r].

At the last and complete restoration of the Cathedral of Saint Brigid, Kildare, in 1896, this monument, with several others, was removed and placed outside to await final disposition for preservation.

He married Christian, daughter of . . . Deey, Esquire, of Kildare, sister of Abraham Deey and niece of Walter Springham, Esquire, of Glencree (named in the will of her uncle). Ten years after the decease of Colonel John Hewetson, she received satisfaction for his arrears of army pay (as one of the " '49 (that is 1649) Officers" of King Charles I, who, on account of their loyalty to him, had not been paid when Cromwell assigned lands to satisfy the rest of the army), by a grant made to her jointly with her second husband, subject to the conditions of her first husband's will, under the Act of Settlement, by patent dated 9 February, 19 Charles II, as widow of Colonel John Hewetson, and to her son, Thomas Hewetson, of lands in the Baronies of Knocktopher, Ida Igrin and Ibercon, and Iverk, County Kilkenny, amounting to 8,300 acres.

Previous to the date of this grant, she had been remarried to John Peck, Esquire, of Kildare, who sat in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Kildare in 1661. Colonel John Hewetson was succeeded by his son,

- C. 1. Thomas Hewetson, Esquire, of Grange Castle, county of Kildare, a Colonel in the Army, named in his father's will as son and heir; born in Kildare, 1654; and entered Trinity College, Dublin, 1 July, 1671, aged 17 years. Six years later, viz., on the 9th October, 1677, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Kildare and Kilkenny. In 1681-2, he served as High Sheriff for the county of Kildare, having been appointed to that dignity on 17th December, 1681, and was Sovereign of Naas in 1686. He had a grant by patent dated 29th October, 1684, of the lands granted to his mother, which were then erected into the Manor of Mount Boyle and Forstallstown, with Courts Leet and Baron, five hundred acres in demesne, fairs, free warren, and chase. His decease took place in

September, 1705. He married Mary, sister of Richard Palfrey, by licence dated 27th February, 1677.

“By her will, dated 14th September, 1727, and proved on the 18th April, 1730, she, then residing on the Annagh estate in the county of Kilkenny, desired to be kept decently above ground after her death for the space of forty-eight hours at least, and afterwards to be deposited in her father's and brother's vault within the parish of St. Bridget, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, with her near kindred. She bequeathed to the honest poor old men and helpless widows and fatherless children that might reside from time to time after her death upon her jointure lands in the said county of Kilkenny, the interest to be derived from the sum of two hundred pounds to be laid out by her executors. She gave to her daughter, Elizabeth Kelly, *alias* Hewetson, wife of John Kelly, her wedding-ring and one hundred pounds; to her daughter, Christian Hunt, *alias* Higgins, *alias* Hewetson, a mourning ring to the value of two guineas and the sum of ten pounds; to her loved brother, Richard Palfrey, Esq^{re}., one of her executors, the sum of six hundred pounds, &c.; to her very good friend and cousin-german, Alderman John Leigh, of Drogheda, three hundred pounds, and a mourning ring of the value of two guineas; to the Rev. Thomas Leigh, Doctor in Divinity, her cousin-german, to James Leigh, Esq., of Drogheda, Mrs. Grace Leigh, Mrs. Charity Leigh, *alias* Major, each a mourning ring of the value of five pounds; to her near relations, Mrs. Jane Spencer, *alias* Pullein, Mrs. Elizabeth Kean, *alias* Pullein, and to the Rev. Joshua Pullein, each a mourning ring at two guineas; to Thomas Leigh, Esq^{re}., son of the late Sir James Leigh, K^{nt}., her cousin-german, the sum of one hundred pounds; and to her cousin-german, Mrs. Mary Gilbert, three pounds for a mourning ring; to Mr. James French and Mr. George French, her cousins-german, each a mourning ring at two guineas. She appointed as executors to her will her said brother, Richard Palfrey, Esq^{re}., and the said Alderman John Leigh. Her brother was the administrator of her sister, Catherine Palfrey.” Joⁿ. French, John Nunn, and Sam^l. Grubb witnessed the will.

At the time of his decease Thomas Hewetson was living in Kildare, where he executed his will, the terms of which are as follows:—Item—I leave all my real estate to my eldest son, John Hewetson, and the heirs male of his body, and for want of heirs, to my second son, Thomas, and his heirs, and for want of such heirs, to the heirs females of my eldest and second son successively, and for want of such heirs to my daughters, to be

equally divided amongst them. Item—I leave to my younger children, as well my said son Thomas as my daughters, in case he do not inherit and outlive his brother, three parts of my personal estate, to be equally divided amongst them, and one thousand pounds upon my real estate, to be charged and paid by my said eldest son as soon as he comes to age, to be likewise equally divided. I leave my cousin, Jane Price, one hundred pounds sterling to be charged on my real estate. I leave my dearest wife beside her jointure the fourth of all my personal estate; and I do hereby appoint her the sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament, as witness my hand and seal this 7th day of September, 1688.

On 4th February, 1706, administration of his estate was granted to Elizabeth Kelly, *alias* Hewetson (wife of John Kelly, of Clonragher, in the Queen's County), his daughter. She had an annuity out of Forstallstown, &c. (Exchequer Bill, 19th February, 1709); she died 8th September, 1709. His second daughter, her sister, Christian, was married, first, to Robert Higgins, of Dublin, whose will, dated 1722, was proved in 1724; secondly, to Thomas Hunt, of Kildare. She had an annuity out of Forstallstown, &c. (Exchequer Bill, 19th February, 1709). Concerning Thomas, the second son, named in his father's will, we have no data. The succession at Grange was taken up by the eldest son and heir of Colonel Thomas Hewetson,

- C. 2. John Hewetson, Esquire, of Grange Castle, named in his father's will: he was plaintiff in an Exchequer Bill, *Hewetson v. Hewetson*, 30th May, 1706. Was entitled to the lands of Fortstallstown, &c. The title-deeds were retained by his mother and the Prices.

The second son of Captain Thomas Hewetson, of the Basken (B.), was—

D. Thomas Hewetson, Esquire, of the Basken, county Dublin, born *circa* 1615, died intestate in 1651, and buried at St. Michan's over the Water, 6th May, 1651, the funeral entry being made at Ulster's Office. The administration of his estate granted to his brother John on the 14th of February, 1652, was revoked in favour of his mother, 1st July, 1653. In connexion with the "great Rebellion" of 1641–2, he was a deponent as to a desecration of the dead in Kildare Cathedral, and made an affidavit, of which the following is a copy:—"Thomas Huetson [*sic*], of the town and county of Kildare, an English Protestant, sworn and examined, saith, about a month or three weeks since, one John Courtney, of Kildare aforesaid, weaver; Martin Courtney,

his son; Walter White, of the same town, labourer; Bonaventure Berry, of the same town, the reputed son of William Berry, of the same town, a Popish priest; and Thomas Berry, of Kildare aforesaid, near kinsman of the said William Berry, and divers other Rebels of the Irish, did in the Cathedral Church of Kildare aforesaid dig up the graves of Dominick Hewetson, this deponent's brother, who had been buried about twenty months, and of Christian Huetson [*sic*], this deponent's grandmother, who had been buried about one week, and took their corpses out of the same grave in the church, and laid them both in a garden, outside the walls of the churchyard, which was done by the counsel and procurement of Ross M'Geoghegan, titular Bishop of Kildare, and James Dempsey, the popish vicar-general; William Berry, priest; Dominick Dempsey, guardian to the Friars, who live in Kildare aforesaid; James Flanagan, of the same, a Friar; Brian O'Cormady, of the same, and other Friars, whose names he now remembereth not. And further saith, that the same William O'Berry [*sic*] brought this deponent before the said titular Bishop, and informed him that this deponent was looking in the church window when the corpses of the said brother and grandmother were being taken up, and that he writt down the names of those parties that so took them up, and desired to know what must be done with this deponent, to which the said Bishop Geoghegan answered that if he found the report to be true, and that this deponent would do anything against their Catholic cause, he would imprison and hang him. And further deposeth, that some of the parties above-named, with divers others of the town of Kildare, said that they could not sanctify or hallow the said church of Kildare until the heretics' bodies were removed out of it. (Signed) Thomas Hewetson. (Jurat), 15th February, 1642. Coram Roger Puttock, Wm. Aldrich."

He married Amy, daughter of . . . Smith, Esquire (whose Arms are recorded in the Funeral Entry of her husband), by whom he left—

- D. 1. Richard Hewetson, of Dublin, merchant, apprenticed between 1656 and 1658, named in the will of his uncle Col. John Hewetson, 1656; named in the Exchequer Bill filed by his son James, 20th November, 1692; he had a lease of premises in James Street, Dublin, from Sir John Dungan, second Baronet, of Castletown, dated 1st November, 1676, for 31 years. His will, dated 20th July, 1705, was proved by his relict the 29th April, 1706. He married Frances, daughter of . . . who was administratrix to her husband's estate; she lodged a claim with the Chichester House Commissioners for her husband's lease in St. James Street, Dublin suburbs, the late proprietor having been Lord Limerick, which was allowed. They had—Thomas, who married; James, of Dublin, Attorney, who married Elizabeth Kilpatrick, by licence dated 11th August, 1677;

Dominick, of Dublin, Brewer, who married Catherine, relict of George Carpenter, of Newmarket, Dublin, who died 6th January, 1699; Frances, wife of . . . Hill; Anne, wife of . . . Bolane; Mary and Catherine.

The third son of Captain Thomas Hewetson, of the Baskin (B.), was—

E. Dominick Hewetson, who died in 1640, and whose remains were dug up from the nave of Kildare Cathedral twenty months afterwards by the rebels, in the "great Rebellion" of 1641–2, and, with those of his grandmother, put into a garden outside the churchyard. (See affidavit of his brother, Thomas [D.], pages 152–153.) MSS. Trinity College, Dub., R. D. 3, fo. 66.

The fourth son of Captain Thomas Hewetson, of the Basken (B.), was—

F. George Hewetson or Hewson, born *circa* 1616, Captain in Lord Lambert's Regiment of Foot (garrisoned in Dublin 3rd May, 1642), and one of the "'49 Officers." He was allowed his debenture for the arrears of his army pay, £331 2s. 0d., under the adjudication for the '49 Officers, by decree dated 22nd March, 1666 (Roll ii., m. 69), and certain lands were granted by said decree to Sir Thomas Harman in trust for him, in the county of Limerick. Before the date of this decree (*circa* 1651–2) he had deceased intestate, and administration of his estate was granted to his relict in 1653. She was Mary . . . , daughter of . . . Lalor, and was remarried to John Rigby, Esquire, both of whom administered the estate of her first husband; she and her second husband were plaintiffs in a Chancery Bill, *Rigby and Wife v. Harman*, 29th April, 1653, the decree being dated 15th December, 1654.

From the Calendar of State Papers for Ireland, Charles I, we learn what Captain George Hewetson's army pay amounted to. Amongst the Orders and Warrants of the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland (1641–2) from Dublin Castle to Sir Adam Loftus, Knt., Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, the following appears:—1641, December 17th, £44 14s. 3d. to Captain George Huetson [*sic*], and Captain Philip Ferneley, for themselves, Officers, and Foot Companies for same from 15th December. 1641, December 21st: the following sums to be paid to the following officers for pay till January 2nd, 1642:—Colonel Crawford heads the list for six days' pay, £19 13s. 3d.; then Captains Abraham Riskesis, John Dunbar, William Hamilton, Robert Brereton, Philip Ferneley, Jernegan Davy, Thomas Gascoigne, Balthazar Creamer, Ralph Gee, for various sums, and (in the middle of the list) Capt. Geo. Huetson, five days' pay, £15 19s. 4½d. There is a similar Warrant of 1642, January 3rd, for fourteen days' pay.

Captain George Hewetson, and his wife Mary Lalor, had issue one son—

G. Francis Hewetson or Hewson, born in the county of Kildare, *circa* 1641, settled at Ballyengland, Askeaton, in the county of Limerick; married in 1661, Rachel, daughter of . . . Tyrrell, by whom he had, besides two daughters, two sons—

G. 1. George Hewson, Esquire, born *circa* 1662, of “Ballynaglontha” (“the Home-in-the-Glen”), “Ballyengland” or “Castle Hewson,” which he held under a lease for ever from Brook Bridges, Esquire, Lincoln’s Inn, London, who by his wife Katherine Peacocke, became the ancestor of the Hewsons, of Castle Hewson, Co. Limerick, and Ennismore and Finuge, Kerry, all of Royal descent.

G. 2. John Hewson, Esquire, of Briskabeg, county Limerick, born *circa* 1664, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the ancestor of the Lords Emly, Ephraim Monsell, Esquire, of Tervoe, county Limerick; by her became the ancestor of the Hewsons, of Limerick, and county of Cork, and the Hewetsons (or Hewsons), of Suirville, Moncoin, county Kilkenny.

Having followed the senior branch of the Hewetson family up to the time of their immigration into the county of Limerick from Kildare, we shall now take up the second line, in the person of

H. William Hewetson (Rev.), M.A., of Kildare and Dublin, born *circa* 1608, Rector of St. Werburgh, Dublin (1660–1676); [grandson of John Hewetson, of York, and eldest son of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, M.A., born *circa* 1556, died 1633; Vicar of Swords, Prebendary of Howth, and Treasurer of Christ Church Cathedral, 1596–1633, by his first wife Susan Sign].

He was named in his father’s Funeral Entry, which recorded the Arms, and was bequeathed the lands of Clonough, or Clonuff, county Kildare, the lease of Tandregeagh, the mills in Swords, and the rest of his father’s freeholds.


In an examination concerning the murders committed in several counties of Ireland since the 23rd October, 1641, taken by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of Ireland, still preserved in Dublin, at which time he was in Holy Orders, “he deposed to the murder, in county Kildare, of Ralph Heyward, and the hanging of his wife and children, one at her neck, the other at her girdle, and that a dog and cat were hanged with them. On this subject a letter, printed in 1687, was written by the ‘Missionnaire Apostolique,’ en Angleterre, à Monsieur Foxe, Docteur de Sorbonne, Paris.” On page 25 of “Extrait des Registres Publics du Royaume d’Ireland, touchant le massacre commis en ses différentes provinces le 23 October, 1641,” appears: “Dans la

province de Kildare, Guillaume Hewetson, Cler. Com., Kildare," testified that:—"Ralph Hayward ayant embrassé la partie de la Messe, fut néanmoins massacré, sa femme et ses deux enfants pendus, l'un à son Col et l'autre à sa ceinture ; un chien et un chat furent pendus avec eux."

He was named as cousin in the will of Col. John Hewetson, of Kildare, 1656, who bequeathed him £10, with a mourning suit for himself and another for his wife. When, in 1662, immediately after the Restoration of the Monarchy, the Church of St. Werburgh was enlarged, he was one of the twenty-five who subscribed towards the works ; and in 1676 his near relative, Alderman Sir Abel Ram, presented an inscribed chalice (the oldest piece of plate) to the Church, a flagon being presented in the following year by the Lady Perceval, granddaughter of Sir William Ussher.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. Thomas Ram, D.D., Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, 1605, by whom were four sons—

- H. 1. Christopher Hewetson (Rev.), of Clonuff, Kildare, born in 1632, died 12th March, 1698/9; B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, 1st May, 1654. His will was dated 4th November, 1698, and codicil 4th March, 1699, probate being granted to his relict 22nd April, 1699. He names his cousin, Jane Burdett, and desired to be buried close to the door of Mylerstown Church ; a flat slab with the following inscription (rescued from oblivion by Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, Kilkea Castle) marks his resting-place:—


 ere lies y^e body of y^e Rnd
 learned pious —
 humble Divine
 M^r Christopher Hewetsonⁿ
 Who died Mar^{ch} 12th 1698
 Aged 66.

(the initial letter H being in relief, the remainder incised).

His will provides as follows:—"I give my body to be buried in a plain black coffin in the churchyard of Moylerstown [*sic*], close to the church door, without any solemnity saving the Office appointed in the Common Prayer Book. The estate and inheritance left me by my father being already settled, part thereof on my dearly-beloved wife by way of jointure during her life, and the remainder and reversion upon my son, William, and his heirs, I give and bequeath to my eldest daughter, Dorothy, all the wood that is felled or shall be felled during my life upon the lands of Clonuff, whether wrought or unwrought, not exceeding the value of £100 ; the remainder of my goods and chattels, the rent and arrears of rent that are or

shall be due of the lands or Mill of Clonuff at my decease, together with the salary due to me by Mr. Nicholas Knight, Vicar of Carbury, for serving this Cure, I give and bequeath unto my three younger daughters, Elizabeth, Deborah, and Jane, to be distributed between them as my dearly-beloved wife shall think fit (whom I do hereby constitute and appoint my sole executrix), with the advice of my dear brother, Michael Hewetson, Archdeacon of Ardmagh, Overseer of this my last Will and Testament." He married Anne, daughter of . . . Janns, by whom he had, besides Dorothy, Elizabeth, Deborah, and Jane; his heir—

H. 1A. William Hewetson, Esquire, of Clonuff, named in his father's will as entitled to the estates which his father had inherited from his father. On the 9th June, 1703, he purchased the town and lands of Ballinderry (237 acres 2 roods), in the Barony of Carbury, county Kildare, for £832, of which enrolment was made 6th December, 1703. He married twice (by licence), first, 7th February, 1667, Anne, daughter of . . . Roe, of St. Michan's parish, Dublin; and secondly, 20th May, 1676, Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Calder, of St. Bride's parish, Dublin.

The second son of the Rev. William Hewetson, of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, was—

H. 2. Moses Hewetson, Esquire, of Betaghstown, in the parish of Clane, who died in June, 1721, and was interred in the body of the church of Clane. His will was dated 9th July, 1711, and the codicil, 19th June, 1721, which were proved on 24th of the latter month and year, by his widow. He commenced his will by stating that, having occasion to go abroad into other countries about his lawful affairs, and knowing that all men were mortal, he did therefore think it convenient and necessary to settle his worldly affairs. He left to his eldest son, Patrick Hewetson, all his property of whatever kind, he paying such jointures and portions as follows:—To his beloved wife, Margery Hewetson, £10 yearly, to his only daughter, Grissell Hewetson, £300 at the day of her marriage, or at the age of nineteen years, paying her until those periods, £15 yearly; to his second son, William Hewetson, £300 at the age of twenty-one, paying him in the meantime until he arrived at the age of fourteen, £10 yearly, and from fourteen until twenty-one, £20 yearly for his maintenance; to his third son, Moses Hewetson, £300, at the age of twenty-one,

and for his maintenance until he arrived at the age of fourteen, £10 yearly, and from fourteen until twenty-one, £20. He then entailed his estates, and appointed as overseers of his will, his beloved wife Margery Hewetson, his brother Leonard Hewetson, and Michael Cahill, his nephew. By his codicil he directed that his eldest son, Patrick Hewetson, should not come into the possession of his real estate of Betaghstown, until he commenced Master of Arts in Trinity College, near Dublin, where he then was, which would be in the year 1724. It recited that his son William had been a considerable charge to him for his education, but that Moses had cost him nothing; also that his daughter Grizzel was then married to Mr. John Aylmer. He appointed his wife Margery Newcome, *alias* Hewetson, sole executrix of his will and codicil. Moses Hewetson married Margery, daughter of John Newcome. By her will, dated, 19th January, 1724, she desired to be buried in the Church of Clane, as near as possible to her husband Moses; bequeathed to her son Patrick Hewetson the property she inherited from her father; named William and Moses Hewetson, and mentioned that Grizzel was then the wife of John Aylmer. She had a jointure out of her husband's lands. Their eldest son—

H. 2A. Patrick Hewetson, Esquire, Doctor in Physic, of Betaghstown, Co. Kildare; born in 1699; entered Trinity College, Dublin (the same day as his brother William), 6th April, 1716, aged seventeen years, having been educated also by Mr. Jackson (afterwards Bishop of Kildare); took his T.C.D. B.A. degree, 1721; was entered a medical student, 16th August, 1726, in the famous University of Leyden in Holland as "*Patricius Hewetson, Hibernus*," where he pursued his studies until 1730; he proceeded M.B. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1731, and M.D., 1734. Like his father, he was wealthy, and his abilities enabled him to make his mark in life. A full account of him appeared in the *Journal of the County Kildare Arch. Society* for 1906, volume v., No. 1, p. 51, to which we refer our readers. With regard to the second son of Moses Hewetson—

H. 2B. William Hewetson, Esquire, we have not much information. He was born in 1701, at Betaghstown; entered Trinity College, Dublin, 6th April, 1716 (the same day as his brother Patrick), aged fifteen years, having been educated also by Mr. Jackson (afterwards Bishop of Kildare); he became a Scholar of his College in 1719;

B.A., 1721; and M.A., 1724. His father bequeathed him £300 at the age of twenty-one years, with a maintenance allowance of £10 yearly up to fourteen years, and £20 thence up to twenty-one years of age. From the remark in his father's will as to the cost of his education, it would appear to have been lavish; however, he gained a coveted honour of his College. The third son—

- H. 3B. Moses Hewetson, Esquire, was likewise bequeathed the sum of £300, and the annual payments above mentioned, of £10 and £20. He married (by licence, dated 3rd February, 1761) Constance, sister of Thomas Hunt of Kildare (who married the widow of Robert Higgins, Christian Hewetson, C. 1, p. 150). She died in 1770. By her will, dated 14th March, 1770, proved 23rd April, 1770, she desired to be interred in the body of the church of Clane, between her husband, Moses, and her sister, Charlotte Hunt. To her brother, Thomas Hunt, she bequeathed a mortgage of two hundred pounds, due to her on the estate of Matthew Aylmer, Baronet, in Dorsetshire, England. To Sir Matthew Aylmer, Baronet, she bequeathed the sum of fifty pounds; also to charitable purposes such as her executors should think fit, two hundred pounds; to her good friend, Moses Cahill, of Clane, £25; also to Mr. John Aylmer, of Allen, Co. Kildare, £25; to her good friend and neighbour, Mrs. Cahill, her wearing apparel; to Grizzel Aylmer of Allen, wife of John Aylmer, £20; and to her trusty and faithful servant, Mary Jacob, £20.

The only daughter of Moses and Margery Hewetson was—

- H. 4B. Grizzel Hewetson, to whom was bequeathed the sum of £300 on her marriage, or attaining the age of nineteen, and until then, annual payments of £15. She was married to John Aylmer, of Mount Pleasant (or Alen), Betaghstown, between 1711 and 1721, and died after 1770, and before September, 1781. She was devisee under her brother Dr. Patrick Hewetson's will of 23rd July, 1770, of all his real estate of and in the town and lands of Betaghstown, Kildare, and Drumcora, in the parish of Annagh, Co. Cavan, for life, then to the use of her husband if he survived her, and then to be enjoyed for life by his friend and relation, Moses Cahill of Clane; after his death (which took place in 1805) for the trusts of Patrick Hewetson's will, in founding

and endowing "Hewetson's School, Clane." (See *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*, for 1906, v., No. 1, pp. 53-4.)

We now come to the last member of the family, the third son of William Hewetson, M.A., Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin.

H. 3. Michael Hewetson, M.A.; born in Dublin, 1643; entered Trinity College, Dublin, 18th July, 1660, aged seventeen years, having been educated by the celebrated clergyman, Zachariah Taylor, of Rochdale (ejected from the Church in 1662 for non-conformity); he took his B.A. degree in the spring of 1665, but did not take his M.A. until the spring of 1683; was presented to the rectory of Swords, 24th October, 1672; to Cloghran (Clashran), 3rd August, 1674; Prebendary of Tasagard, Co. Dublin, 24th November, 1675; was Vicar of St. Andrew's, Dublin, 12th February, 1678, in the Burial Register of which there are in his own handwriting many entries, e.g.—

BURIALS.

168 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 March,	<i>Marah</i> ,	.	my dear Sister,	.	.	.	<i>Hewetson</i> .
			(signed) Mich. Hewetson, Presbr.,				
1688, 28 Nov.,	<i>Henry</i> ,	.	my dear Kinsman,	.	.	.	<i>Leeds</i> .
1689, 25 Aug.,	<i>George</i> ,	.	(my riming Barbor) Quartm ^r ,	.			<i>Harrison</i> .
1689, 15 Sept.,	<i>Uriah</i> ,	.	(Barbor to K. C. y ^e I.),	.	.	.	<i>Babington</i> .

It is recorded that on his proceeding M.A., on 27th February, 1683, the customary acts or exercises were remitted to him, in consideration of thirty guineas which he gave towards the College buildings; in 1684, he was tenant to Trinity College for the lands of Coolremen, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal. He, together with his friend Bishop Moreton, and eventually Thomas Wilson, thought it best to conform to the Act of Uniformity. We now have to record one of the most, if not the most, eventful and interesting days of his life—St. Peter's Day, 1686 (29th June). On this day the Cathedral Church of Kildare was re-consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Moreton, his friend; and his protégé and college friend, Thomas Wilson, afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man, was ordained, Michael Hewetson acting as Arch-deacon for the occasion. Of this ordination Keble says that his friend and providential guide (Hewetson), having, from his property or otherwise, great local influence, availed himself of this special opportunity to bring about his ordination earlier (by about ten months) than the canonical time, and he had so much influence with the

To face page 161.]



MICHAEL HEWETSON, ARCHDEACON OF ARMAGH.

Bishop as to convince him that he would do well to make Wilson a Deacon, at the early age of twenty-two years and two months. The Consecration finished, prayers were read and a Confirmation held, immediately after which a Communion followed, for which service Archdeacon Hewetson and Thomas Wilson offered a piece of plate—a paten, inscribed, worth between six and seven pounds (of that period). One hundred and five years afterwards a further inscription was added. This paten is still in use in the Cathedral. After the ceremony, the Bishop and his clergy, with several persons of quality of both sexes, were invited to the house of the Minister of Kildare, where they had a great entertainment, with which the ecclesiastical ceremony of that day concluded. But it was followed by a remarkable civil solemnity, for the Dean of the Cathedral being Sovereign of the Corporation of Kildare that year, and keeping Court that afternoon, at the desire of Archdeacon Hewetson (already for several years a Freeman of that place), admitted his dear friend Wilson free of the Corporation of Kildare, and he was sworn and registered accordingly. Besides the paten there exists another relic of Wilson's ordination day—the *little memorandum book* which Archdeacon Hewetson gave him soon after the ceremony, having inserted in his own handwriting an account of the day's proceedings, entitled, "Mich. Hewetson's Memorandums concerning the consecration of the Church of Kildare, and the ordination of his dear friend, Tho. Wilson, with some advices thereupon." Upon this memorandum-book (very small duodecimo), bound in brown leather, with brazen clasp (the other is now missing), Mr. Wilson set a great value, and carefully preserved it; the book, with four others, containing his *Sacra Privata*, is now in Sion College Library, Thames Embankment, London, having been, with other literary relics of the Bishop, presented to it by Dr. Wilson, his son.

In 1690, a quarto mezzotinto portrait of him in his clerical habit, scarf, and flowing wig was painted by E. Luttrell, and engraved by the celebrated John Smith (temp. William III); a scarce and fine work, of which only two copies (in the British Museum) are known to exist.

Hewetson was collated to the Archdeaconry of Armagh on 9th Nov., 1693, by Primate Michael Boyle, which he resigned in the year 1700.

On 9th July, 1694, he placed in the Chancel of St. Columba, Swords, a memorial-stone to the memory of his grandfather, Christopher Hewetson, Vicar of that church, and several of his relations.

In 1702, Dr. Bray having resigned, and the clergymen of Maryland having besought the Bishop (Compton) to send them a "Commissary qualified with such powers as should capacitate him to redress what was amiss, and supply what was wanting in the Church," Archdeacon Hewetson, after an interview with the Bishop, was selected as his Commissary in succession to Dr. Bray. The value of the office was

about £300 per annum. At this time Colonel Seymour had been appointed Governor of Maryland, and before embarking, the Bishop invited him, Dr. Bray, and Archdeacon Hewetson to dine with him, and to arrange the matter finally; but his Excellency was pleased then to receive it in great dudgeon, and afterwards to fall upon Mr. Hewetson and Dr. Bray in such outrage, as made it advisable to see him no more. Dr. Bray in communicating from Chelsea, London, 27th August, 1703, the particulars of the interview to Colonel Thomas Smithson, of Maryland, Speaker of the House, said, "I can easily pass the reproachful language he used towards me, but the ill-treatment which Mr. Hewetson met with, who is a person of good birth, and in a good post, an Archdeacon in the first Archbishoprick in Ireland, is not what I can so easily digest." Consequently the Archdeacon never embarked for Maryland to discharge the duties of his office. Fourteen years afterwards another Commissary was appointed in his place.

On 1st August, 1701, he published *St. Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Derg, and an account of the Pilgrims' business there*, which was reprinted in 1727 by the Rev. John Richardson, Rector of Belturbet.

In the year 1700, he erected a schoolhouse, which adjoined the Church of St. Columba, Swords, of which, as already stated, he was Rector in 1672, a stone in the north wall exhibiting, "This schoolhouse was erected by y^e Rev. Michael Hewetson, Archdeacon of Armagh, An. Dom. 1700."

In 1719 Archdeacon Hewetson granted to the Incumbent of Swords and his successors for ever, all that and those the lands whereon the Mill stands, together with the said Mill, for the sole use and support of a schoolmaster licensed by the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors from time to time, for this parish.

In this latter year, on May 11th, the Ballyshannon Vestry (Donegal) accepted his offer to erect a schoolhouse in the churchyard of St. Ann ("for better security, and to be always in the eye of the public"). It was put up in the south-east corner of the yard, and the roof was, like that of the church, covered with shingles. It gave place to another schoolhouse in 1822, and that also to the fine stone one now existing.

He was, as we have seen, educated for College by the celebrated Zachariah Taylor of Rochdale; but there was, besides Kilkenny College, a famous school at Ballitore, Co. Kildare, where was entered on the 27th day of the 6th month, 1748, a cousin, Christopher Hewetson, of Thomastown, Kilkenny, preceded by the illustrious Edmund Burke, and followed by numerous family connexions, Lowe, Cahill, Gore, Jacob, Brownrigg, Flood, Ussher, Penrose, Cherry, and Vesey.

Hewetson passed the latter years of his life at Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, where he died in the year 1724, and administration of his estate was granted on 10th March, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$, to his niece, Cassandra Cope (alias Palmer), wife of Erasmus Cope of Dublin.

His mezzotinto portrait, mentioned above, was noticed by Noble, in 1806, in his continuation of Granger's *Biographical History of England*. Among the friends of the Archdeacon was the celebrated Archbishop of Dublin, William King, D.D. ; and Sir Charles Simeon King, who edited the Archbishop's Autobiography, informs the writer that the collection of letters (1680-1722) to the Archbishop, including some from the Archdeacon, was in the possession of the late Mrs. Lyons, The Convent, Merriion Square, Dublin.

OGHAM STONE IN CLOGHANECARHAN, COUNTY KERRY.

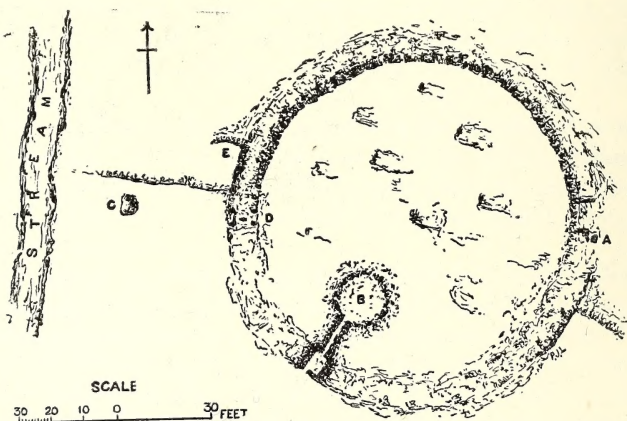
BY P. J. LYNCH, VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MUNSTER.

WITH NOTE BY R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A.

[Submitted JULY 12, 1909.]

THIS Ogham stands on the outside of the wall of a cashel which is situated about three miles inland, due north of Ballinskelligs Bay, around the shores of which are scattered so many interesting remains of antiquity.

The townland in which it is situated is called Cloghanecarhan (6-inch Ord. Sheet, No. 89). According to Dr. Joyce, "cloghan" would mean a "ford of stepping-stones," and "carhan" the "mountain ash or rowan tree." However, the oak would appear to have flourished here also, as



PLAN OF CASHEL AT CLOGHANECARHAN, COUNTY KERRY.

this enclosure is known as Keeldarragh, and a small stream which rises in the townland is called the Direen river, a tributary of which flows outside the cashel. "Cloghan" (Clochán) is in Kerry also applied to a stone house or bee-hive cell, such as exists within this cashel. I have called this a cashel rather than a caher, or keel, as from the remains of the bee-hive cell, the full-size grave-mounds (the pagan "keel" is generally reserved for the burial of children), and the fact of finding an inscribed cross marking one of the graves, I believe it to have been some-kind of a religious foundation.

The enclosure was somewhat circular in plan, formed of clay, lined with stones on the inner and outer faces. It stands about 4 feet high for nearly one-half the circumference on the north side, but is defined on the inner side only, as the grass has grown over the fallen *débris* on the outside, forming a slope to the field. Where both sides of the enclosure are exposed, on the west side, it measures 8 feet 6 inches thick at the base. The internal diameter was about 100 feet.

The Ogham stands at the east side (A on plan), and may have formed one of the gate-posts of some modern entrance into the enclosure, for which purpose it was removed from the cashel.



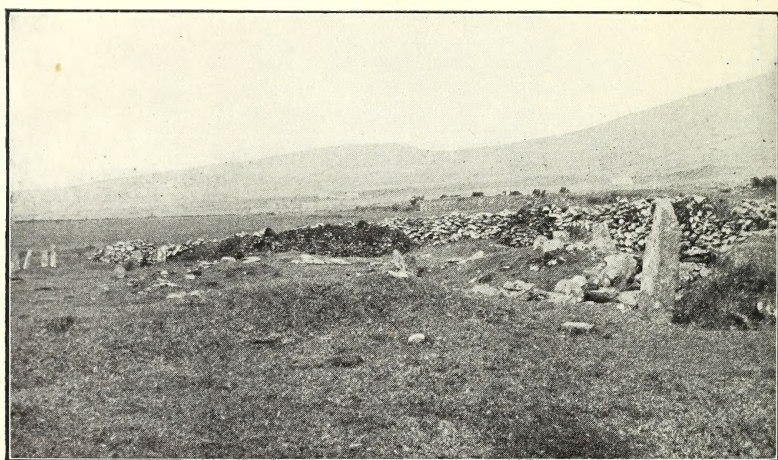
STANDING STONES AT ENTRANCE TO CASHEL, CLOGHANECARHAN,
COUNTY KERRY.

The original entrance was on the west side (D on plan). There are five stones standing here which, I should say, formed part of it (one of the stones on the south side has fallen in out of the line). The stones correspond with the breadth of the enclosure, 8 feet 6 inches, east to west, and allow of a passage of about 3 feet between them. The outer stones are exposed for 6 feet high, the inner ones for 3 feet high; they average about 12 inches by 8 inches. There are no markings on these stones.

Outside the cashel to the west there appear to be the remains of a structure of which the wall of the cashel formed part (E on plan). Something similar appears on the south-east side; these may have been constructions of a later date.

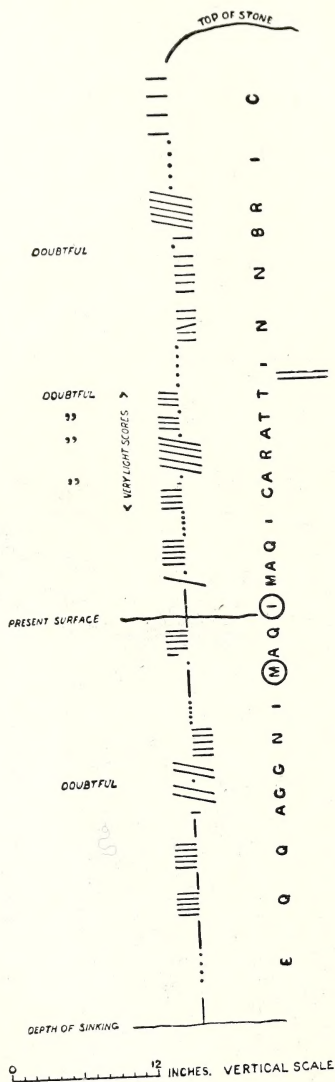
About 31 feet from the entrance is a well (marked C on plan), and further down the incline flows the tributary of the Direen river.

On the south-west, within the enclosure, stand the remains of a cloghan, or bee-hive cell (B on plan), of the usual Kerry type, and about 16 feet in diameter. A covered passage was constructed from it to the outside of the cashel, portions of which are exposed. The sides of this passage were built of stones; it was 2 feet 3 inches wide at the cloghan end, and reduced to 1 foot 9 inches wide at the inside of enclosure. Here a kind of porch was formed, about 9 feet by 5 feet wide, with an entrance about 1 foot 6 inches wide on the outside of the cashel. The passage was covered inside the cashel with large stones about 5 feet long, which are still *in situ*. I have met with a somewhat similar passage at the ancient and very perfect cashel in Kildreelig (*Journal*, vol. xxxii., p. 323).



VIEW OF CASHEL, SHOWING OGHAM STONE, CLOGHANECARHAN,
COUNTY KERRY.

The Ogham stands about 4 feet over the ground. It is 12 inches wide on one face, and 6 inches thick. The markings are on one angle. The upper sinkings appear much wider than the lower ones. Believing that the inscription extended below the present surface, I opened around the stone for a depth of 2 feet 9 inches under ground-level, and could trace the inscription for 2 feet 6 inches. The stone was still very solid in the ground, so that it must be well over 7 feet long. The stone is the silurian of the district, but very much weathered and rough, so that I found a rubbing impossible; but Dr. George Fogerty, R.N., has kindly taken some good photographs of it, which, with the copies of the inscription that I made, were submitted to Mr. Macalister, who has kindly prepared the accompanying notes on it. His reading confirms the doubt I had about portions of the inscription.



TRANSCRIPT OF CLOGHANECARHAN OGHAM STONE.
(By P. J. Lynch, with reading suggested by R. A. S. Macalister.)

The part under ground was most difficult to copy, as the stone was not clean, and there was no light and shade to assist the reading. I hope an opportunity may offer at some future time for reading the entire inscription under more favourable circumstances.

NOTE BY R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A.

One hesitates to express a final conclusion on the reading of the remarkable inscription discovered by Mr. Lynch, founded on photographs alone, though the photographs that have been submitted to me are singularly clear.

I have made several examinations of these with a magnifying glass, and, subject to a revision which would require reference to the original monument, offer the following suggestions.

For the underground part, which does not appear on the photograph, I take Mr. Lynch's transcript, of which also copies have been sent to me. This runs thus:—

....—| | | |—| | | |—|//.//| | | |..... ' | | | |—

in which I suspect the A interjected between the two e's to be a natural marking on the stone. This gives us the common diminutive or patronymic ending—AGNI, here spelt with a double e, as is sometimes the case. What follows is evidently the remains of MAQI. The first syllables of the name can be a matter of guesswork only, unless some more of the scores can be recovered by carefully digging round the foot of the stone and washing the surface.

The part above ground, for which the photographs are available, is read thus by Mr. Lynch. I transliterate from a revised version of his copy which he has kindly communicated to me:—

MAQIC^a-RATA^t [6 vowel-points] NN^aBRIC.
o d [equidistant] ?

This in the main agrees with my own reading of the photographs, which I did not compare with Mr. Lynch's transcript till I had finished it. I agree with MAQICA AT NNBRIC. In the space between the c and the AT I can detect nothing definite on the photograph, either for or against Mr. Lynch's r. This letter, however, would suit the context well; and as Mr. Lynch has found it on the original stone, I adopt it in my tentative reading. The space between the t and the n is also very difficult. I do not see quite so many scores as Mr. Lynch has found; and, on the whole, I think TI is probably the best filling for the



OGHAM STONE, CLOGHANECARHAN, COUNTY KERRY.

lacuna, though the photographs leave me in doubt as to whether the consonantal scores do not cross the edge of the stone, and whether there are not more than three. Still, π is more in accordance with Mr. Lynch's reading, made on the spot; and I think that the one or two extra points will prove to be flaws in the surface. The vowel following the double π seems to me very doubtful.

The reading I suggest is therefore :—

*EQQ*AGGNI MAQI MAQI-CARATTINN BRIC.

“(Stone) of . . ec . . á n son of Mac-Cáirthinn the Speckled.”

The name *Cáirthenn*, genitive *-thinn*, is not uncommon. It occurs, among other places, in a gloss in the *Martyrology of Gorman*, 8th August. It is interesting to find the adjective *brec*, genitive *bric*, “speckled.” Oghams as a rule are so lamentably reticent about the persons whose names they preserve, that even the information that one of them was the son of a freckled father is welcome!

On the whole, the inscription, to judge from the grammatical forms, is a late example of the use of Oghams.

DANIEL O'CONNOR MEMORIAL, A.D. 1662, DOMUS DEI,
PORTSMOUTH.

BY COLONEL W. O. CAVENAGH, MEMBER.

[Submitted JULY 12, 1909.]

WALKING along the road from Southsea Common to Portsmouth town, one can hardly fail to notice *en route* a long, low building surrounded by head-stones and monuments. This is the Royal Garrison Church, used by the troops; it is all that remains of the ancient hospital of the *Maison Dieu* or *Domus Dei*. These hospitals in England were generally founded at seaport towns to receive pilgrims and strangers of both sexes on their way to visit some noted shrine.

This particular one was founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, about A.D. 1205 to 1212, and was dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas. At the dissolution of the monasteries, this hospital and its property were surrendered to King Henry VIII; most of its lands eventually passed into the possession of the Wingfield family, who now, not only from their title, but also from their long connexion with and residence in County Wicklow, can be justly claimed as Irish. An ancestor of the Irish Wingfields went to reside at Southampton. His son became Governor of Portsmouth under Queen Elizabeth; and no doubt he had opportunities of acquiring Church lands on advantageous terms.

Already in Elizabeth's reign the hospital had begun to fall into decay; a portion was repaired and converted into a residence for the governor, the remainder (including the church) into offices and store-houses. When Queen Catherine of Braganza arrived from Portugal in 1662, she was received in the governor's house, where her marriage was solemnized on the 21st May of that year in the Presence Chamber. The government house was demolished in 1826; but the church, which had assumed rather the appearance of a barn, was restored and enlarged in 1866-7.

On entering the churchyard, the most striking feature is the monument to Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Scinde. Scotch by descent, he spent nearly all his youthful days in Ireland, for which country and her soldier lads he ever had a warm and affectionate regard. He is represented reclining at full length, conspicuous by his aquiline nose and jack-boots; one somehow feels that the sculptured figure is out of place in the open, and should be in the position in which it was first erected inside the building, where his body rests.

Passing on into the church, and making one's way to the east end of the north aisle, one stands opposite one of the oldest memorials upon its walls. It is a large square stone slab bearing an inscription in contracted Latin to a gallant Irish cavalier. This epitaph and its translation are given in Archdeacon Wright's History of the *Domus Dei*, and are as follows:—

Soli Deo Gloria.

Siste gradum mortalis et hujus quem tenet urna haec
Collige virtutem, quo duce disce mori,
Justitiam, regem, patriam, Christumque secutus
Moribus, officio, corde, et amore pio.

Hic jacet Daniel O'Connor (vulgo Cornelius dictus) ex antiquâ et illustri O'Connorum proscepiâ ortus, in Momonia Hyberniae provinciâ, qui, per decem annorum curriculum, serenissimis nostris regibus Carolo primo, piae memoriae, et Carolo secundo ter maximo, glorioso, jam feliciter regnanti, Equestris Turmae Dux, fideliter, prudenter, fortiter, inservivit; consilio prudentissimus, expertissimus in bello, quietissimus in pace, stetit, vicit, vixit, neque elatus in prosperis neque dejectus in adversis, ut eum nec tumidè nec timidè vixisse merito dicas, (uno verbo) semper idem, toti patriae totus, unicus amicis amicissimus pauperibus pater perpetuus, vir singulari patientiâ, vigilantîâ, sobrietate, ornatissimus; uxorem duxit Dominam Annam Whaley, eximiae modestae, pietatis, charitatis faeminam, Londini in Parochia Stae Mariae Magdalenae, ex qua nullam habuit prolem, cum quâ per decem annorum spatium unanimiter vixit, depositâ tandem (proh dolor) hujus mortalitatis sarcinâ, vitam cum morte quietè, piè, religiosè commutavit, anno Regni Caroli Secundi xiv, et naturae reparatae MDCLXII Aetatis suae xxxv, Die x Septembris.

Abi viator et refer, hujus interiter
caeterorum mortalium vitam solvi.

TRANSLATION.

To the Glory of God alone.

Stay thy step, mortal! and learn the virtue of him whom this urn contains, and, taking for your leader one who, in morals, duty, heart, and pious love, followed justice, his King, his country, and Christ, learn to die.

Here lies Daniel O'Connor (commonly called Cornelius), sprung from the ancient and illustrious race of the O'Connors, of the Province of Munster in Ireland; who, for a period of ten years, as Captain of a troop of horse, faithfully, prudently, and gallantly served our most

serene sovereign Charles I of pious memory, and Charles II thrice most great and glorious, now happily reigning. Most prudent in council, most expert in war, most gentle in peace, he stood, he conquered, he lived, neither elated in prosperity nor dejected in adversity; so that you may deservedly say that he lived neither boastfully nor timidly. In a word, he was a devoted patriot, the warmest of friends and ever a father to the poor, one adorned in a remarkable manner with singular patience, vigilance, and sobriety. He married Dame Anna Whaley, a woman of eminent modesty, piety, and charity, of the Parish of St. Mary Magdalene, London; by whom he had no family, and with whom he lived in perfect concord for a period of ten years. The burden of this mortality having, alas! been laid aside, he quietly, piously, and religiously changed life for death in the xivth year of the reign of Charles II, and of our Redemption 1662, on the 10th September, aged forty-five.

Go, traveller, and tell by the death of this man how the life of other mortals should be spent.

In 1885, in order to make room for a new heating apparatus, O'Connor's body, with those of five others, was exhumed. I was informed that the skeleton was found encased in a breastplate with the *débris* of a standard or sword by its side. The skeletons were reverently re-interred in a vault specially made for them, just outside the north aisle of the church.

In a State paper, giving details of the various garrisons and the officers in them, dated A.D. 1661, under the head of Portsmouth, of which His Royal Highness the Duke of York was then the Governor "Dan Cornelius" is mentioned as captain of a company with "Thos Child" as lieutenant, and "Tim Bryan" as ensign. I have been unable to trace anything further regarding his military career or services. It is worth noticing that he had dropped his Irish patronymic for the more Saxon-sounding one of "Cornelius," in deference, no doubt, to the English prejudice of that age against Ireland and everything Irish.

It would seem that our cavalier belonged to the old Munster family of "O'Connor Kerry," descended from a younger son of Flann Feorna, king of Kerry, to whose posterity the kingship eventually reverted, and which was held by the O'Connors till it was wrested from them by the M'Carthys about the middle of the twelfth century. The English invasion narrowed down their territory to the district of Iraghticonor, county Kerry, in which Carrigafoyle was their chief castle. At the close of Elizabeth's reign, their possession for 1600 years was confiscated and conferred upon the then recently established University of Dublin. Under the Cromwellian Settlement they suffered the common ruin of most of the families of the old Irish stock.

It is noteworthy that Philip Connor, a representative of this sept, was a merchant in London so far back as A.D. 1598. A descendant, Mr. Daniel Connor, was also a merchant of Swithin's Alley, Temple Bar. It is highly probable, therefore, that the subject of this memoir belonged to this particular branch, in view of the fact that he was married to a London lady.

Besides a personal inspection of the memorial, I have consulted the following authorities:—The *Domus Dei of Portsmouth*, by the Ven. Archdeacon H. P. Wright; English Army Lists, Charles Dalton; Notes to the Four Masters, O'Donovan.

IRISH AND SCOTTISH CASTLES AND KEEPS CONTRASTED.

BY J. S. FLEMING, MEMBER.

[Read MARCH 23, 1909.]

IRISH CASTLES.

THE ancient castles of Ireland may be classified under two heads: viz., the large complete castle constructed on the Anglo-Norman plan of a massive donjon or citadel, with an extensive court or bawn, enclosed by a wall of masonry, which is further fortified by a series of strongly built towers, placed at strategic points along its extent; and the whole generally encircled by a wide and deep ditch. The entrance across this ditch is usually by a drawbridge, and thus to the court through the main tower with great gateway and portcullis; and sometimes a barbican beyond the ditch defends the bridge.

The lesser fortification of the keep-type is a single rectangular tower of several stories, with occasionally a small walled court attached. These two extreme types, with the various modifications arising from the exigencies of site and the taste of the builder, extent of accommodation and internal arrangements, form examples of the castellated structures to be seen in more or less picturesque ruined condition in every county in Ireland.

Of the former type, Trim Castle, county Meath, furnishes more markedly the full complement of the defensive works which go to make up a complete fortified structure, planned and built on the Anglo-Norman system.

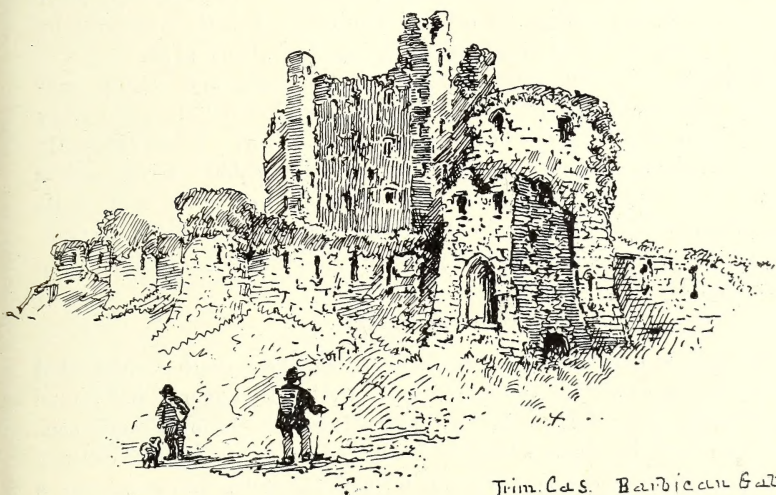
In the other, the keep of Ballybur, Kilkenny, being fortunately occupied, and thus, for the most part, retaining its original internal condition, furnishes a fair example of the smaller castle.

Of the keep-type only a scattered few are occupied, and this after modern alterations by their owners. The inhabited tower has formed the home of the farm or estate labourer's family; but more frequently it is utilized by the adjacent farmer for his cattle, or as stores for his produce, lumber, &c. It retains in its earlier erection more markedly the English influence, and subsequent buildings follow closely the architectural changes in England down to Queen Elizabeth's reign, when a more independent native type had apparently developed, as seen in Aghanure Castle, as distinctive for Ireland in the sixteenth century as

the Tudor and baronial types at that period were for England and Scotland respectively. It is unquestionable that no Irish tower of that epoch can be mistaken for one of either Scotland or England.

TRIM CASTLE can be only briefly referred to here, as its description and history are elsewhere ably recorded by a local and qualified member of the Society.

The keep is situated in the centre of a court of several acres which is surrounded by a massive curtain wall, fortified at intervals with eight low towers, all looped, and two larger gate towers on the north and south walls, each having a barbican and bridge over a moat which encircles its outer walls on two sides; the Boyne river bounds the third side.



Trim. C. & S. Barbican Gateway.

It is a square, massive, central tower of 64 feet in height; its walls 13 feet thick, with a small square tower attached to the centre of each side; its ground-plan cruciform. A turret, 16 feet high above the walls, is added to each corner of the central tower.

The large building is divided internally by a wall erected in the middle of it. All other internal walls and floors are gone, but there is evidence of the existence of vaults over each story of the central tower; in that of the side towers the vaults were only over the ground-floor room and that of the top, with three stories between these two vaults, and one low-roofed story or attic above the upper vault. The arched junction of the four turrets to the main building is an ingenious piece of masonry.

The dining-hall is on the first floor, and has the kitchen adjacent and on the same level, with a large fireplace still preserved, and there are

numerous wall recesses for cupboards. The external walls of the keep are devoid of bartizans or projections of any kind, and those internally have few recesses beyond several garde-robes therein.

The largest window has a double trefoil-headed light, splayed deeply; and on its left it has a singular cupboard recess with triangular hole to the outside; the other windows are small and square-headed.

The large gate-house or south tower has windows larger than the keep, with a fireplace and garde-robe on each floor, and thus seems of a later date.

The various destructions and rebuildings recorded could only have been partial. Such a large mass of solid masonry could neither have been easily destroyed nor easily rebuilt; and ancient writers were often disposed to magnify the actions performed in their own day. There are a number of ruined buildings within the court. The original castle was built by Hugh de Lacy, an early Anglo-Norman invader, about 1173.

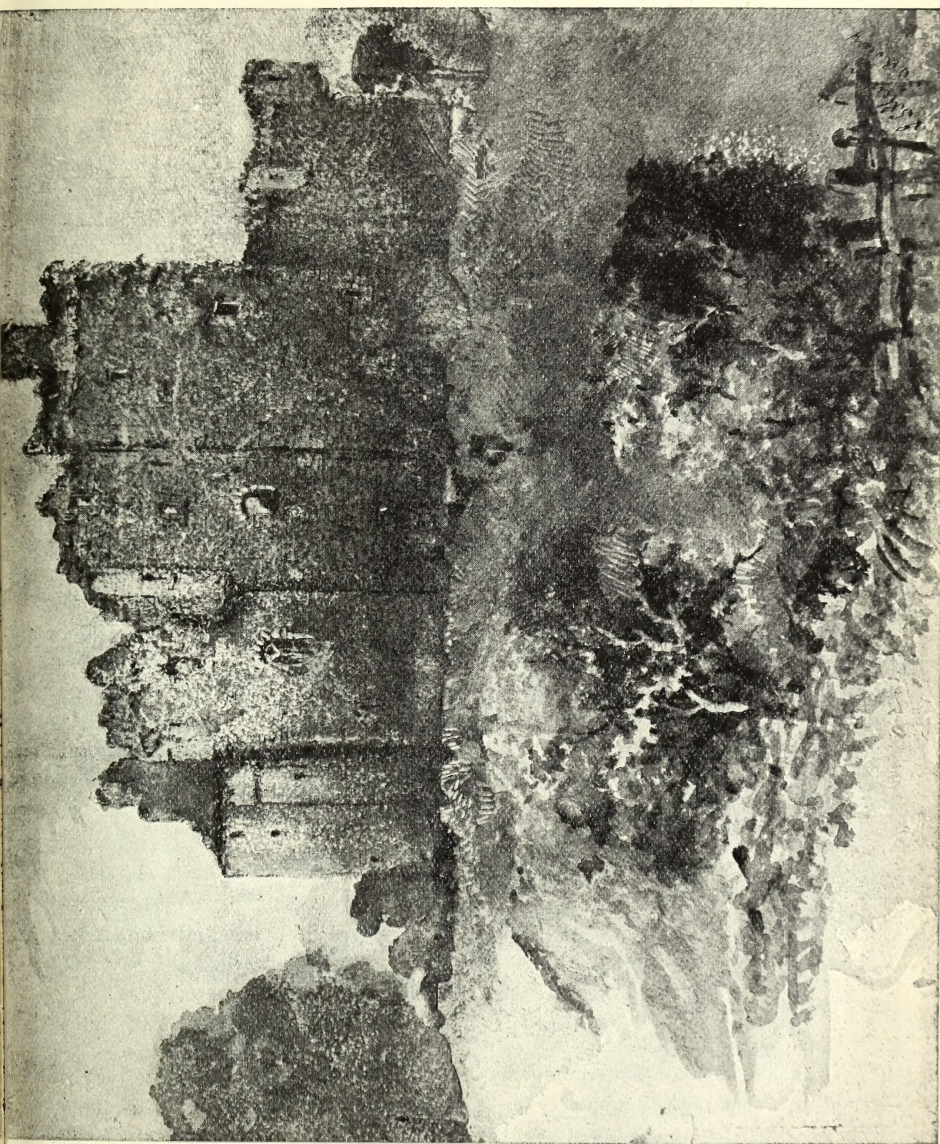
All the massive buildings are skilfully planned and solidly constructed with great military ability, the outer wall crenellated, and every weak point of its outworks fortified and provided for. When efficiently garrisoned, the castle must have formed an impregnable fortress against the weapons and war engines of its period of occupancy, so that its frequent successful assault and capture, accompanied by partial destructions of its turrets, at various epochs of its existence, are difficult to understand.

SCOTTISH CASTLES.

The nearest equivalents in Scotland of the large castles which that country possesses are the ruined castles of Bothwell (Lanark) and Doune (Perthshire). The former is, however, allowed to be of French construction; and the other, which is attributed to the fourteenth century (though parts are much earlier), was a royal possession and sometimes a queen's residence.

DOUNE CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.—Its site affords an important part of its strength, the whole structure occupying the highest part of a mound some 70 feet high of a triangular rocky flat, formed by the junction of the streams which form its defences on two sides; the other side of the triangle, the front of the castle, may have had a dry ditch, slight evidences of which exist. The buildings, which face the north with a front of 129 feet, form a quadrangle of 174 feet on the west, 154 feet on the east, and 117 feet on the south, two of its sides on the front occupied by the dwellings, and the other two, curtain walls with corner turrets; and it has an internal court.

The entrance is by a circular-headed doorway through the larger tower, protected at present by heavy iron and oak doors; and there was a portcullis into the court from which the main buildings are reached by an outside-built stair.



There are no traces of outside walls or other defensive works, but the extreme point of the triangle has been occupied by offices and an orchard. Its builder, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, erected it about 1406, it is supposed, upon the foundations of an older fortification.

It was a royal castle, and was occupied, amongst other royal persons, by Queen Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV of Scotland; and its hereditary keeper, controlling the Stewartry of Menteith, was James Stewart. It was subsequently a possession of the Edmonston family, who built the adjoining mansion of Newton, in which the keepers resided. It now belongs to the Earl of Moray.

IRISH KEEPS.

The general features of the Irish type are a rectangular tower, rising with a batter from its foundation to 60 feet or 80 feet in height, with square flanking turrets, and a gallery or projecting turret on the battlements immediately over and protecting the doorway. The chambers of the basement and uppermost floor are lighted, the former by mere slits, and the other, the principal chamber, by larger windows; and it has frequently carved and moulded chimney-pieces.

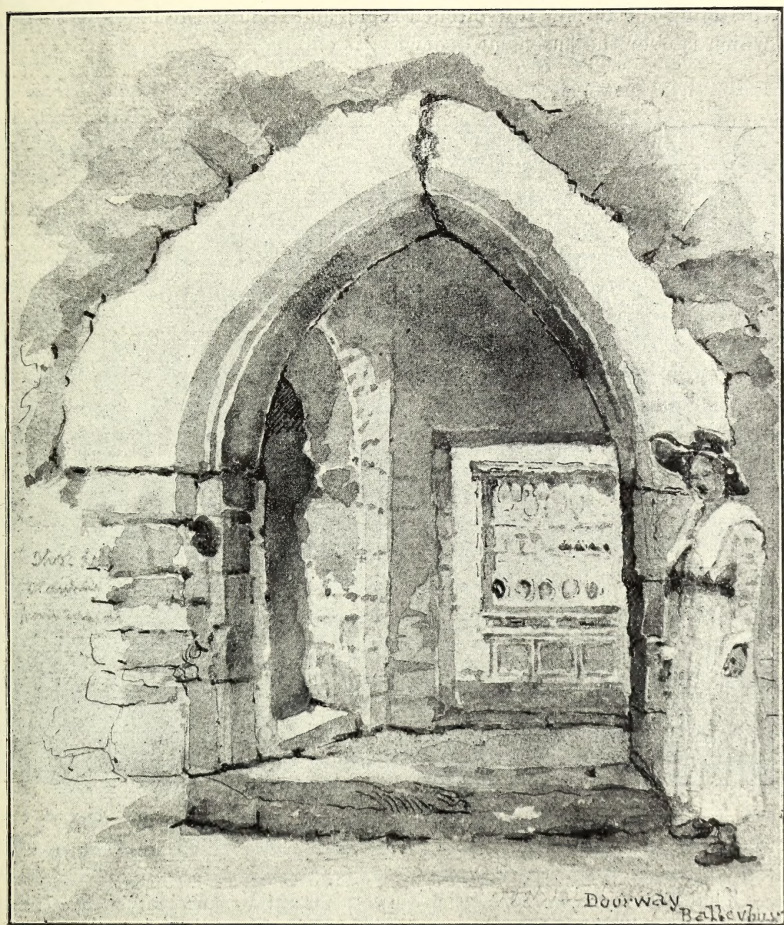
These special characteristics, viz., the batter, arched doorway, mullioned windows which have hood mouldings, style of chimney-pieces, and the absence of external panels on its wall containing the owner's achievements, and name and date of the tower's erection, form the contrasting differences of type. The Scottish keep has a circular-headed doorway, no batter, its walls rising directly perpendicular from its foundations to the battlements; also small plain windows with no outside weatherings over them, but having almost universally a stone panel on its external walls generally over the entrance, containing the armorial bearings of its owner with his and his wife's initials and date of the castle.

In the Irish type the arrangement of the chambers is more ingeniously contrived, the building skilful and careful work, and the internal (there are few external) sculptures of chimney-pieces, and those on the aumbreys, presses, &c., more artistic and tasteful than similar sculptures of the Scottish tower.

The erection of this type of fortified residence is a century later than that of its Scottish prototype; and a Scottish antiquary's experiences consequently mislead him in assigning a period to its erection. The Irish nation seems to have been erecting castles at a time when the Scottish people were converting theirs and erecting new houses for their gentry's residences. The following are types of the Irish keep:—

BALLYBUR KEEP, situated four Irish miles from Kilkenny, is a single square tower or keep, and being inhabited by a labourer's family, preserves, in part, its original condition, and affords an insight into the arrangements of the fortified domestic building of its time. It is 38 feet

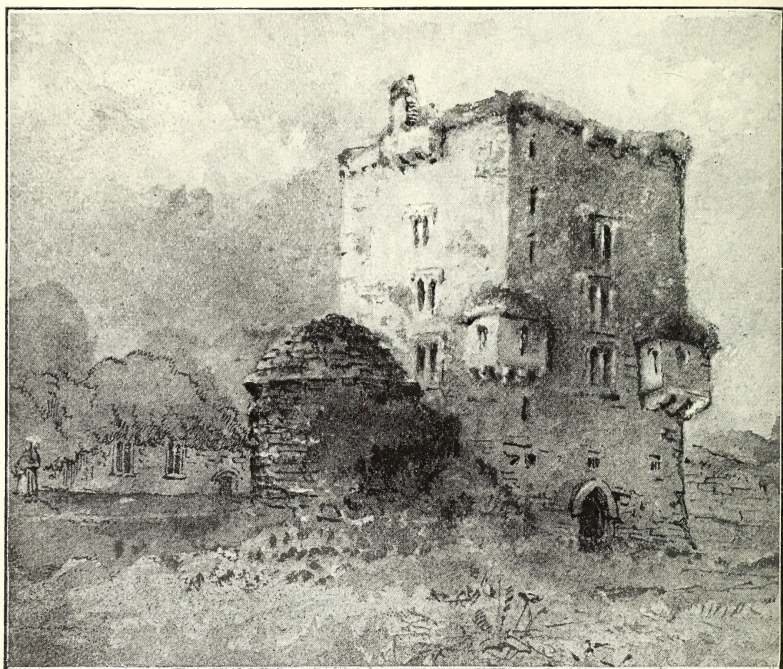
by 30 feet, of three stories and a basement, and walls 7 feet thick; is vaulted on first and top floors, the latter roofless with an entresol between the basement (occupants' kitchen) and first floor. The top flat, as usual the principal apartment, 35 feet by 18 feet, is well lighted by



BALLYBUR CASTLE, COUNTY KILKENNY—DOORWAY.

two large double windows, 5 feet by 3 feet, with trefoil heads and deeply splayed internally, that on the east into a recess or alcove, 14 feet long, and these have marks of iron bars for the casements; it has a large solid fire-place of plain masonry. The corbels for support of the ceiling show that it was of wood; and, although roofless, the vaulted

floor is weather-proof, and so protects the occupants of the under chambers from discomfort. The floors are all single apartments. The mural stair to the upper chambers enters this apartment by a pointed doorway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 1 foot 10 inches, and by a smaller stair on its other side is continued through a warder's turret to the battlements, which have a passage of solid sloping slabs, 3 feet by 1 foot and 4 inches thick, encircling the former low-pitched roof; and from it the hanging turret, which is over the basement doorway, is entered.



AUGHNANURE CASTLE, COUNTY GALWAY.

That doorway, 7 feet by 4 feet, is pointed, two immense stones forming its lintel. In the apex of the junction (a singular position) is a shot-hole and another in the left jamb, both commanding the entrance.

The stair leading on the left to the upper chambers is in the thickness of the wall, and the blackened oak square beams supporting the ceiling of the kitchen in the basement are 15 inches thick. A single circular turret is on the west corner battlement, and a bartizan projects on the east wall.

The walls are of plain masonry, and there are no internal mouldings in either its fire-places, doors, or windows, with the exception of the mullioned windows in the main apartment referred to.

The dormitories seem to have been on the second floor, which has a garde-robe and seat, 6 feet by 4 feet off it, and another on the third floor. The doorway contains a socket and eyelet, both of stone, to which the wooden door was attached. In the massive thickness of the walls carried up from the basement are here formed recesses to secure the fixtures for sleeping purposes, which, being unenclosed, would have curtains (tapestry) to screen each cubicle for privacy from the apartment itself, wherein, however, the sleepers must have dressed. These mural cubicular recesses are taken advantage of by the labourer's family.

AUGHNANURE CASTLE, LOUGH CORRIB.—The Irish type is more pronounced in the keep of Aughnanure Castle. It is a roofless, but otherwise complete, rectangular tower of six stories, 40 feet by 28 feet, with a batter of about 12 feet at the base. The stair formed in the internal south-east angle wall is entered by a pointed doorway, the lintel formed of two enormous stones. It has flanking square turrets or bartizans at mid-height, and machicolated galleries on the four sides of the battlements, one immediately over and commanding the doorway, numerous loops in its walls, and an unusual feature, internal loops on the two walls of each landing of the stair-case. The usual top apartment has large mullioned windows of two lights, trefoil-headed, and splayed to the interior, and a large wide chimney. The castle buildings stand on what is virtually a rocky island or peninsula, formed by a stream which separates into two branches, the beds formed, partly artificially, immediately above it, surrounding its walls and reuniting immediately below the rock. The entrance is by a natural bridge, part of the native rock joining on to the mainland under which the stream has tunnelled a passage for itself. The stream thus encloses a fortified walled enclosure of an irregular triangle or square of 178 feet on south and 158 feet on east sides. It stands on the banks of Lough Corrib, at the point where the stream flows into that lake, and about two miles distant from the village of Oughterard. It is stated to have been erected by the chief of the O'Flahertys, of princely rank, in the early fifteenth century and partly rebuilt in the sixteenth century. There are walls of an inner bailey, on one corner of which is a striking building, and the purpose of this circular dome-roofed small two-story structure in the court is at present an unsettled subject. Its characteristics are those of a watch-tower, with guard-room accommodation for relief of the warders in its vaulted basement, which has loops. A sentinel's position on the gallery encircling the top has a complete view of the whole court and its surrounding external walls. The erosion of the river has left only one

wall of the banqueting-hall, whose windows have the fine carvings of the sixteenth century.¹



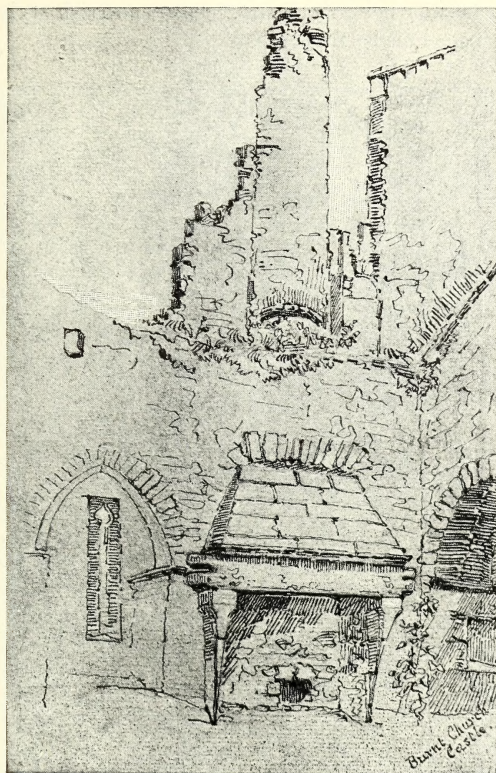
BURNTCHURCH CASTLE, COUNTY KILKENNY.

BRANCHIRCHE, or BURNTCHURCH, CASTLE is adjacent to Ballybur, and about four miles distant from Kilkenny. It consists of an externally

¹ In Sir Wm. Wilde's "Lough Corrib," a beautiful drawing of this interesting castle, by Wakeman, is given on p. 288, and on p. 290 a view is given of a window with elaborate carving on the soffit of the arch. A full description of the structure is to be found in the volume referred to.

There is also a description of this castle (which, however, can hardly be called typically Irish) in "Archæologia," vol. xxxviii., p. 171, by John Henry Parker, F.S.A., in a paper on the "Ancient Domestic Architecture of Ireland." In this paper Trim Castle and Dalkey are also described, and there are many illustrations of Irish castles in it. In a paper called "Notes on the Castles in the Freshford District," in vol. i., pp. 462-469, *Journal*, R.S.A.I., the Rev. James Mease describes and refers to twenty-eight castles in that part of Kilkenny, four of them being round; and the other volumes contain much information on the castles of Ireland, including illustrations of Dalkey and Burntchurch, and about one hundred others.—ED.

complete, but roofless, six-story square ashlar keep, with mullioned, double-light trefoil-head windows. A small circular isolated tower, about 150 feet distant therefrom, formed the corner tower of an enclosing wall of a large triangular-shaped court or bawn attached to the castle, the connecting ruined walls of which appear in an early drawing,¹ but all has now been levelled down. The walls of the keep rise with the usual batter to a height of 60 feet, and have in the



BURNTCHURCH CASTLE—DETAILS.

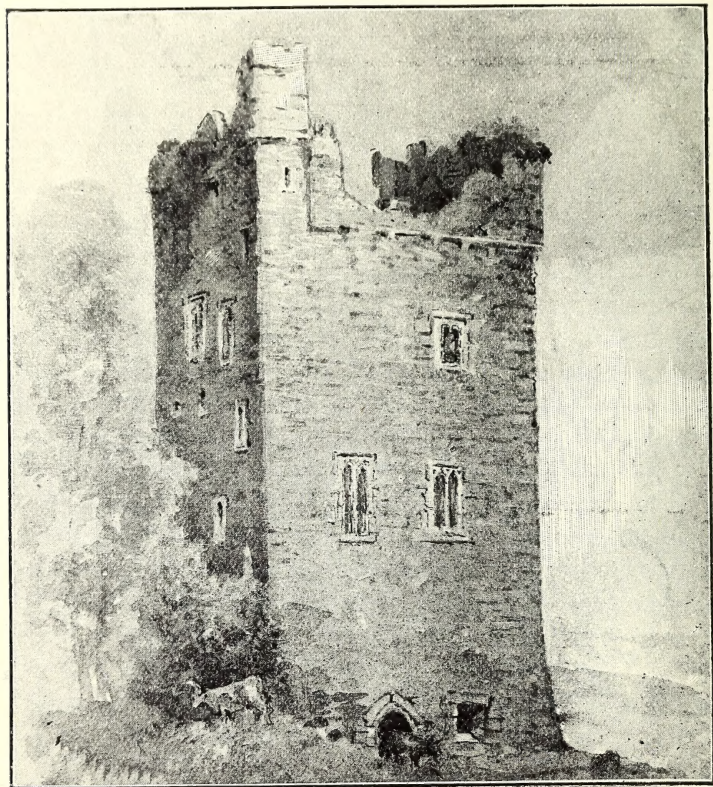
apex of each corner, at about 12 feet from its base, a slit or gun-loop. The upper and better chamber is roofless, has a beautiful sculptured fire-place, and had been well lighted with mullioned windows of two lights with trefoil heads. The castle doorway is pointed, and, what is unusual, this is raised 4 feet or 5 feet above the ground and is reached by a flight of five stone steps directly from the court. The walls are of fine masonry; many of the windows splayed externally, are of double

¹ J. Robertson's "Illustrated Kilkenny."

lights, with ornamental carvings in the spandrils. A curious, small triangular or diamond-shaped "bole" with splayed edges exists in the back wall.

The castle belonged to the FitzGeralds, barons of the county Palatine, by whom it is alleged to have been built, probably in the sixteenth century. It and the circular tower are in excellent preservation, and stand now in a large wooded park-demesne of Wm. L. Flood, Esq.

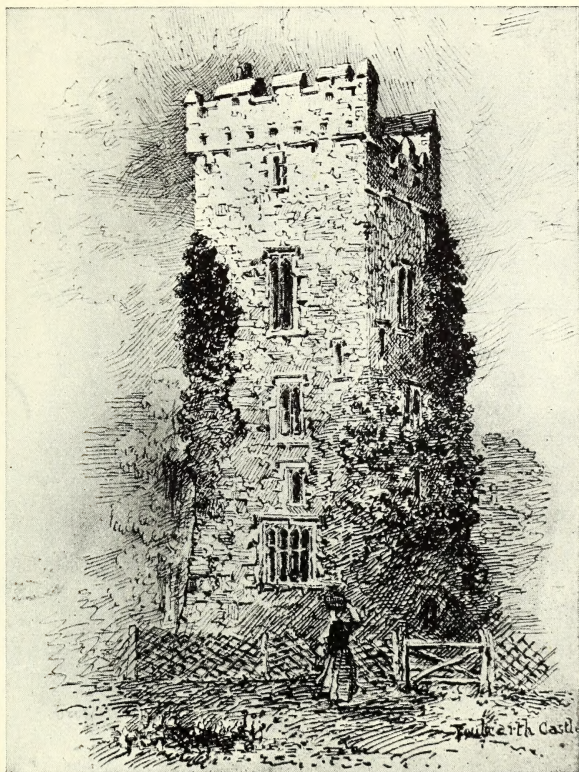
The fire-place mantel "joggled," supported on two elongated jambs of the "leaf" corbel or heraldic "pile," forms an Irish style of external corbels for bartizans and battlements.



NEWTOWN CASTLE, COUNTY KILKENNY.

NEWTOWN CASTLE, about six miles from Kilkenny, is a rectangular, roofless keep of ashlar masonry, 30 feet by 24 feet externally, with walls only 3 feet thick. The vaulted basement, at present used as cattle stalls, has two arches supported on pillars supplementing the strength of the superstructure necessitated by the thinness of the foundation

wall; and the basement roof is about 30 feet high, with corbels at mid-height for supporting the beams of an entresol or intermediate chamber. It is entered through the usual pointed doorway, here 6 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, and on through a small vestibule to the circular stair in the left angle; in the left jamb of the doorway is a shot-hole, and over the vestibule itself a "murder hole," respectively commanding the vestibule and entrance.

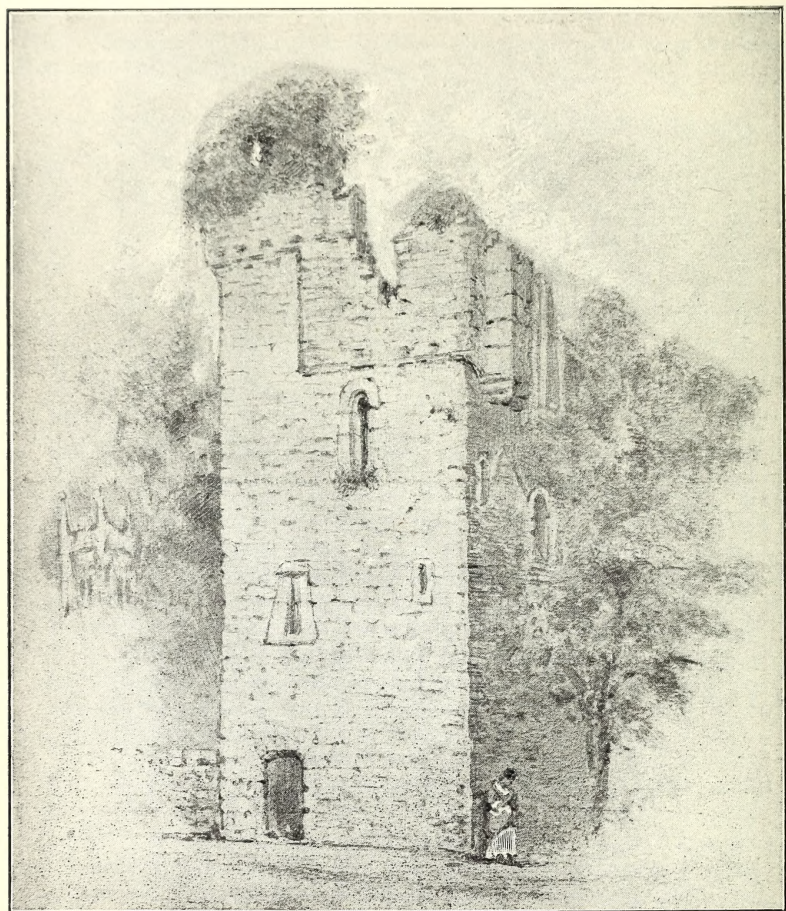


FOULKS RATH CASTLE, COUNTY KILKENNY.

It is apparent that it is an earlier structure than Foulksrath; but in the absence of ornamental work, dates, arms, or initials of their builders, the age of these castles is very much guess-work, and the similarity of their styles of architecture through many ages adds to the difficulty of determining the date of erection.

FOULKS RATH CASTLE is situated two and a-half miles from Ballyragget, County Kilkenny. A square keep of six stories of ashlar masonry is in

excellent preservation, and the building had only recently been quitted by the proprietor. The internal measurements in the upper apartments are 39 by 27 feet, and of the basement 30 feet north to south by 24 feet east to west (this difference is accounted for by numerous wall recesses in their thicknesses on this floor), and the tower walls are 11 feet thick, with numerous recesses in those of the east and south sides. All



DALKEY TOWER.

windows are pointed, have mullions and the trefoil double lights, and are all complete and even glazed. A more modern, long, two-story wing has been added to the rear, which has disarranged the original entrance, although its pointed doorway of two stones with oaken door, in the lock of which was the massive key, remains perfect. The former

is 7 feet by 5 feet, and enters on a vestibule 5 feet square. In the wall which faces the door a gun-loop (in the form of a Greek cross) commands it, and in the left jamb of the doorway itself is a small gun-shot hole, both protecting the front of the entrance.

Much old timber surrounds the building. There is no appearance of outer defences, either of wall or fosse. It is singular in having no angle turrets, galleries, or wall projections on its external walls.

It is stated to have been erected by a family name Foulks, probably in the late sixteenth, or even seventeenth, century, as it is in excellent preservation.

DALKEY has two keeps or square towers of the common Irish type, having been, as the chief harbour of Dublin, an important town in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, down to Kingstown's supersession of it; these seem to have been the residences of the principal inhabitants. The towers are both very plain, with small windows, trefoil-headed and square, and one of them is occupied as the town hall, having the public clock affixed. The parapet is plain and solid. It has a square staircase corbelled on its external wall, a semi-octagonal turret, with chimney and external small turret or bartizan. The other, a roofless tower with imperfect walls, stands almost opposite. It has a bartizan and style of battlements used down to the seventeenth century, is barrel-vaulted, with put-holes for beams of the floor of an entresol, and the stair in a corner of the wall leads to an octagonal turret. In the principal apartment are a fire-place and a garde-robe. The dates of their erection and the names of their original owners are unrecorded.

SCOTTISH KEEPS.

The early intimate relations between Scotland and England through the marriage of Alexander III to Margaret, daughter of Henry III (1257), which brought not only her English attendants but an influx of English barons, who settled down in Scotland; the subsequent War of Independence on the invasion of Edward I, who penetrated into every county in Scotland, burning and destroying in his course the castles of the recalcitrant Scottish barons, and parcelling these out amongst his own followers, who rebuilt and occupied them; and the subsequent marriage of David II with Joanna, sister of Edward III (1346), adding to the intercourse between the two countries—all these causes combined were bound to result in showing some English features in the fortifications re-erected between these dates. The influence had apparently ceased or been absorbed in a national type, and is not visible in the existing remains of structures ascribed to the fifteenth century, the tower or keep of that period showing an independent native type. Although several keeps in Wigtonshire, with which Ireland in that epoch had, as the nearest point of intercommunication, necessarily

frequent intercourse, give a suggestion of Irish castle architecture in the similarity of the internal arrangements of the keep type, it cannot be said with certainty that these characteristics are borrowed from that country. The large castles of Bothwell, Doune, and Inverlochy, and some others, seem more Norman in construction than either English or Scottish, but not Irish. The two sketches—Coxton Tower, Elginshire, *circa* 1450, and Muckroch Castle (1598), may fairly show the evolution from the fifteenth-century square, massive fortified keep to the semi-fortified house, a type of the baronial mansion of the early seventeenth century.

SAUCHIE TOWER is a rectangular, ashlar-built Scottish keep, and had its roof entire and in a fairly complete condition in 1854. It is 34 by 28 feet externally, and its walls rise perpendicular from the foundation to 60 feet in height. It is of four floors and a vaulted basement, the latter divided into two chambers (a small guard-room and a kitchen apparently), with an open draw-well. It has open angular turrets on its battlements, and is entered by a circular-headed doorway. The stair leading to the upper apartments is continued to the machicolated battlements, to which it gives access through a small octagonal stone-covered tower, or warder's house.

The first floor—one large apartment—from its finely sculptured fireplace (8 feet wide), appears to have been the principal chamber. The same patterns of its jambs I find prevalent in similar Scottish towers of this period (fifteenth century); and this may be compared with the jamb sculpture of similar fireplaces of Irish keeps of like date—Burntchurch castle, for example.

It was for centuries the chief seat of the Shaw family, and is supposed to have been erected by the noted Sir James Shaw in the beginning of the fifteenth century. He held the office of Comptroller to James III, was custodian of the heirs to the Crown, and had the custody of Prince James, afterwards James IV. His armorial bearings appear on the sculptured panel in the wall of an adjacent modern building, viz., three flagons or covered cups, and two savages as supporters.

The more modern mansion, erected by Alexander Shaw in 1631, adjoins the old tower. It contains, uncouthly sculptured, his arms and initials, and date, 1631, the motto, "I mein weil," and several curious French inscriptions on its dormers.

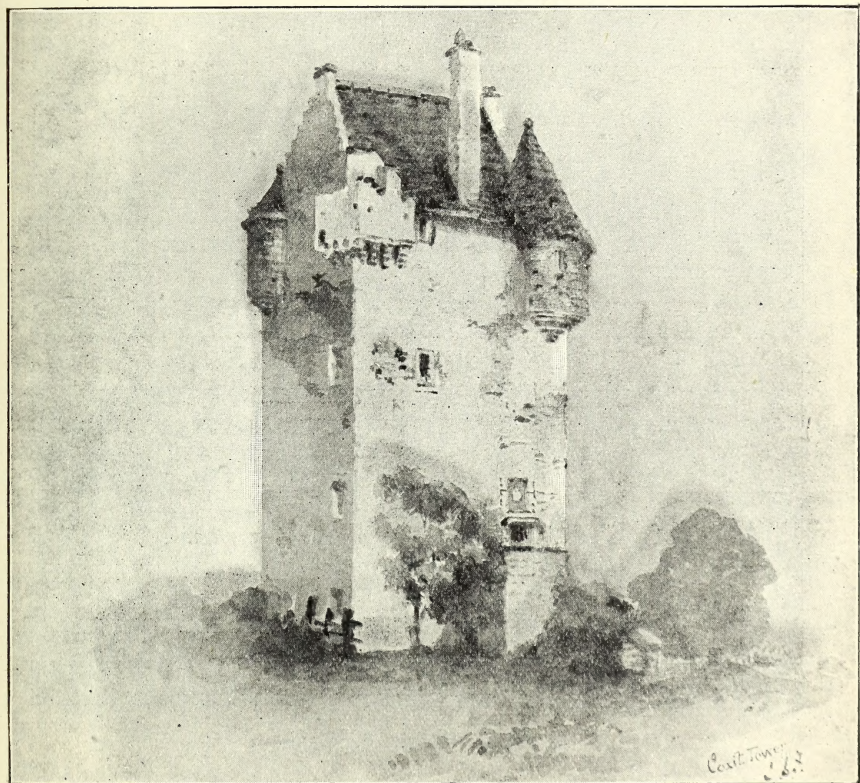
The keep originally had a court or small bailey, and also a small moat; and part of the walls of its tower gateway on the enceinte is embedded in the more recent structure.

COXTON TOWER is here given as an unusual type of the Scottish keep; but it contains no characteristics of Irish architecture.

It is a square tower of dressed stones, with a stone or flagged sloping roof, situated close to, but having no connexion with, the ruined Abbey

of Kinloss, near Elgin, and is in excellent preservation and fit for occupation, but is uninhabited. It shows two circular and one square bastion on three of the corners of its battlement.

The entrance is by a square-headed doorway opening on the first floor, to which access was had by a portable iron ladder or trap capable of being drawn up, now replaced by a modern outside stair. The vaulted basement was entered directly off the court, and does not communicate with the upper chambers; but in its roof there is a small opening, apparently used for hoisting necessities to these, and saving



COXTON TOWER, SCOTLAND.

the inconvenience of carrying such through the narrow stair. The original iron door of it, and the oaken nailed door, are still hung on the respective doorways.

The panel over the main doorway bears heraldic bearings, initials, and date 1644, which are stated to be those of its builder. The latter, cut in incised letters, shows that that date is a subsequent addition, as the

other sculptures are in relief. The strong walls (5 feet thick), numerous gun-loops, its basement, iron door, and height of the stairless main entrance, combined with the stone roof, and absence for the most part of internal woodwork, making it fire-proof, are all defensive precautions against a surprise; its period of construction must be referred to an early, unsettled state of the country, and the initials cannot be those of the builder, nor can 1644 be the date of erection. That must be carried back 200 years earlier, and these must apply to a subsequent owner.



MUCKROCH CASTLE, SCOTLAND.

A panel with similar arms appears externally over the large window in the sitting apartment. There is no evidence of a fosse or outworks, but a small wall-enclosed court seems to have been attached to the tower.

All that is known of its history and that of its owners is derived from the above initials and armorial achievements, which are those of a member of the family of Innes of Invermarkie.

MUCKROCH CASTLE, the early seat of the chief of the Clan Grant. The roofless walls had originally formed an oblong, four-story structure,

52 feet by 24 feet, with an external staircase tower (in which is the doorway) 30 feet in diameter, on its west side. A narrow circular turret continues the stair from the first floor to the upper apartments, the wooden floors of which are all gone. It stands on the north bank of a small but steep ravine, which formed its south defences, and is on the route of the Highland Railway at Broomhill. The walls are only 3 feet thick, and the vaulted ceilings are 9 feet high in the basement, where walls are pierced with a gun-loop on each of the north, south, and west, and with two in the east sides, forming their only lights. A court, 24 by 15 feet, is attached to its east gable, and all the windows had iron stanchions. The floors, apparently of wood, in the upper chambers with the roof, are all gone. No sculptured stone appears on its walls, which are of rubble; but it is stated to have been erected in 1598, and that it formed the first seat of the chief of the powerful Clan Grant, by whom it was erected.

The foregoing observations are my own individual opinions formed from visits to, and sketches of, different castles, and are those of one not so familiar with Irish castellated architecture as with that of Scotland.

ANCIENT STONE MONUMENTS NEAR LOUGH SWILLY, COUNTY DONEGAL, IRELAND.

BY CAPTAIN H. BOYLE SOMERVILLE, R.N., FELLOW.

[Submitted JULY 12, 1909.]

DURING the course of a hydrographic re-survey of Lough Swilly in last autumn (1908), my attention was drawn to the large number of ancient stone remains among the hills bordering the Lough.

Many of these are placed and named as "Antiquities" on the Ordnance Maps (which underwent revision in 1902-3); but there are several of the less prominent ones that have hitherto escaped notice, and are not known even to the country people living near them.

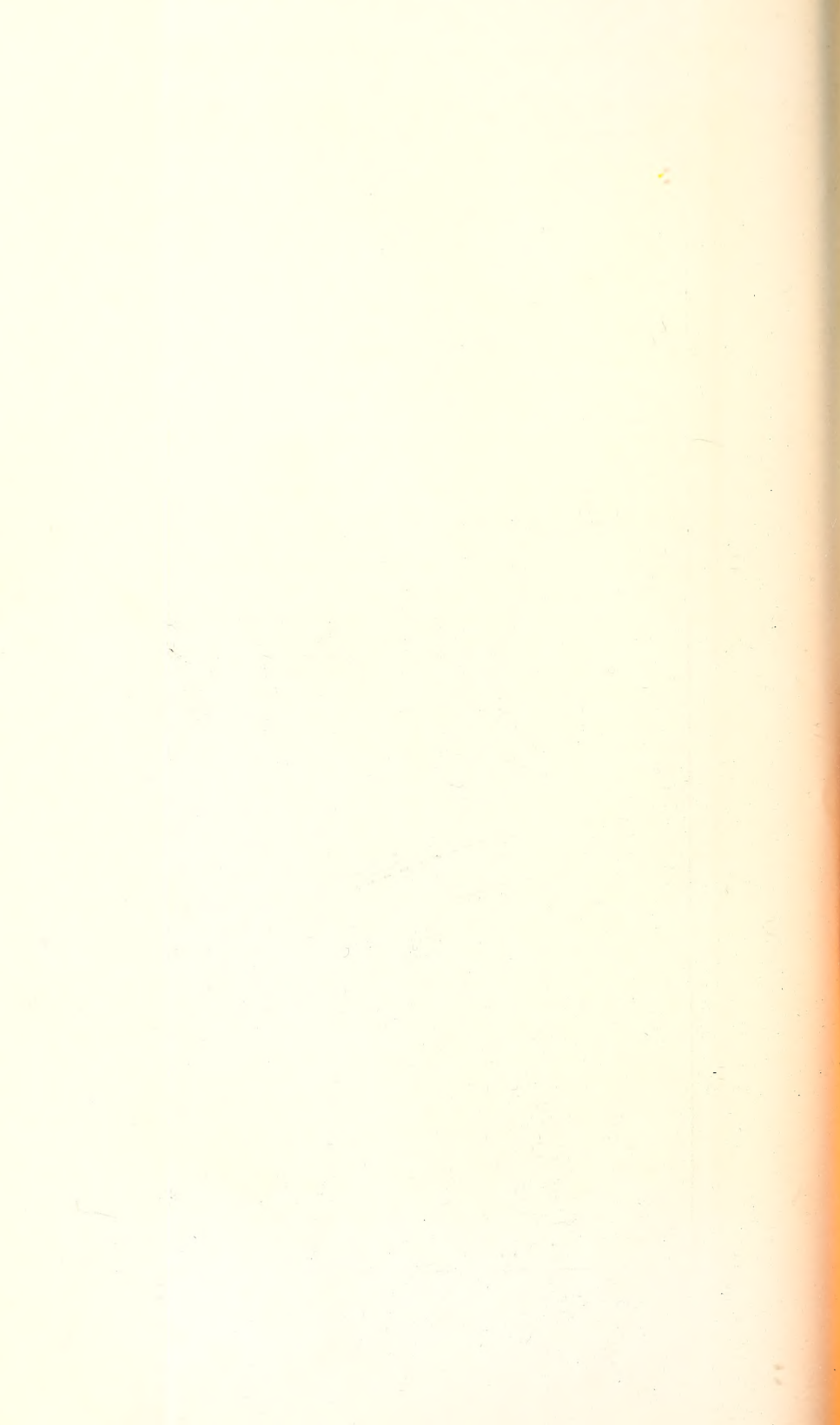
I propose in this paper to enter upon a detailed description of some of these monuments, both the known and the unknown, especially with regard to their orientation. This subject has lately received a new impetus from the researches of Sir Norman Lockyer and others in England and Wales, which have shown, not only that the direction in which the monuments lie is very far from being fortuitous, but that the orientation is their most essential feature—in many cases, possibly, their sole *raison d'être*.

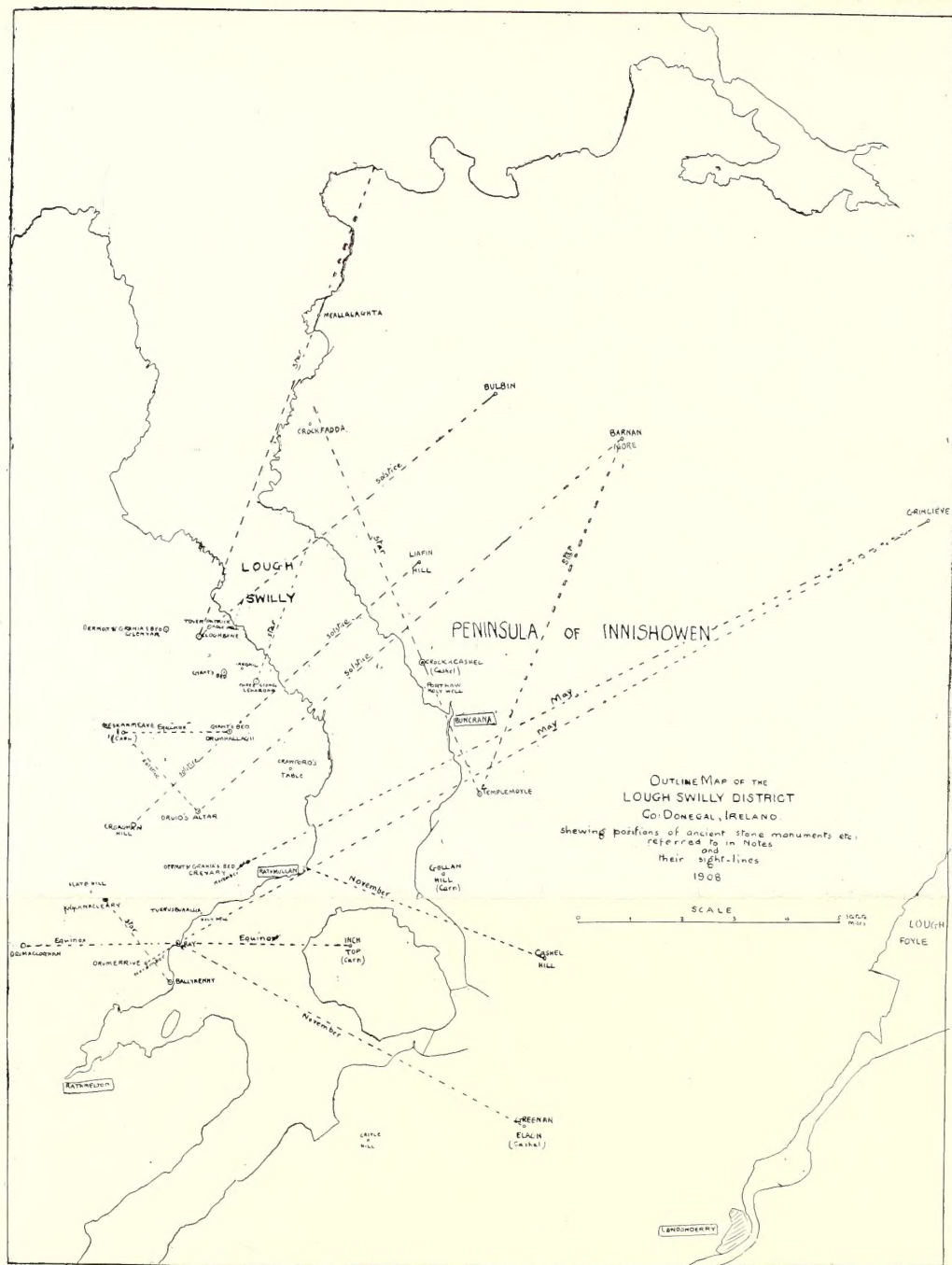
It has become apparent, moreover, that there is more than one system of orientation: that is to say, that some monuments are oriented for solstitial sunrises or sunsets, or both; some for sunrise or sunset at the Equinoxes; some for sunrise or sunset at a point equidistant in time between solstice and equinox (namely at the beginning of May, August, November, and February); some for the rising or setting of a star, or of the Moon.

The monuments around Lough Swilly appear on investigation to have belonged to all these systems or cults; namely, (1) Solstitial, (2) Equinoctial, (3) "May Year," and (4) Stellar, or possibly Lunar.

Judging by the number and variety of scattered remains of antiquity in the neighbourhood, it would appear as if this region had not only been largely populated in ancient days, but was also highly civilized for the period of the world's history, as we know it. The undoubted knowledge of astronomy possessed by its inhabitants infers a degree of civilization far beyond what now remains to us of it in the shape of these rude stone structures, though, at the same time, they do not appear to have acquired the art of writing.

The exact reasons for the monuments requiring these particular orientations are not yet thoroughly ascertained; but it may be said with some degree of certainty that they were both calendrical and religious,





and that, for instance, the arrival of the sunrise at the two extreme azimuths of the Sun's declinational path at midsummer and midwinter were moments indicating not only the turn of the year, but were also seasons for religious praise or worship.

The star azimuths were evidently connected with the same observances, and may also (particularly if the stars were observed in connexion with the moonrise) have presented dates for the beginning of longer periods than an anniversary day, such as Lunar Cycles of 18·6 years. Stars with a high northern declination may also possibly have been used during the half of the year when they were visible at night to denote by their position in the heavens how the dark hours were passing.

METHODS EMPLOYED IN THE LAYING-OUT OF OBSERVATORIES.

The methods employed by the ancients in the laying-out of their sight-lines for making the necessary astronomical observations appertaining to the various cults, vary with the topographical peculiarities of the surrounding country. Thus, in flat country, with a featureless horizon, it would be necessary to erect stones or other structures at *both* ends of the directing line, which indicated the bearing on which the Sun, Moon, or star should rise or set on the appointed day.

In hilly country, on the other hand, advantage would be taken of the best defined and most prominent peaks, so that they might form the farther point of the sight-lines, and that the observatories should be so placed that some particular heavenly body would be seen rising or setting behind their summits.

This is the reason of the seemingly indiscriminate positions of the observatories in hilly countries. Their positions are in reality the result of considerable thought and experiment; for it is, of course, only from a definite spot that, *e.g.*, solstitial sunrise could be seen taking place behind any particular peak on any particular day. A little way to the right or left, and the Sun would not be seen *exactly* over the summit on that day. Thus it will be seen that it could only be by the merest chance that an observatory could be built on one hill-top from which the rising of a heavenly body could be observed on a particular day *exactly* behind a second summit. It follows, therefore, that whenever megalithic remains are found on a hill-top, the probability is that they represent the termination of the sight-line at some observatory at a distance, and are not themselves observatories; and a second spot has then to be sought from which these stones would be seen clear against the sky on one of the azimuths of a rising body proper to the latitude.

The monuments of which I propose to speak in this paper are situated in the hilly country of Donegal, and are all partly of the

mountain-peak sight-line order, though partly, in some cases, of the artificial sight-line class as well. It should be added that these sight-line summits are generally surmounted by a "carn" or artificial mound of stones denoting the burial-place of some chief or notable personage, the high heap in most cases accentuating the position of the exact summit.

While referring to this, I may suggest that part of the religious quality of these ancient observatories may be found in the association of the burial-places of the great departed with the movements of the heavenly bodies. They formed temples from which the spirit of the mighty dead, enshrined in or represented by a heavenly body, might be seen rising to its own place. "*Sic itur ad astra*"; and it may not be altogether fanciful to suggest that our modern conception of the locality of "heaven," the home after death, as being "up in the sky" has here its origin. It may be pointed out that this notion of the place of the departed is not peculiar to Pagan Ireland, but had its roots all over Europe when Christianity sprang up, altering and adapting where it could not eradicate.

The custom of sepulture—"cromlechs" and so forth—near the observatories themselves has often been noted, and shows that there was at least some connexion between the cult of the dead and of the heavens. Even to-day we see graveyards surrounding churches—both church and graves oriented in the same direction.

It seems likely, therefore, that the mountain peak forming the other extreme of an observatory sight-line, and thus being in a sense part of the observatory, was generally, if not always, the sepulchre of some person deserving honour and worship.

Sir Norman Lockyer's book, "*Stonehenge*," and a series of papers by him which appeared recently in "*Nature*," under the title, "*Surveying for Archæologists*," describe the method by which, first, the particular astronomical purpose, and secondly, the age of these ancient monuments, may be determined.

It will suffice here to say that, by combining the azimuth and the altitude of any hill-top or carn, as observed from any other position, with the latitude of the place, it is not difficult to find, by spherical trigonometry, the declination of the heavenly body that would appear rising or setting behind that hill-top or carn.

From this declination we can then determine if the Sun were the object observed, and, if so, at what part of its annual path. It will also show us if a star or the Moon were the object observed, and, in the former case, the actual star and the date at which it had that declination.

The date can also be obtained from the Sun's declination; but only if it is a solstitial declination, and has been determined with great accuracy.

The declinations that I shall give later, when discussing each monument and its sight-line, are, generally speaking, derived from accurate observations by theodolite, and then carefully calculated in the manner described above.

It has been possible to work out each declination with considerable exactness, as I have been able to combine my own angles with the Ordnance azimuths from trigonometrical stations within sight of the monuments.

As the sight-lines dealt with are in nearly every case several miles in length, there is no indefiniteness as to their real existence, especially as they are over sharply defined summits, often crowned with carns; and these considerations have justified the calculations to seconds of an arc, of which I give the results later on.

The question as to which limb of the Sun was employed by the ancients is a matter of conjecture. In the Sun declinations calculated from the Donegal sight-lines, I have worked out each as for a lower-limb observation, as well as for an observation with 2 minutes of the upper limb visible above the mountain top; and I shall refer to what deductions can be made in the matter later on. The point is of importance in the dating of the founding of the observatories, as the difference of about 30 minutes in the altitude (corresponding to the diameter of the Sun) makes a large difference in the deduced declination in any Irish latitude.

A short description of each monument visited will now be given, together with a plan to scale of the more important remains.

An outline map of the whole locality is added, showing the relative positions of each of them, and their sight-lines. In this description the monuments are taken in order of succession from north to south along the western shore of Lough Swilly, followed by an account of the single sight-line investigated on the eastern shore of the Lough. A few remarks are inserted at their proper places on various holy wells and other objects of archaeological interest in the neighbourhood, which, for various reasons, have not been made the subject of scientific survey for orientation, &c.

(FIG. I.)

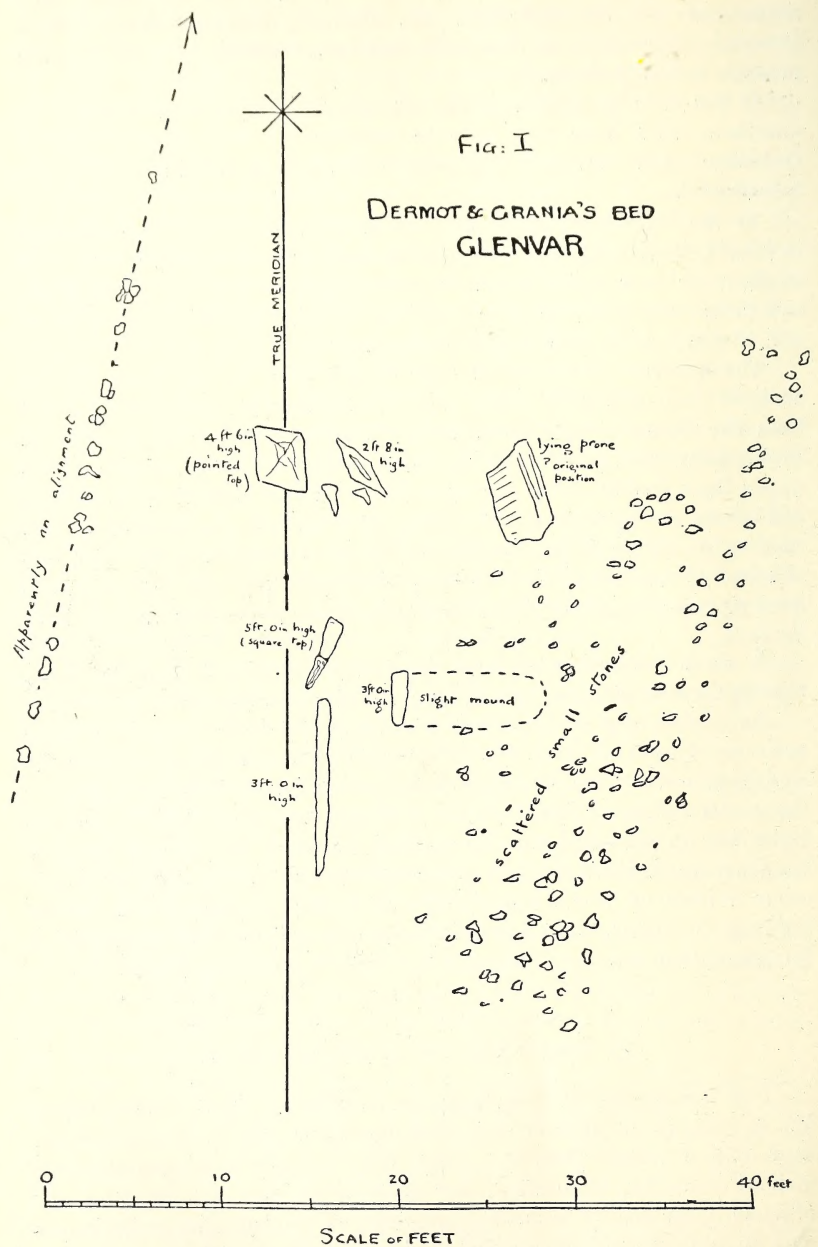
(1) DERMOT AND GRANIA'S BED, GLENVAR.

Two monuments of this name are described in the following notes: one is situated at Glenvar, the other about five miles to the southward, near a farm named Crevary. They differ greatly in all respects, both general character, orientation, and probably in age; and the similarity of name is due merely to modern ignorance of their original purpose, and may be said only to indicate that they are "antiquities."

The Glenvar remains are in a greatly ruined condition; but the owner of the field in which they stand informed me that they certainly

FIG: I

DERMOT & GRANIA'S BED
GLENVAR



had not been interfered with during the last hundred years or so; for both he, his father, and his grandfather, who had successively owned it, had protected every stone religiously.

It is impossible to determine exactly the actual form that the monument originally took; but the stones now standing are placed in a line running due north. There is a slight mound (indicated in the plan) which lies due east from one of the large standing stones. This may be the remains of an ancient burial-place, but its appearance is that of a modern grave.

The eastern side is covered by a confused mass of small stones, with some indication of a straight edging, and has the appearance of being the remains of a small platform or low wall along that side of the monument.

There are decided remains of a stone alignment on the western side of the monument, but running in a different azimuth from the standing stones, namely, N. $13^{\circ} 02' E.$; and at the elevation of the sky-line seen from it, infers a star's declination of $38^{\circ} 50' 45''$, of which the most probable stars and periods are—Vega, in 100 B.C.; Capella, 500 B.C.; Arcturus, 1600 B.C.

These inferences are, however, not really reliable, as neither extremity of the alignment now remains in position. All that can be said is that N. $13^{\circ} 02' E.$ is the azimuth of the portion existing, and that the sky-line (which has no particular mark or object to mark a sight-line) is at an elevation of $5^{\circ} 15' 00''$ from the "Bed." This angle would undergo considerable alteration according as the sighting position was changed, for the sky-line is only about half a mile distant; and I may add that the original sighting position in connexion with the monument is now only conjecturable, so that the sight-lines employed have to be guessed at from observations made at the "Bed" itself.

In this connexion, I would remark that there is a row of small cottages known as "Gorteen" ("the little field"), placed at a distance of 200 yards south of the monument. Near these houses, and facing the "Bed," there is growing an ancient thorn-tree. A man of the village, of over eighty years of age, told me that he remembered a still more ancient thorn-tree, which had gradually decayed during his lifetime; and he pointed to the spot close by, where formerly it had grown. A stone wall intervened between it and the stones of the "Bed," obscuring the view; but I see, on protracting the line on the Ordnance Map, that the position is exactly south from the stones, and therefore (being in the line which they themselves occupy) was probably the ancient sighting position for making observations over the monument. I shall refer to this connexion of ancient thorn-trees with the sighting positions of the Donegal monuments later on.

If this thorn-tree were the position from which the observations were made, it would alter to some extent, but not very greatly, the sight-lines as taken from the monument itself. These are as follows:—

NAME OF SUMMIT.	EVENT.	DECLINATION.	
		Upper limb.	Lower limb.
SLIEVEKEERAGH.	Summer solstice sunrise.	25° 06' 06" N.	25° 25' 26" N.
INNISKIL.	November sunrise.	15° 15' 39" S.	14° 46' 55" S.
CROCKNAGLAGGAN (Crawford's Table).	Winter solstice sunrise (doubtful).	25° 10' S.	—
Alignment of stones adjoining the "Bed." ¹	(?) Name of star.	38° 50' 45" N.	

(2.) CLOGHBANE.

("The White Stone": also known as "The Rowan Stone.")

This is a very interesting monument, as it definitely combines both a Sun and star sight-line. It originally consisted of two blocks of white quartz, roughly hewn, and erected one on the top of the other in pillar-form, with a few small stones to keep it firm. It was surrounded by a platform of small stones; but these have been removed within recent years.

I was informed by a young countryman, belonging to the farm on which it stands, that about seven years ago, while he was ploughing, the swingle-tree of the harness struck the top stone; and it fell over on its side on the ground—a position it still occupies. This stone is about 4 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet in diameter: that on which it formerly rested is still *in situ*, and projects 1 foot 6 inches from the ground; it is of the same girth as the fallen portion.²

It was thus possible to erect the theodolite over its centre; and an unusually accurate observation of the sight-line was obtainable. In

¹ The alignment of the "Bed" itself (standing-stones) is due north.

² The attitude of the country people with regard to these monuments is roughly indicated by the remarks that I heard made by a very old man, and by the young man above referred to, concerning Cloghbane. The old man agreed with me that as the stones had been there for so many years, it would be a pity now to move them. He also hinted at the ill-luck which might follow such a proceeding. "Well, I don't know as to that," said the young man; "but it's an awful bother when you're ploughing." And I dare say it is, too!

the next field to the northward of Cloghbane, at a distance of 700 feet, is a "Calluragh," or burial-place of unbaptized persons. It is roughly circular, and about 50 feet in diameter.

A single lump of white quartz, measuring about 3 feet each way, lies on one side of this mount, and may have been connected with Cloghbane in some way no longer apparent. In the same field, close by, however, there is a fallen pillar-stone (not of white quartz), 6 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 6 inches deep, roughly faced, to which I shall refer presently, which seems to have been part of a sight-line. Several other large stones lie scattered about in its neighbourhood, and are possibly the ruins of some monument.

The outline of the mountains visible to the northward from Cloghbane shows two sight-lines that undoubtedly were used from this position. One is for the summer solstitial sunrise over the prominent peak Bulbin: the other is over a low and small but conspicuous round-topped headland, towards the mouth of the Lough, which is in line with an exactly similar hill behind it; their two summits being practically coincident, forming a single sky-line; so that, from Cloghbane, their angle of elevation by theodolite is the same.

The nearer of these two headlands is named Meallalaghta ("the round-topped hill of the sepulchre"); so that evidently it once was crowned by a carn. The fallen pillar-stone in the field referred to above is exactly on this sight-line from Cloghbane; and, in addition to this indication, I see by the Admiralty chart of 1855 that there then stood a white pillar-stone on the same line on the opposite shore of the Lough. This has now disappeared; but there can be no doubt that it also once formed part of this sight-line.

The inferred declination is that of Arcturus, 450 B.C.; Castor, 850 B.C.; or Capella, 1800 B.C.

As regards the Bulbin sight-line, this peak is one of the most prominent, though not quite the highest, of the hills on the Innishowen peninsula. It seems probable that it may have been named in commemoration of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland from A.D. 379 to 405, i.e. in pagan times, before the arrival of St. Patrick. In Dr. Joyce's work on "Irish Place-Names," p. 140, it is stated that Conall received the cognomen of Gulban from having been fostered near the mountain Binn-Gulbain (Gulban's Peak; now Binbulbin) in Sligo. He died in 464; and though, as Dr. Joyce informs me, he was buried in Fenagh, in the county Leitrim, it seems at least likely that this memorial was kept of him in this, his parent land, though his remains are not buried in it. I have not been able actually to visit the summit in order to see if there are any remains of a carn on it (none appear on the Ordnance map); but the peak is itself a very decided one, as viewed from Cloghbane, and no carn is needed to mark the exact extreme of the sight-line.

The following is a tabulation of the declination of Sun and star sight-lines from Cloghbane :—

NAME OF SUMMIT.	EVENT.	DECLINATIONS.	
		Upper limb.	Lower limb.
(1) BULBIN.	Summer solstice sunrise.	23° 22' 08" N.	23° 49' 56" N.
(2) KNOCKALLA.	Summer solstice sunset.	23° 12' 04" N.	22° 48' 53" N.
(3) INNISKIL.	November sunrise (?).	12° 44' 49" S.	13° 10' 34" S.
(4) (?) name summit.	November sunset.	16° 07' 33" S.	16° 34' 06" S.
(5) AGHAWHEEL.	May sunrise.	18° 58' 04" N.	19° 25' 20" N.
(6) MEALLALAGHTA.	Star rise.	32° 08' 40" N.	—
(7) BINNADREEN.	Star set (?).	35° 43' 12" N.	—

Notes.—(1) The Bulbin sight-line refers to the year 1000 B.C., if the Sun's lower limb was observed; while if the upper limb, the inferred declination is that of four or five days before or after the solstitial day.

(2) Knockalla has a very sharp, decided summit; but there are several other peaks to this ridge, as sharp, if slightly lower; and I have no guarantee that I have chosen the correct one, though I think it is obvious that one was used for the solstitial sunset. The declination for either limb, as obtained, is also short of the solstice by about ten or twelve days.

(3), (4), (5) The November and May sunrises and sunset are somewhat conjectural. These events could have been observed from Cloghbane, over these summits, when the Sun was at the stated declinations; but I have no proof that they were, beyond the inherent probability.

(6) I have no doubt at all about the star rise over Meallalaghta, especially as the same declination for a star was obtained at two other separate monuments in this locality, as I shall show later.

(7) The Binnadreen star-set line is only conjectural; if the Meallalaghta star was used as a clock-star, it would have set behind some part of this hill-top (which is a well-marked one), if not behind the precise summit.

TOBER PATRICK.

Near Cloghbane is Tober Patrick, a small holy well on the side of a sloping field. It is a semicircular depression in the hillside, opening to the eastward, faced with roughly built stone, and a couple

of feet deep. It becomes dry after periods of deficiency of rain, as during the early part of August, 1908.

Standing on the higher side of the well is a large rectangular block of stone with a briar bush growing over it; and a small heap of little stones, the votive offerings of those who use the well, lies on top.

The owner of the field in which it stands, who lives in a small farm cottage close by, told me that lame people and others desiring a "cure" visited the well on St. Patrick's Day to pray and take the waters, often to the number of a hundred persons, and that he had heard that the well had been blessed by St. Patrick himself. There are not now remaining any of the usual "sacred trees" in the vicinity of the well; but the cottage above referred to included in its structure several megaliths, which I have little doubt once formed some part of an ancient circle or other structure.

(3.) STANDING-STONES, LEHARDAN.

These standing stones, now three in number, are on the southern side of Lehardan Hill, above the cultivable part of the slope, and not far from the Ordnance trigonometrical station on the summit.

They are quite isolated, and have no especial name among the country people, beyond "The Standing Stones." They are of the stone of the neighbourhood, and are roughly faced, with flat sides and fairly well determined angles.

By placing the theodolite with the stones in a line at such a height that the tops of all three (which are graduated in height—that furthest up the hill being also the tallest stone) had the same line of elevation (for this seemed to me to be the intention of the alignment), an azimuth and altitude were obtained which produce a declination of a star of $32^{\circ} 37' 15''$ N.

This is obviously the same star as was aligned at Cloghbane just described—namely, for Arcturus, 500 B.C.; Castor, 700 B.C.; Capella, 1750 B.C., and at practically the same dates.

I have not made any further theodolite measurements at this monument; but I see by protraction from the Ordnance map that the winter solstice sunrise might have been observed from it over the cairn on Gollan Hill, above Fahan, on the opposite shore of the Lough; the winter solstice sunset over a summit named Craighadda, not far from Lehardan; and possibly the equinoctial sunset over Creeve Hill summit.

(4.) "GIANT'S BED," INNISKIL (OR CROCKROWER).

About one mile to the westward of the standing stones just described, and at the western termination of the same hill-side, is a very much ruined monument bearing the above name. It consists of two small and six large stones, three of which, still standing in the ground, appear to

be *in situ*. The general direction of the ruin is, for the winter solstitial sunrise, perhaps over the cairn on Gollan Hill, which is in that alignment nearly from the monument.

The original form of the structure can now only be guessed at, and may have consisted of five large stones standing on their edges, including the three that are now found in that position, graduated upwards in height to the south-eastward, supporting four or more capstones—thus forming a series of small chambers, with a sloping roof, giving a line of direction and altitude.

The view from the ruin to the northward—namely, between east and north-west—is shut out by the crest of the hillside, on the slope of which it stands; but it is clear for the remainder of its horizon. If any sight-lines were employed in this direction—namely, to the southward, beyond the solstitial one on which it appears to have been laid out—there is now nothing to suggest them.

(*To be continued.*)

Miscellanea.

Destruction of Ancient Monuments.—The close analogy between the cromlech at Annacloghmullen, county Armagh, and the "Tombs of the Giants" in Sardinia had not escaped the notice of Borlase ("Dolmens of Ireland," vol. i., 303 *sqq.*, 706). The correspondence in the existence of the semicircle at the front, in the method of roofing by projecting stones, covered by a large flagstone over all, in the construction of the lower part of the sides of the chamber with large slabs, and in the plan of the whole, is obvious; while the construction of the frontal semicircle in coursed masonry, visible in the drawing given by Borlase (fig. 276), finds a parallel in the giants' tombs at Sas Prigionas and Muraguada, discovered by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie in the autumn of 1908 (see *Builder*, and *Athenæum*, March 27th, 1909). This monument appeared to me, therefore, when I visited Ireland in September, 1908, to be of especial importance; and as I had not time to go to the place itself, Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong kindly interested himself in the matter, with a view to obtaining full details and plans for me. Unfortunately, Mr. Munce, to whom he wrote for information, could only reply that the monument had been levelled down over thirty years ago, and all traces of it had disappeared. Another monument of a different kind, also cited by Borlase (*op. cit.*, vol. i., 291, 707), the chambered cavern near Newbliss, which also presents the peculiarity of a frontal semicircle, seems to have been destroyed also, from what Borlase says. The loss of these monuments is, needless to say, irreparable; were plans and photographs of them corresponding to the demands of modern scholars preserved, one might be to some extent reconciled; but even this is not the case. And inasmuch as one of the great points of the scheme for research in the western Mediterranean area, which the British school has taken up, which it is already pushing on both in Sardinia and in Malta, and which, if funds permit, it hopes to continue and extend, is to ascertain what connexions can be traced and what parallels drawn between the prehistoric monuments and civilization of Western Europe and of the British Isles, the destruction of pieces of evidences such as these, which would have been of the highest importance for comparative study, cannot be too deeply deplored. It is most earnestly to be hoped that such cases may not occur in the future, and that the apathy on the part of the local bodies, the landowners, and the general public, to which Dr. Cochrane alludes in his Presidential Address, may be dissipated. It is to prove how wide-reaching is the importance of such monuments that I write these lines.—THOMAS ASHBY, *Director of the British School at Rome.*

Notices of Books.

NOTE.—The books marked thus (*) are by Members of the Society.

**Old Irish Folk Music and Songs*: a collection of 842 Irish Airs and Songs hitherto unpublished. Edited, with Annotations, for the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., M.R.I.A., President of the Society. (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ltd., 1909.) Pp. 408 + xxxvi. Extra Volume for 1909.

DR. P. W. JOYCE, who has so worthily occupied the post of President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland for the years 1906 to 1908, has given us an extra issue of the Society's publications, a most delightful quarto volume of *Old Irish Folk Music and Songs*. This charming work has been in preparation for over a quarter of a century, and it bears evident traces of being a labour of love. Let it at once be said that the present book is a worthy companion to the well-known volumes of Bunting and Petrie, and the student of Irish folk-music will find in it a quarry for traditional melodies that may well serve for suites and symphonies *go leor*.

The work is in four parts—the first two being selections from Dr. Joyce's own collection, exclusive of more than 200 airs which are already printed, while the two remaining are from the MSS. of William Forde and John Edward Pigot, which were given to Dr. Joyce by the late Mrs. Robert Lyons, of Dublin. In all, there are 842 airs, most of which have not been previously published.

Although the Petrie collection, as edited by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, contains 1,582 tunes, yet as there are numerous duplicates and variants, Dr. Joyce considers "that there are 1,000 airs not printed elsewhere." It would be nearer the mark to say that of the 1,582 airs about 650 are not elsewhere accessible.

A charming feature of Dr. Joyce's book is the "personal note" that is in evidence throughout; and we can plainly see that the collection has been steadily accruing for over sixty years, most of the airs having been taken down in the years 1845–55, while the true traditional method of singing prevailed, before the days of the revival of Irish. To a certain extent it is true that the 842 airs have not been hitherto printed; but, as a matter of fact, about 100 are either duplicates or variants to be found elsewhere, while most of the Forde and Pigot collections are accessible in print. William Forde was a most industrious gleaner of old folk-music, and he issued nine volumes, in which about 300 Irish airs are included.

The Windele mss. are still preserved, and contain many interesting airs, some of which have not been printed in any collection.

On the subject of Danish and Irish music, Dr. Joyce has some interesting remarks; but he has evidently not read Dauneys's book, which gives a general insight into Scandinavian airs. The oldest collection of Danish airs appeared in 1814, and even a cursory examination of it is sufficient to prove that a large number of the folk-tunes are Irish, while the rest are comparatively modern.

So much has been written of the labours of Bunting and Petrie as folk-song collectors that other delvers in the same field are overlooked. Neale, Charles Coffey, Dermot O'Connor, Burke Thumoth, Oliver Goldsmith, Henry Brooke, John O'Keeffe, Kane O'Hara, Owenson, Walker, and others have laboured in the same good cause; whilst in recent times John O'Daly, Patrick Kennedy, Canon Goodman, Lynch, Conran, Levey, and Captain O'Neill have done a good deal. The so-called English "operas" or musical comedies of the eighteenth century contain hundreds of Irish airs set to new words, and, hence, many beautiful Irish melodies are now palmed off as "old English." Even Robert Burns, with his intense love for everything Scotch, did not hesitate to adapt about 60 of his beautiful lyrics to old Irish melodies. But, of course, Tom Moore stands out from all others for his matchless lyrics wedded to immortal Irish melodies.

As to the setting of the airs, Dr. Joyce has done wonderfully well, but in some instances the key signatures and the time signatures need correction. It is obviously a slip to write tunes in $\frac{3}{4}$ time as if they were in $\frac{3}{8}$, and also to notate tunes of $\frac{3}{4}$ rhythm as if they were $\frac{6}{8}$. On the whole, the "barring" of the Narrative tunes is satisfactory, though in a few instances the accents would seem to require a different arrangement. Some duplicate tunes have crept in, and many variants. It is strange that Dr. Joyce imagines "The Groves of Blackpool" to be different from No. 573 in Stanford-Petrie, but, as a matter of fact, it is the same. Moreover it is the self-same tune as No. 490 in Stanford-Petrie, entitled, "The Monks of the Screw," as sung by Curran. A variant of it was printed by Oswald in 1757. Curran's version is excellent, and as a Corkman he must have been familiar with the air, which was also popularized by Dick Milliken in his song "De Groves of de Pool," in 1800. In this connexion it is remarkable that the Blackpool pronunciation of certain words is of ancient date, as we find a mock dirge written in 1642, by Thomas Baron, on the death of Captain Fineen MacCarthy, of which the following four lines give a good example:—

"We Cork men bewail *dee*, but yet for *dy* glory,
Tank Heaven to have pulled *dee* from Purgatory,
 For all our priests swear thou art not in Hell,
 Dear Fineen MacDonal MacFineen, farewell."

It is well to note that occasionally the same tune is known under a variety of names, whilst not unfrequently the same name is given to quite a different tune. The anonymous reel (No. 126) is almost universally known as "Bonny Kate," and has been frequently printed; and "The Lady in the Boat" has been printed as "The Kildare Quickstep," though the same name is also applied to a totally different melody. No. 109, "Richard's Hornpipe" is the oft-published "Richer's Hornpipe," which was printed in 1798, and was called after a circus dancer named Richer. "Willy Reilly" and "Brennan on the Moor" are sung to different airs in various parts of Ireland. The version of "The Paddereen Mare" is fairly good, but it is a mistake to say that the name was given as being "The Priest's Mare," though the true explanation is hinted at: "*Paidiren*, a prayer, a *Pater*." The "Padareen Mare" was so called because its owner, Mr. Archbold, of Eadestown, county Kildare, was wont to hang a Rosary (*Paidiren*) around the mare's neck for luck, and the animal won the King's Plate at the Curragh in 1745. A song was sung to this air, said to have been written by Oliver Goldsmith, and was introduced into Henry Brooke's opera, "Jack the Giant Killer," on March 27th, 1749. The same air was used for a ballad in praise of Skewball, a famous bay horse that won the Curragh Plate in 1752. A general account of both ballads will be found in Dr. M. F. Cox's delightful book on *The Irish Horse* (1897), a work teeming with historical lore.

Part II. is intensely interesting, and contains numerous Irish folk-songs in the English language, with the words set to original Irish airs. The subject of Anglo-Irish folk-songs has not hitherto been properly handled, and would make a fascinating volume. As far back as 1582, we find Richard Stanyhurst, in his English translation of the first four books of Virgil, quoting a burlesque epitaph which in the mid-sixteenth century was a type of the popular "Comè all ye," "such as our unlearned rhymers accustomably make upon the death of every Tom Tyler":—

"Come to me, you Muses, and thou most chiefly Minerva,
And ye that are dwellers in dens of darkened Averno!
Help my pen in writing a death most sorry reciting
Of the good old Topas, son to thee, mighty Sir Atlas.
For gravity, the Cato; for wit, Mars, Bacchus, Apollo;
Scipio for warfare; for gentle courtesy, Caesar!
A great Alexander, with a long white neck like a gander."

Dr. Joyce, from his vast collection, has given us some typical specimens of seventeenth and eighteenth century songs with their proper melodies, and many readers will welcome "Castlehyde" (written by a Cork weaver named Barret in 1791), "The Green Linnet," "McKenna's Dream," "Billy Byrne of Ballymanus," "The Blackbird," "The Boyne Water" (printed by Durfey in 1710), "The Rambler from Clare," "The

Cottage Maid" (printed as "Dobbin's Flowery Vale," by Petrie), "The Colleen Rue," "The Dear Irish Boy," "The Inniskillen Dragoon," "Irish Molly O," "The Shamrock Shore," "Arthur McBride," and a host of others.

To sum up, Dr. Joyce's volume is a most welcome addition to Irish folk music, and we sincerely trust the author may be spared to issue a companion volume, for which he has ample materials almost ready for press. Nor must we forget to add that the book is a beautifully produced quarto, and reflects much credit on the Dublin University Press.

The Diary of Thomas Bellingham, an Officer under William III. Ed. by Anthony Hewitson. (Preston: George Toulmen & Sons, 1908.)

STUDENTS of history and of social life in the seventeenth century will be glad to have access to the Diary which was hitherto, for the most part, accessible only in a ms. in the possession of the diarist's descendant, Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., of Castlebellingham, county Louth. Members of our Society had the opportunity and pleasure of inspecting it and other Williamite relics on the occasion of the annual excursion in August last. Portions of it were published in the *Dublin Review* some years ago; and that part of it relating to county Louth appeared in the *County Louth Archaeological Journal* for 1905, with notes by Mr. Joseph T. Dolan, M.A. The whole of it is now published, edited by Mr. Anthony Hewitson, of Preston, author of several historical and topographical works, including a *History of Preston*. Under the text for each day editorial notes are given, throwing light on the names and matters therein, as well as on any abbreviations used. Rev. Canon Maddison, F.S.A., contributes an introduction which gives a good deal of information concerning the history of the Bellingham family, and this is followed by a Prefatory Note of the editor. The book is splendidly got up, and contains over twenty photographic illustrations, beautifully produced, and there is a good index.

The main interest of the Diary lies, of course, in the information it gives concerning the campaign of William III in Ireland in 1689-90. Thomas Bellingham, the diarist, was descended from a family seated in Northumberland and Westmoreland, the son of Henry Bellingham, of Castlebellingham—then called Gernonstown. He was living in Preston when the Diary begins on August 1st, 1688. That year was one of momentous events in the history of England; and we have recorded daily here such tidings of these events as reached Preston. Bellingham seems to have been loyal to "the powers that be"—whether James or William;—for we find him, in December, 1688, saying, "We had a report of the King's death [James II], but, God be praised, it proved

false"; while on the change of government he was ready to serve William III, and did serve him effectively and loyally. In August, 1689, he left Preston for Ireland, landing at Carrickfergus, and joining General Schomberg. He returned to Preston in November, and remained there till May, 1690, when he again joined the army in Ireland, and acted as guide or A.D.C. to William III when he marched to the Boyne. He is generally spoken of now as colonel; but while we know he was certainly captain, and in command of a troop, we have not found him called "colonel" in any document of the period. In the Diary he describes the events of the campaign, with the hardships, disappointments, and victories, day by day; and his description of the Battle of the Boyne, and the dispositions of both armies before it, is very full and reliable. He probably wrote about the events of each day on the following morning; though on a few occasions he must have written up several days at one time. He mentions some incidents at the Siege of Limerick soon after he was made Sheriff of Louth, and had returned home to Gernonstown; and the Diary ends on September 12th, 1690. There are a few gaps in it occasioned by illness and other causes.

The Diary gives us a fair idea of the social life of Preston at the period. The principal amusements were bowling, shooting, hunting, cock-fighting, bull-baiting, horse-racing, card-playing—all generally ending up with nights of "harde drinking," followed occasionally by a duel. There was also a playhouse, at which such farces as "Ye Devil and Ye Pope," "Ye Duke and no Duke," were produced. Though Bellingham took his part in these things, we are led by the Diary to form a favourable opinion of his character.

He says nothing in praise of himself, as other diarists have done; his modesty does not permit him to relate what part he personally took in the victory at the Boyne; and he is rather amused at another who "talked bigg" after, and probably did little at it. Once he tells us that he "saw young Monsieur strike a woman, for which I struck him." He seems to have been, as things went, a religious man, attending church regularly, and sometimes indignant when the prayers were "maimed." In this connexion we may note that he was in the habit of jotting down what he thought of the sermons he heard and the names of the preachers. His criticism of them is generally favourable; but he had a very poor opinion of the Vicar of Preston, Mr. Birch. When he returns to Preston in 1689, he says: "Birch continues to preach as ill as ever!" He was a devoted and affectionate husband and father, having married Abigail Handcock, of Twyford county Westmeath, who figures as "Nabby" in the diary very frequently. They seem to have got on excellently. At page 53 we find him writing: "Sup't at cousen Johnson's, and had a bowl of punch. Ye women, all but Nabby, were very peevish and ill-humoured."

Bellingham came in contact with a great many well-known and remarkable people in the political and ecclesiastical world; and the glimpses we have of these persons in his pages are interesting.

Medical men will be amused at some of the remedies employed by him for certain ailments. He is bled for "a paine in the shoulder" and for "feavour"; he takes "a vomitt of Cardus" for a cold; and he administers to a tenant "rhubarb infus'd in usquebaugh," while "physick" and "bitter draughts" are in frequent demand. He expresses himself very quaintly at times, thus:—"Nov. 5, 1688.—The anniversary was kept with much modesty—prayers, ringing of bells, and a few bonfires." "Nov. 12, I walk'd with Mr. Chattock . . . and won some money att tables. Att night I was with some freindes att Rigby's, and Mrs. Chaddock came in to complaine, etc." The "etc." is very suggestive! Again, page 98—"Ye frost continues and so does my paine and stiches in ye breast"; p. 97—"Manchester . . . is a rural Deanary with very bad choristers." In page 75 we are told "A man ran ye Gantlope"—we now say "gauntlet"—an incorrect form, the derivation being *Ghent*, a town in Flanders, and *lope*, a Dutch word for running. The meaning of the word "mob" is more apparent in the form "mobile," which he uses. Once he mentions being "treated with tea and coffee," page 103.

The diarist is most particular to give the state of the weather first thing each day, so that those who believe our climate has deteriorated since 1689 can easily compare notes with him, and—as we think—correct their impressions.

We must add one final criticism, namely, that it is a pity the editor did not consult some one better acquainted with the topography and family history of county Louth in reference to the Irish portion of the diary. Even if he had consulted the text and notes published in the *Louth Archæological Journal* of 1905, it would have saved him from making such blunders as he has made on that portion, some of which no Irishman could have made. For examples—(a) identifying (page 84) Drumcath, now Greenmount, near Castlebellingham, with Drumgath, in county Down; (b) suggesting that "Art" is short for Hartopp; (c) stating that Mr. Townley's seat was at Townley Hall in 1690 (pages 84 and 133), when Townley Hall was not built, and Townley lived at Aclare Castle, near Dunleer; (d) stating that Williamstown in Kilsaran parish, a townland then on the Bellingham estate, was "a village three miles S.E. of Dublin"; (e) giving the absurd readings—"23 July, 1690, I found ye tear of Wmstowne" for (see *Louth Archæological Journal*, 1905) "I bound ye bear [= bere = barley]," and "26 July, 1690 . . . All ye lead is cutt in Wmstowne," for "All ye bear [bere] is cutt." The "lead" is explained in a note as "being taken from buildings and then melted down and cast into bullets."

**The Succession of Parochial Clergy in the United Diocese of Cashel and Emly.* Compiled from original sources, by Rev. St. John D. Seymour, B.D., Incumbent of Donohill. The Church of Ireland Printing and Publishing Co., Limited, 61, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, 1908.

THE United Diocese of Cashel and Emly is fortunate in having a historian like Mr. Seymour, who, in the elucidation of its story, investigates original sources. When a clergyman whose sphere of work lies in the provinces finds congenial labour in spending his vacation in the Record Office, as well as in other storehouses of historical material in Dublin, and as a result of his self-imposed task is able to produce a work such as that under notice, he is deserving of the highest commendation. Would that all our clergy, who are too frequently *incuriosi suorum*, were like-minded in endeavouring to collect and preserve information regarding their parishes.

In a short introduction Mr. Seymour gives some account of the ancient prebends, and the dignitaries who held them, noticing incidentally the fact that the Bishop of Cashel is still installed as Canon of Glankeen—a custom which has prevailed in the diocese for certainly five centuries. A large number of the livings were inappropriate in monasteries, some of the patron houses being situated in England; and Mr. Seymour makes good use of the Plea Rolls Calendar, recently published by the Record Office, in illustration of disputes concerning rights of presentation to such benefices.

Light is thrown on the state of society in early days, by the fact that parish churches were frequently fortified; instances are also adduced where robbers and felons fled to them as to sanctuary.

Some account of the rule of Miler Magrath is given (1571–1622), during which the spiritual life of the diocese committed to his charge reached the lowest point. After the Restoration matters improved, and nearly all the livings were filled. As so many churches had been destroyed during the Rebellion, a scheme was devised by which the diocese was divided into groups, each having for its centre a parish, whose place of worship was in tolerable condition, so that the Church population were enabled to attend Divine Service in their own neighbourhoods. Mr. Seymour supplies some notes as to early dedications of churches.

Lists are given of deans and cathedral dignitaries, incumbents and curates, supplemented with valuable notes, while there are seven appendices, full of information. The eighth (App. F) is a list of the authorities consulted, which gives some idea of the wide area over which the compiler had to travel in collecting material for his work. The list of MSS. shows to what an extent the Church is indebted to him for this valuable contribution to her history.

Proceedings.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the 61st Yearly Session of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, on Tuesday, the 27th April, 1909, at 8.30 o'clock, p.m.:

ROBERT COCHRANE, LL.D., F.S.A., *President*, in the Chair.

The following Fellows and Members also attended, or took part in the Excursion on the 28th April:—

Fellows.—E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A.; Francis Elrington Ball, J.P.; H. F. Berry, LITT.D.; Francis J. Bigger, M.R.I.A.; John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A.; R. S. Longworth-Dames, J.P.; P. J. Donnelly; S. A. O. Fitz Patrick; John Ribton Garstin, D.L.; Philip Hanson, B.A.; Edward Martyn; M. J. McEnery, M.A.; Thomas J. Mellon; William R. Molloy, M.R.I.A.; Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A.; M. J. Nolan, F.R.C.S.I.; P. J. O'Reilly; Richard O'Shaughnessy, C.B.; Andrew Robinson, C.E.; D. Carolan Rushe, B.A.; William A. Shea, D.L.; W. C. Stubbs, M.A.; John F. Weldrick.

Members.—Mrs. Allen; Miss B. E. Archer; C. C. Atkinson; Miss Barton; Mrs. Betham; Martin J. Blake; C. T. Boothman; Miss Brown; Mrs. W. L. Byrne; John Carolan, J.P.; Mrs. Hugh Carter; James Coleman; H. A. Cosgrave, M.A.; Henry Courtenay, I.S.O.; Rev. James Coyle, P.P.; Henry S. Crawford, B.E.; Major R. G. Crookshank; Rev. Patrick Daly, C.C.; Freeman W. Deane; Rev. Charles Fausset, B.A.; Mrs. E. L. Gould; T. G. H. Green; Mrs. Thomas Greene; P. J. Griffith; Thomas Hall; Miss J. Hargrave; Miss Harman; W. H. Hill, B.E.; Miss Hynes; Rev. Canon Michael Higgins; Miss A. M. Joly; Laurence Kehoe; Richard J. Kelly; Mrs. Long; Rev. F. J. Lucas, D.D.; Francis McBride, J.P.; Charles McNeill; Colonel J. K. Millner; Edmund J. Moore; John Gibson Moore; J. H. Moore; John Mulligan; M. L. Murphy; W. L. O'Byrne; Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.; Rev. T. A. O'Morchoe, M.A.; Miss A. Peter; Miss E. M. Pim; G. W. Place; T. Dumayne Place; Miss U. T. E. Powell; Rev. A. D. Purefoy, M.A.; Andrew Rycroft; R. B. Sayers; The Hon. Mrs. Shore; Rev. F. J. Wall; Miss H. Warren; R. Blair White; Rev. Canon W. S. Willcocks, M.A.; W. J. Wilkinson; Charles P. Wilson.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected:—

FELLOWS.

Guinness, Mrs. R. N., St. Nesson's, Howth, Co. Dublin: proposed by H. J. Stokes,
Hon. Treasurer, Fellow.

Mellon, Reuben Edward, 64, Brighton-square, Rathgar, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *President*.

Morrison, Lieut.-Col. Henry Walters, R.A., 42, Beaufort Gardens, London, S.W.: proposed by P. Carlyon-Bretton, *Fellow*.

Nolan, M. J., L.R.C.S.I., District Asylum, Downpatrick (*Member*, 1889): proposed by John Ribton Garstin, D.L., *Past-President*.

Somerville, Capt. Henry Boyle Townshend, R.N., Admiralty Survey Office, Tenby, South Wales: proposed by Bertram C. Windle, M.A., F.R.S., *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Bowen-Colthurst, Capt. J. C., 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, Downpatrick: proposed by M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.S.I.

Earle, Rev. George A., Dunkerrin Rectory, King's County: proposed by S. A. O. Fitz Patrick, *Fellow*.

Gibbs, John Talbot, Clonard, Westfield-road, Harold's Cross, Co. Dublin: proposed by S. A. O. Fitz Patrick, *Fellow*.

Lawlor, Patrick, Ballincloher N. S., Lixnaw, Co. Kerry: proposed by Joseph Whitton, B.A., B.E.

Lee, Philip G., M.D., 26, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork: proposed by James Coleman.

Lenehan, J. J., 1, St. Edward-terrace, Garville-avenue, Rathgar: proposed by S. A. O. Fitz Patrick, *Fellow*.

McCoy, Matthew D., Solicitor, 21, Barrington-street, Limerick: proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Vice-President*.

Mayne, Rev. William J., M.A., Auburn, Sydney Parade Avenue, Merrion: proposed by S. A. O. Fitz Patrick, *Fellow*.

Moore, Edmund John, Barrister-at-Law, 1, Mount Saville-terrace, Harold's Cross, Co. Dublin: proposed by E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., *Hon. Gen. Sec.*

Price, George, LL.D. (Dublin Univ.), Office of Public Works, 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *President*.

Shortal, Nicholas, Solicitor, Parliament-street, Kilkenny: proposed by M. M. Murphy, *Fellow*.

The Statement of the Society's Accounts for the year 1908 was received, adopted, and ordered to be printed (see opposite page).

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

"The Dublin portion of the Journal of Thomas Dineley, 1681" (Preliminary Notice). By J. Ribton Garstin, D.L., F.S.A., *Past-President*. With lantern slides.

"Penal Crosses." By F. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

ACCOUNTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1908.

CHARGE.		£	s.	d.
1908. Jan. 1.	To Balance from 1907,	121	0	0
Dec. 31.	" Subscriptions for 1908—Fellows, Members,	370	12	0
"	" " "	15	0	0
"	" Entrance Fees for 1908—Fellows, Members,	16	0	0
"	" " " "	36	0	0
"	" Life Compositions—Fellows, Members,	5	0	0
"	" " " "	5	0	0
"	" Arrears paid in 1908:—Fellows, Members,	25	10	0
"	" Subscriptions in Advance paid in 1908:— Fellows, Members,	3	0	0
"	" Associates' Fees,	27	0	0
"	" Sale of Publications,	.	.	.
"	" Interest on Consols,	.	.	.
"	" " Bank Account,	.	.	.
"	" Letting of Hall, 6, St. Stephen's- green,	.	.	.
"	" Balance to credit of Excursions,	.	.	.
"	" Donations,	.	.	.
Total,		£831	16	11

Signed) H. J. STOKES, HON. TREASURER.

We have examined the Accounts with the Vouchers and Books, and found them correct, there being in the Bank (Provincial) the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Ninepence—net Balance on the 31st December, 1908.
The Capital Account, invested in Consols, is Eleven Hundred and Seven Pounds Ten Shillings and Sixpence.

March 11th, 1909.

Approved and adopted, ROBERT COCHRANE, PRESIDENT, April 27th, 1909.

(Signed)

JOHN COOKE,
SAMUEL A. O. FITZPATRICK, } Auditors.

DISCHARGE.		£	s.	d.
1908. Dec. 31.	By Ponsonby & Gibbs' Account, for Printing and Binding Four Quarterly Parts of <i>Journal</i> ,	246	10	8
"	" Postage on <i>Journal</i> ,	57	15	1
"	" Miscellaneous Printing Accounts,	62	4	6
"	" Illustrated Guide, Dundalk Meeting,	13	0	6
"	" Extra Publications Account,	21	18	0
"	" Illustrations for <i>Journal</i> ,	27	14	3
"	" Subscriptions, Books, and Bookbinding,	12	2	10
"	" Photographic Account,	1	19	4
"	" Postage and Incidental Expenses,	38	3	2
"	" Salary of Clerk,	80	0	0
"	" Caretaker's Wages and Sundries,	26	6	1
"	" Repairs to Premises,	1	17	8
"	" Tea at Evening Meetings,	6	19	3
"	" Lantern Slide Exhibitions at Evening Meetings,	4	3	6
"	" Rent of No. 6, St. Stephen's-green,	85	0	0
"	" Insurance,	1	5	6
"	" Lighting Account (Gas and Electric),	7	2	6
"	" Stationery Account,	3	19	4
"	" Balance in Provincial Bank,	698	2	2
Total,		£831	16	11

The following Papers were taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

“Ancient Stone Monuments near Lough Swilly.” By Captain Henry Boyle T. Somerville, R.N., *Fellow*.

“Ogham Inscription at Cloonmorris, Co. Leitrim.” By John Mac Neill, M.R.I.A.
(Communicated by Charles Mac Neill, *Member*.)

On Wednesday, the 28th April, 1909, an Excursion took place, when the following places of interest in Dublin were visited:—Marsh’s Library, St. Patrick’s Cathedral, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Audoen’s Church, Museum of the Office of Arms, St. Mary’s Abbey, St. Michan’s Church, and Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

The Society then adjourned until the 12th July, 1909.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART III., VOL. XXXIX.

Papers.

ANCIENT STONE MONUMENTS NEAR LOUGH SWILLY,
COUNTY DONEGAL, IRELAND.

BY CAPTAIN H. BOYLE SOMERVILLE, R.N., FELLOW.

(Continued from page 202.)

(5.) "GIANT'S BED," DRUMHALLAGH.

(Fig. II.)

THE road which crosses the Lehardan-Inniskil ridge near the three standing-stones runs straight down into the Drumhallagh valley, and then straight up the opposite slope towards Oughterlin and Glencross Hill. At about half a mile from the bottom of the valley on this slope, there is a small farmhouse among some young trees on the left-hand side of the road; and on the opposite side is a small field, in which, close to the road-side, stand the important megalithic remains known under the above name.

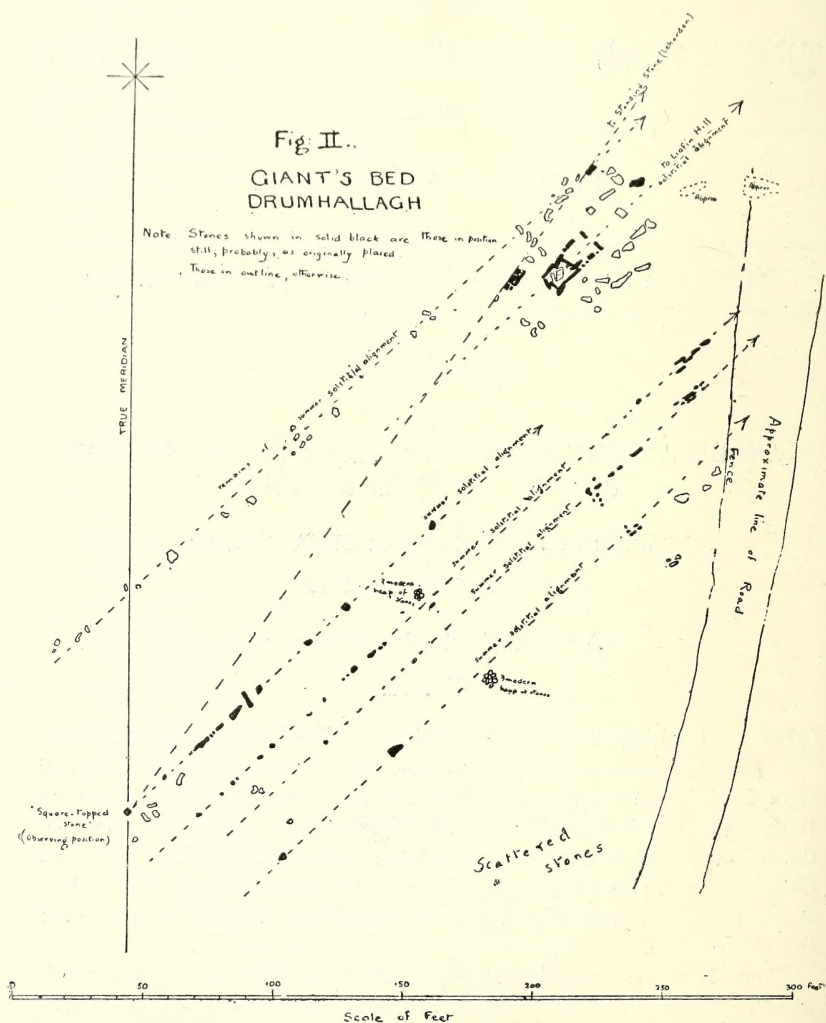
The structure was grievously wrecked by a party of "gentlemen" some years ago searching for gold, as I was informed at the farm-house; but a good deal still remains *in situ*, together with the remnants of at least four alignments of stones, each alignment being about 250 feet in length.

Several megaliths are to be seen in the surrounding walls, fences, and farm-buildings; and there are also large numbers of stones scattered

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in wild confusion in a field close by. These may be only a natural outcrop, but have some appearance of being ruins; their general direction being that of the "Giant's Bed" itself, though none of the remaining stones are so large, nor so obviously fashioned into shape by the hand of man.



The stones still standing of the latter consist of eleven large and several small fairly well-trimmed stone slabs and blocks, placed so as to form, as it were, two walls; with transverse slabs at the ends, and a dividing slab in the middle. The chambers thus formed (there may

have been originally more than two) were probably roofed with single large stones, one of which remains, but it has fallen into its "chamber."

Two of the stones of the "wall" stand on end, 6 feet and 4 feet 6 inches high respectively at the centre of the monument; the other stones lie on their long sides.

Along the north-western side of the main structure, and at a distance of 30 feet from it, is a short but clearly defined line of smallish stones, level with the present surface of the ground: 25 feet of this alignment remain intact, and have the appearance of the foundation of a wall of dry masonry. This is continued in a line of scattered stones (displaced, no doubt, by the treasure-hunters), and concludes in a large flat rectangular slab, evidently trimmed, and still in its original position, as its long side is in the precise line of the "masonry" part of the alignment.

At first sight I took this to be the remains of the edge of some sort of platform surrounding the large structure. I soon saw, however, that it was built at a different angle from the line of the upright stones; and on continuing the line of direction that it gave to the southward, I was brought to a well-trimmed, square-topped block of stone, now standing 20 inches out of the ground, and measuring 14 inches each way across the top, with quite rectangular corners.

On erecting the theodolite over the centre of this stone, I saw that the line thence to the northward, along the alignment from which I had just come, directed down hill to a large standing-stone, distant three quarters of a mile on the slope of Lehardan Hill, below the three stones.

The bearing of this line was N. $34^{\circ} 39'$ E., but what its significance may be I cannot say. The probability is that the sight-line was meant to be in the *opposite* direction, namely, upward from the standing-stone over the "Giant's Bed," to some point of the hill behind it. I regret to add that time and other circumstances did not permit me to visit the standing-stone to complete the investigation.

On continuing my observations at the square-topped stone mentioned above, I noticed, first, that the high stones forming the central feature of the "Bed" were in an exact line with the summit of Bulbin (see under "Cloghbane," *ante*, p. 198), bearing N. $38^{\circ} 13'$ E., and, next, that the square-topped stone was the termination of an avenue or alignment of stones running N. $46^{\circ} 30'$ E. Further examination revealed a second alignment parallel to the first one at a distance of about 80 feet to the northward; and two, if not three, more, all of similar character and the same azimuth, situated at 20, 32, and 55 feet respectively to the southward. The stones forming these alignments are in no cases large, and only a few of them bear signs of having been trimmed. One or two of them are raised about 14 inches above the ground; but the remainder are now flush with the surface.

I could find no signs of an alignment in continuation of the orientation of the main structure itself; but it is laid out on practically the same azimuth, namely, N. $47^{\circ} 54'$ E., so that all the alignments of stones are parallel to it. The sky-line on this bearing, which is formed by the summits of the Innishowen peninsula ranges of hills on the opposite shore of the Lough, distant 5 miles, has no conspicuous point; but the direction at the elevation of the sky-line is for the summer solstitial sunrise.

I may add that the line of direction of the "Bed" itself, which is also that of the summer solstitial sunrise, runs to the summit of a low, pointed-topped hill (below the sky-line), named Liafin Hill ("Grey Shrubbery"). I see on the Ordnance map that there are no less than five standing-stones and "Giants' Beds" surrounding this one small hill, so that it is evidently a place of archaeological importance.

I now proceed to give the possible and probable astronomical events observed from the square-topped stone, which I am assuming to be the actual position of observation for the whole temple:—

NAME OF SUMMIT.	EVENT.	DECLINATION.	
		Upper limb.	Lower limb.
1. Orientation of the "Giant's Bed."	Summer solstitial sunrise.	$23^{\circ} 14' 12''$ N.	$23^{\circ} 42' 57''$ N.
2. All Alignments.	Same.	$23^{\circ} 52' 45''$ N.	$24^{\circ} 21' 38''$ N.
3. CROAGHAN.	Winter solstitial sunset.	$23^{\circ} 14' 10''$ S.	$22^{\circ} 47' 09''$ S.
4. MESKANMEAVE (Carn).	Equinox setting.	$2^{\circ} 32' 58''$ S.	$2^{\circ} 10' 09''$ S.
5. CROCKNAGLAGGAN.	November sunrise.	$14^{\circ} 53' 23''$ S.	$14^{\circ} 26' 11''$ S.
6. BULBIN (over "Giant's Bed").	(?) Star- or moon-rise.	$27^{\circ} 54' 34''$ N.	
7. CROCKFADDA.	Star rising.	$34^{\circ} 19' 00''$ N.	

Notes.—1 and 2. The slight difference observed between these declinations is probably due to the difficulty of recovering the exact azimuths of the original sight-lines, owing to the ruinous state of both "Bed" and alignments.

3. The hill-top that is on the southward view of the alignments is not the highest point of Croaghan Hill, but is a conspicuous, small, square-topped elevation, with a steep fall on each side. As there is no sign of a carn or other remains on it, this sight-line must come under the heading of "probable" only.

4. There is a large cairn on the summit of this small conical hill (not shown on the Ordnance map), which was also employed for a sight-line in the next monument that I shall describe; this fact of its employment for astronomical purposes from one place gives strong probability to similar use for it from another.

5. The November sunrise over Crocknaglaggan is over the same point as observed at Cloghbane, namely, "Crawford's Table," which is a large, isolated, naturally cubical block of stone on nearly the highest part of the ridge, and very conspicuous.

6. The rising star indicated by the sight-line over Bulbin might be Pollux, 1450 B.C., or it might also be the moon when at the extreme of its cycle of declination—a point that it reaches every 18·6 years.

7. The star sight-line over Crockfadda, which is a prominent peak of the Urris Hills on the eastern shore of the Lough, indicates either Arcturus in 850 B.C. or Capella in 1350 B.C.

(6.) "DRUID'S ALTAR," CROAGHAN HILL.

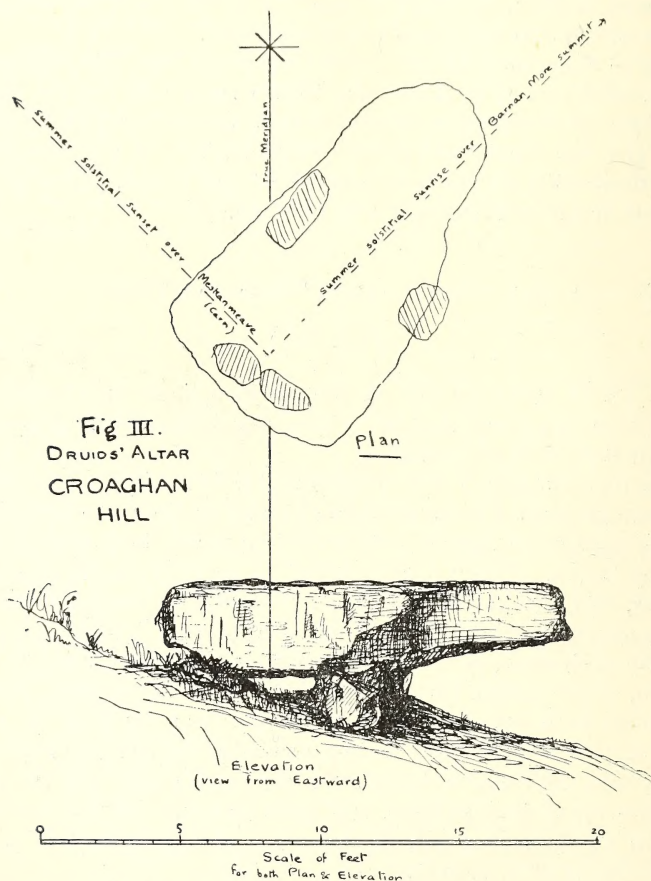
(Fig. III.)

On a wild mountain side on the northern slopes of Croaghan, and not far from its summit, is a very interesting dolmen, still apparently in its original position and condition.

A narrow buttress of the mountain here descends from the summit at a steep gradient, falling over into a rocky gully on the one side, and on the other more steeply still towards a small tarn named Garnahallowey Lough. The "Druid's Altar" is perched on the face of this buttress, and consists of one large, flat-surfaced stone, supported at three points on small stones in such a manner that it projects outwards from the steep slope, presenting a level table-top, with an angular space beneath, high enough for one to crawl under. Great care, skill, and knowledge have been exercised in its erection; for it is so exactly placed in this difficult position that the solstitial summer sunrise and sunset were both observed from it; the sunrise over the remarkable altar-like top of Barnan More, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant; and the sunset over the cairn on the summit of Meskanmeave (? "Meave's Dish"), about 1 mile distant (*ante*, p. 215).

In considering the steepness of the slope at this point, the narrowness of the buttress of the mountain on which it stands, and the great weight of the stone—a triangular slab, 12 feet by 6 feet by 2 feet—we can only wonder what appliances were available to get it into so exact a position; no less than at the powers of observation and astronomical knowledge which indicated the site in the first instance. At a distance of 37 yards further up the same rough hill-side is a second large block of stones whose purpose or dimensions I had no time to investigate; but it is a

megalithic monument of some nature. It consists of a large boulder, roughly cubical in shape, which is reared up on one of its angular points, with the opposite one directed skywards, and supported in that attitude by two or three smallish blocks, acting as struts or wedges. I have never seen an illustration of such a structure ; but it is certainly of human design, and was, indeed, pointed out to me as a " Druid Stone " by some countrymen who lived near.



I was shown also, not far away from this spot, a large natural boulder—a cube of 8 to 10 feet each way—with a flat top, which bears the name of “The Buck Stone.” Whether it had a prehistoric purpose, I cannot say; but it gives its name to the valley which it overlooks.

There is also in this vicinity an interesting relic of comparatively modern times, namely, a small altar standing on a built platform of stones in a hidden and retired spot just off the mountain road, where the Mass was celebrated secretly in the days of the Penal Laws.

(7.) "DERMOT AND GRANIA'S BED," CREVARY.

(Fig. IV.)

This monument, which is at an easy distance from Rathmullan, is, in consequence, frequently visited, though its appearance is not particularly imposing.

It consists of two pillar-stones, the higher of which is 6 feet, and the lower 4 feet 6 inches in height, separated from one another by a stone slab, standing on its edge, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 6 inches long. The shorter (western) of the standing-stones is in the line of a rough fence between two fields—a low earth fence containing several megaliths, which may once have formed part of the whole monument. At first I was greatly puzzled by these stones, as they gave the fence the appearance of an "alignment"; but after plotting my observations and working out the results, I am quite satisfied that such is not the case.

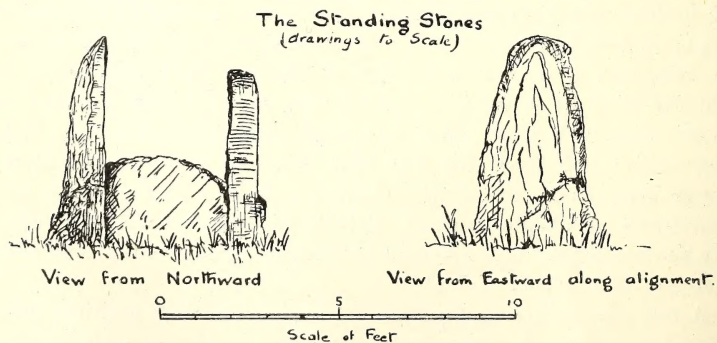
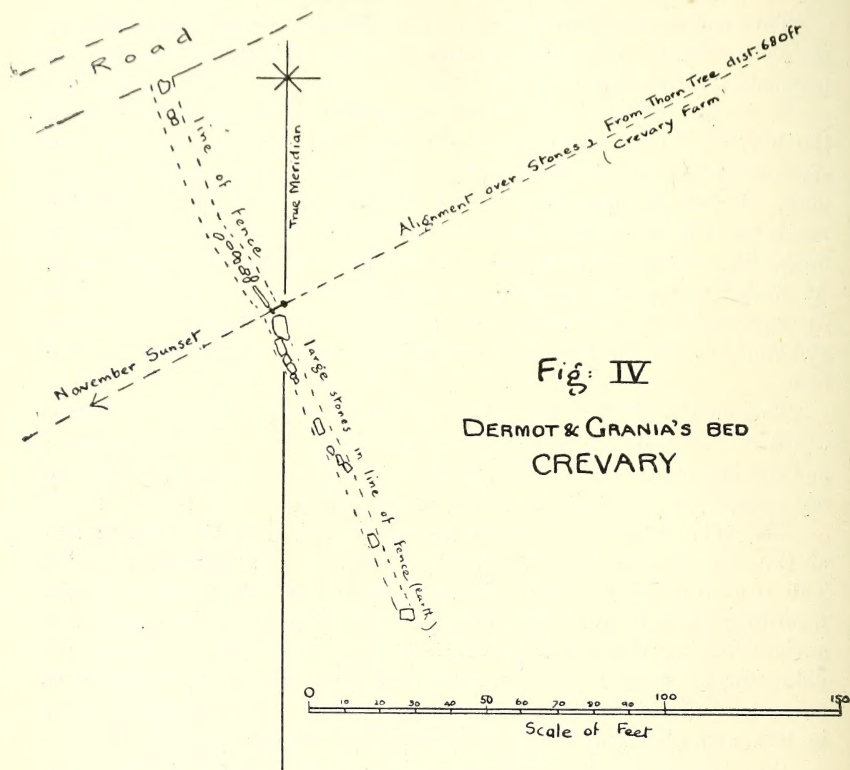
This monument was the only one to which I was not able to obtain a direct theodolite azimuth from an Ordnance trigonometrical station; and the bearings are dependent, therefore, on the correctness (which I do not suspect) of the compass-needle in the theodolite.

The field to the northward slopes downward from the stones; and at the end of it is the farmhouse of Crevary ("a branchy place"). The road runs by the side of this field to the farm; and as I was returning along it to Rathmullan, I happened to see a very large and ancient-looking thorn-tree growing in the rickyard of the farm. On going up to examine it (for some megaliths lay near), I noticed at once that from it the two standing-stones of the "Bed" were exactly in line, and that they stood up clear against the sky-line.

On erecting the theodolite, and obtaining the bearing and elevation, it became obvious that this was the ancient observation spot in connexion with the standing-stones; for the azimuth and elevation, when worked out, indicate the November sunset. Two confirmations of this discovery lie (1) in the fact that the top of the northern stone (the higher of the two, and that nearer to the thorn-tree) is bevelled off away from the observer, leaving a pointed top, something in the fashion of the foresight of a rifle, so as to permit of a better and more definite observation; and (2) in the fact that from the thorn-tree position the reverse azimuth to the stones' sight-line is to a distant peak on the Innishowen peninsula (named Grinlieve), and provides exactly the May sunrise sight-line—a double observation that would not be possible from any other spot.

A few days following my finding of this thorn-tree position, towards the end of October, I again visited the spot in the late afternoon, and had the satisfaction of actually seeing the Sun setting nearly on the

sight-line behind the standing-stones. A few days later, and the Samhuin sunset would have been *exactly* over them.



These facts raise an interesting botanical point, namely, as to the possible age to which the whitethorn-tree may live.

There is no doubt that the tree referred to above stands at the original point of observation of the May sunrise over Grinlieve, and of the November sunset over the standing-stones of "Dermot and Grania's Bed." I may add here that, from a second ancient thorn-tree which is growing in front of the Rectory Gate at Rathmullan, at the edge of the slope above the beach, I observed the Sun rising, on October 24th, almost exactly over the summit of Cashel Hill, on the opposite side of the Lough. The name of this summit clearly indicates the existence, or the former existence, of a carn or a cashel upon it; and I have no doubt that this Rathmullan thorn-tree is also the last survival of an ancient observatory of the November sunrise behind the Carn or Cashel Hill. (See also under "Dermot and Grania's Bed, Glenvar, *ante*, p. 197.)

Dr. Joyce, in "Irish Names of Places" (page 200), has a great deal of information on the subject of the May-November cult, which (according to the Book of Rights) was instituted by King Tuathal the Acceptable in the first century of our era at the hill of Usnagh in Westmeath. Christianity was established in Ireland by about the sixth century; and it can only be supposed, therefore, that these thorn-trees were planted at some time between these dates. It seems unlikely, to say the least of it, that a seed should in each case have taken root and sprung up *exactly* on the position of the original tree, nor can it be supposed that "pious" hands should have deliberately planted new trees on the death of the old from that date onward to modern times, for the purpose of, first a forbidden, and afterwards a forgotten, cult. It must be remarked also that the thorn-tree still possesses a "fairy" quality in the eyes of the Donegal people (no doubt the last relic of its former real sanctity); and this preserves these trees from being cut down or damaged in any way; even when they are placed, as not infrequently happens, in the middle of a ploughed field, where they must prove a serious inconvenience to the ploughman.

It will be noted that the position of the tree must be *precise* in order to obtain a correct sight-line of a sunrise or sunset over a second object, more particularly when they are so close as in this case, in which the distance of the thorn-tree from the aligning-stones is only 680 feet. It thus appears to be not unlikely that these trees have attained a very great age.

Besides the alignment for the November sunset and the May sunrise, there may also have been sight-lines over Gollan Hill summit (where there is an ancient carn) for the equinoctial sunrise; and perhaps for true north over Knocknagraw, a prominent, sharp-topped hill near by, which forms part of a farm-land named Carnafeagh ("the Carn of the Wood"). I have protracted these lines from the Ordnance map, as the actual observation of them is not now possible, owing to buildings, trees, &c., coming in the line. Neither of them is very satisfactory, and

must be regarded as "possibilities" only. The exact figures are appended:—

NAME OF SUMMIT.	EVENT.	DECLINATIONS.	
		Upper limb.	Lower limb.
GRINLIEVE (? "Sun mountain").	May sunrise.	14° 28' 03" N.	14° 57' 02" N.
Alignment of Standing-stones D. and G.'s Bed.	November sunset.	13° 44' 44" S.	13° 17' 49" S.
GOLLAN HILL (Cairn).	Equinox (?).	Bearing, N. 86° 30' E.	(?) Elevation.
KNOCKNAGRAW.	True North (?).	Bearing, N. 3° 30' W.	—

(8.) RAY POINT (Circle).

In the course of making the hydrographic survey of the coast of the lough, I came upon two prehistoric circles, on Ray Point and Ballykenny Point respectively. Neither of these is marked on the Ordnance maps, nor are they known by the country people living near them.

The first of these is in a flat, grass field, on the north side of the mouth of a small stream named Ballasallagh Burn. The district itself is named Ray (from a house of the name, close to the field in question), and may possibly have reference to a former Rath, such being the manner in which the name is occasionally spelt in English. It should be remarked, however, that in this case the word is locally pronounced as if it were spelt "Rye."

On the extreme of the Point there is a modern ruin, with a cottage built up against it, and in the centre of the field behind it is a circle (or, more properly, an oval), easily discernible, though it is grown over with grass, and is nowhere more than 12 to 18 inches in height above the ground, and from 2 to 3 feet in width. There are four or five largish stones, which probably formed part of the original structure, grouped unevenly at the northern end of it. It occurred to me at first that possibly the "Circle" was but the remains of the platform of a rick; but not only its oval form (a characteristic of these ancient structures that I have found repeated elsewhere in the locality), but also the large number of what appear to be undoubted sight-lines over various summits on its horizon—especially to the famous "Greenan Elagh"—must establish it as an ancient observation spot. The series of sight-lines observable

from it, of which I now propose to give the exact figures of the declinations, could scarcely be fortuitous :—

NAME OF SUMMIT.	EVENT.	DECLINATIONS.	
		Upper limb.	Lower limb.
GRINLIEVE (? "Sun mountain").	May sunrise.	16° 20' 38" N.	16° 49' 36" N.
SLATE HILL.	May sunset (?).	18° 42' 05" N.	19° 08' 00" N.
INCH TOP (Carn).	Equinox sunrise.	3° 01' 39" N.	3° 27' 53" N.
DRUMACLOGHAN ("Ridge of the Stone").	Equinox sunset.	0° 25' 12" N.	0° 51' 53" N.
GREENAN ELAGH.	November sunrise.	15° 02' 03" S.	14° 41' 47" S.
DRUMERIVE ("Ridge of the Bull").	November sunset.	14° 58' 45" S.	14° 31' 21" S.
CASTLE HILL (Ruined castle).	Winter solstice sunrise (?).	24° 49' 41" S.	24° 23' 00" S.
TIRODDY.	Winter solstice sunset (?).	24° 15' 22" S.	23° 44' 12" S.

Among the above sight-lines I should feel inclined to class as doubtful that of the May sunset over Slate Hill, and those of the winter solstice, sunrise and sunset. The declinations in themselves are correct, and the summits are well defined; but there is little evidence beyond this in their favour. The castle on Castle Hill is itself a ruin of mediæval days, I understand; but it may well occupy the position of an ancient carn, or prehistoric edifice, for the hill, though low, is isolated, and thus conspicuous. The top of Tiroddy is now occupied by modern farm-buildings, and that of Slate Hill has no visible "antiquity" on its sky-line. The remaining objects seem to be more worthy of belief, either from their names, or from the existing evidences of prehistoric remains on their summits. My translation of "Grinlieve" is little more than a guess; yet it seems a probable derivation. This summit was employed for the May sunrise from "Dermot and Grania's Bed," Crevary, also (*vide ante*, p. 223). The difference in its bearing from the two observatories is compensated for by the difference in its elevation, as seen from each, when calculating the declinations.

(9.) BALLYKENNY POINT (Circle and Alignments).

(Fig. V.)

The second set of previously unknown prehistoric stone remains, referred to above, lies not far from the Ray Circle, near the top of a prominent wooded point named Ballykenny, and at about 50 feet above the sea-level. There is an Ordnance trigonometrical station on this point, from which I was able to obtain correct azimuths, both for the remains close by, now to be described, and also for the Ray Circle, which is in sight from it. The Ballykenny Circle is situated on the northern side of the point, in a rough field, and consists of an oval of stones, both large and small, standing from 2 to 3 feet above the present surface of the soil, and enclosing a space full of scattered stones. A thicket of holly, mountain ash, and nut-bushes grows all over it; but it is possible to get within the oval at one or two points; and it is from the interior that the best view of the structure is obtained. Exteriorly it appears only as a patch of shrubs and small trees; but from the inside the complete enclosing "wall" of the oval is easily recognized.

Near this oval is a series of seven or eight large, untrimmed (?) stones, placed consecutively in a line, touching one another, and crested with shrubs. This appears to be the remains of, perhaps, a stone alignment, but is now only 30 feet long. Not far from this row of stones and the oval are the remains of a second alignment of stones, not quite parallel to the first, and of a different character. The terminal-stone is of cubical form, and has every appearance of having been trimmed to this shape. It stands 3 feet above the ground, and is 4 feet square at the top, thus presenting a small platform for an observer to stand upon. It is surrounded by a fringe of small holly bushes. Looking northward from this point, six more stones of the alignment remain in position, covering a distance of 210 feet. All are of fairly large size, the northernmost having the appearance of a fallen pillar-stone (but, I think, untrimmed), of unusual proportions. Several other large stones lie scattered about near this alignment, and in other parts of the field.

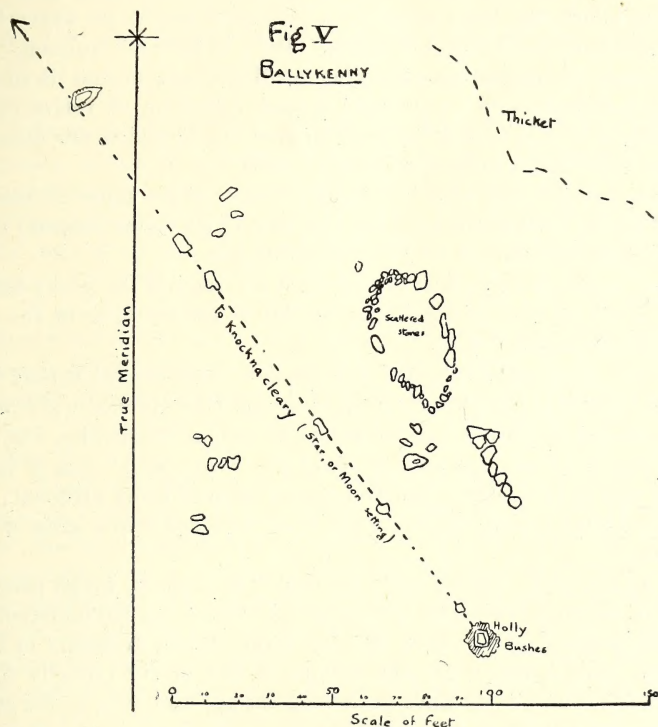
To the eastward the hill slopes to the shore of the lough, and is covered with a close thicket of nut, privet, alder, holly, and mountain ash, which begins on a line some twenty yards from the oval. Underneath this thicket are large numbers of scattered stones; but, until the shrubs have been cleared away, it would not be possible to say whether they are of any archæological significance.

The stone alignment described above directs to the summit of **KNOCKNACLEARY HILL**, about two miles distant; and the azimuth and altitude infer the declination of $29^{\circ} 09' 17''$ N. for a setting star, or,

¹ See notes on "Giant's Bed, Drumhallagh," p. 215; and "Templemoyle," p. 229, below.

perhaps, for the setting moon at its greatest declination. The star and its date might be :—Arcturus, 50 A.D. ; Pollux, 700 B.C. ; or Castor, 1900 B.C.

No clear indications of sight-lines can be found for the remaining ruins, either by observation or by protraction from the Ordnance map.



TURRUSBUNALLIA.

About half way between Ballykenny and Rathmullan are two holy wells bearing the above name (which may signify "the place of oak-trees by the mouth of the stream"), the "wells" being placed one on each side of the present main road. There is little to distinguish either of them ; and they would certainly be overlooked by a passer-by who did not know of their presence. There is a small stream running down from the hillside at this place. To the southward of it is a field, and to the northward a branch road leading into the mountains ; a short way up it is a cottage, with other buildings.

The stream passes under the main coast road through a large culvert, and there runs into the sea, which comes up to that point at high water ; and this "mouth of the stream" constitutes one of the "wells."

People afflicted with bodily ailments visit it at all seasons of the year (but on Fridays only), say their prayers, bathe the injured or crippled limb, and hope for a cure.

The other "well" is at the edge of the small field northward of the cottage, and about 20 yards in from the road. It consists of a block of stone, trimmed rectangularly, with dimensions of about 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot, and has a saucer-like depression cut on its upper face, which will hold about a pint of water. It is, in fact, a "Bullaun."

The stone is propped up with other smaller stones, so that its surface is a couple of feet above the ground; a small collection of votive stones lies on top of it, and a briar bush grows over all, to which are attached rags, the offerings of visitors using the "well."

The rain-water that falls into the depression in the stone is used by those suffering from ailments of the eye, as a lotion (after prayers) for a restoration of eyesight, or for relief from disease.

This "well" is used, like the other, at all times of the year; but its efficacy is not confined to any particular day of the week, as in the case of the stream-mouth "well."

The surroundings of this spot will repay a more careful survey than I have been able to bestow; for megalithic and other prehistoric remains (not previously noticed, I believe) are to be seen in its vicinity, viz.:—

(1) The field to the northward of the "eye-well" has a large, rounded mound in it, which has every appearance of being artificial; and the tops of large stones can be seen in several places in the grass which covers it.

(2) Immediately behind the "eye-well" is a small, rough patch of ground in which it is possible to trace about half of the circumference—broken to seaward—of a circle of very large stones, evidently of high antiquity, amidst which are the stumps of five or six recently felled ash-trees(?), which must have been of great age and size, as the stools remaining are all of 3 to 4 feet in diameter.

(3) The outbuildings of the cottage are largely constructed of megaliths; and there are also what look like the remains of a stone circle among the trees just above it on the hill. There are, besides, two large, upright, trimmed stones, built into the fence alongside of one another, by the roadside near the cottage, which are almost certainly of archæological interest.

(4) But the field mentioned above as lying to the southward of the stream contains definite prehistoric remains; for there are in it three stone carns of small size, one of which surrounds the foot of an ancient mountain-ash tree; the second, that of an even more ancient thorn-tree (now, apparently, in a moribund condition), while the third, which is the largest, and takes the form of a circular platform rather than a carn, surrounds an enormous oak tree, with wide-spreading branches, evidently

of great age, which has a ring of holly bushes growing close round the trunk.

From this oak tree, the mountain-ash tree and its cairn are in line with the two large stones in the fence (3), the large artificial mound (1), and the "eye-well." This may be fortuitous, but seems worthy of notice. The bearing is roughly N. 78° E.

(10.) TEMPLEMOYLE (Standing-stones and Circle, &c.).

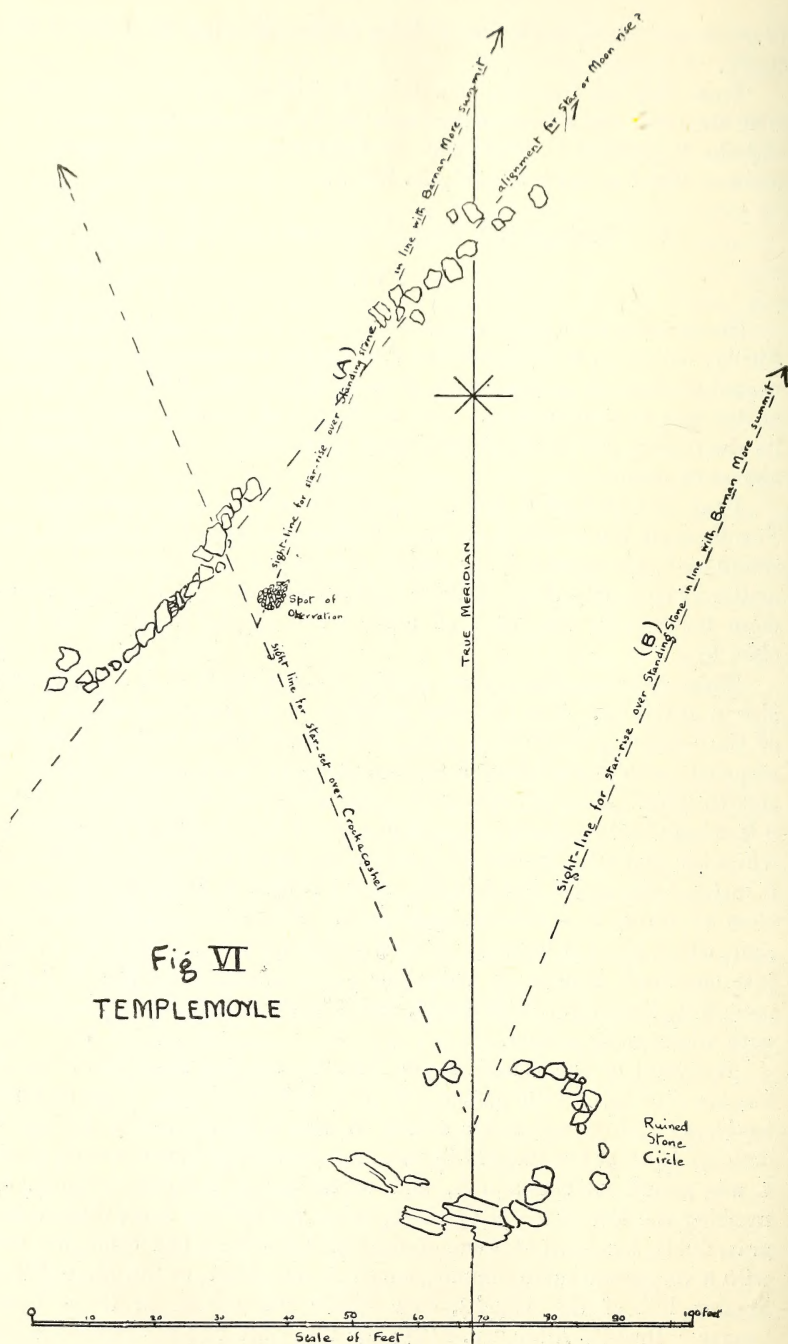
(Fig. VI.)

There are several archæological remains on the Buncrana side of Lough Swilly, within an easy distance of the town. Circumstances have prevented me from examining them more than cursorily, with the exception of that now to be described. The main part of the sight-line, namely, its observatory end, had not previously been discovered, and I found it almost by chance.

Upon the Ordnance maps there are shown near the farm-house of Templemoyle the positions of four standing-stones, in two groups of two stones each, the groups lying within close range of one another. As a matter of fact, only three of these four stones now remain in view: two close together in the fence of a field, and one by itself in the field close by.

These standing-stones differ greatly in appearance, and, I should say, also in antiquity. The two close together in the fence are of the stone of the adjoining country—a grey metamorphic rock—and are carefully trimmed, with a rectangular section, well-fashioned angles, and fairly smooth sides. They are of massive dimensions; the southern stone being 9 feet high, with sides 1 foot 3 inches and 1 foot 8 inches respectively; while the southern, though it is only 2 feet 6 inches in height, is 3 feet 6 inches long, and 1 foot 8 inches wide; it cannot be seen until one is close by, owing to shrubs surrounding it. The remaining standing-stone near, which has lost its mate, is of a darker quality of stone than those just described, and is of altogether ruder appearance; the facing is imperfect, the angles undermined, and it is more or less "knife-edged," with a triangular section.

Eastward of the Templemoyle farm the country rises into a steep, heather-clad hill, with patches of grass between rough strips of large boulders. After wandering about on this hillside, vainly trying to discover to what the line of the standing-stones might have been directed, I was giving up the search, and returning to Buncrana, when, on reaching the foot of the hill (where, below the boulder zone, there was a grass field), I noticed that one of the standing-stones had come into line with a very remarkable summit, named Barnan More, or Bin More ("The greater hill of the Gap"), once before referred to in these Notes (under "Druid's Altar," p. 219); for there are two somewhat similar



hill-tops, one higher than the other, between which lies a conspicuous gap.

The summit of this hill has the same appearance from all points of view, namely, that of a nearly flat-topped table, or altar, crowning the steep slopes of what would otherwise be a conical hill, and appears to have a large carn, or some prominence in its centre. It is one of the most striking mountain features in this very picturesque neighbourhood.

At the point where I noticed that the right-hand (the first described) standing-stone was in line with Barnan More, its table-like top was visible clear against the sky, but cut off from its own slopes by the nearer flat summit of Ballymagan Hill, a spot itself of historic interest. (See Dr. Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," p. 11).

The possibility of a sight-line struck me at once; and on looking around, I discovered that I was standing close to some large stones, which had every appearance of being a ruined stone circle. On placing myself at its centre, the coincidence of the standing-stone with the top of Barnan More became still more perfect. Part of the circle was composed of two or three large stones, placed in conjunction with a natural outcrop of rock, bearing in many places the sign of the "jumper," where pieces had been blasted off at various times. The other part of the circle was grown over with a low, thorny thicket, which being cut away, the ancient structure it had covered and protected became perfectly apparent.

Greatly interested by this discovery, I made further search near by, and soon discovered a small stone mound of a definite pear-shape, the point of which was to the north-eastward, also covered with low bushes, from which the left-hand standing-stone—that of more ancient appearance—was in an exact line with the centre of Barnan More.

By its side was an alignment of large stones, also pointing to the north-eastward, but at a different azimuth, constructed somewhat in the form of a low cyclopean wall, and obviously of a great age.

On visiting the place with a theodolite (having obtained an azimuth from it to the adjoining Ordnance trigonometrical station on Crockacashel), the meaning of the sight-line of the standing-stones with Barnan More was evolved. The direction and elevation are for the rising of the same star as that already observed at Cloghbane and Lehardan on the opposite shore of the Lough; and the setting of the same star was here provided for as well by a sight-line over Crockacashel, a hill-top where I found various prehistoric remains, to be described later. The star in question may have been either:—Castor, in 550 B.C.; Arcturus, 550 B.C.; Capella, 1720 B.C.

The sight-lines are for the same star for each of the standing-stones, but at different dates, not greatly separated in time; probably indicating that the sight-line had required readjustment, due to the altering bearing (through the precessional movement) of the star.

At the sight-line over the left-hand stone, from the pear-shaped mound, the declination was $32^{\circ} 51' 24''$ N.; and at that over the right-hand stone from the circle, it was $30^{\circ} 54' 58''$ N. If the first-named be assumed to be the older sight-line (as the appearance of its standing-stone indicated), this would mean, therefore, that the shifting of the observatory had been made on account of a star with an increasing declination, and would point to Arcturus in 550 B.C.; while if the shift took place in the opposite order, and on account of a star of decreasing declination, it would infer either Capella, 1700, or Castor, 550 B.C.

The declination of the star setting over Crockacashel is $32^{\circ} 25' 36''$ N., and must, I think, refer to the same star as was observed rising; but the figures do not assist us to decide which it was, nor as to its date.

The stone alignment, spoken of above, gives a declination of a rising star of $28^{\circ} 52' 31''$ N. This is the same star probably as observed at Ballykenny, Knocknacleary sight-line (p. 226), and at "Giant's Bed, Drumhallagh" (pp. 217 and 218, Bulbin sight-line), or else, as before suggested, for the Moon, at the extreme of its declination, either alone, or in conjunction with the constellation Gemini, between the dates 1000 and 2000 B.C., Pollux being indicated at the first-named date, and Castor at the other, and more remote.

There is an ancient thorn-tree, with the remains of a cairn at its foot, not far from the stone remains above described. I set the theodolite up beneath it; but either the sight-line has now been obliterated, or the position of the tree is a chance one (though I do not think so), for I could obtain no azimuths that appeared to be of any astronomical purport.

There is an old and disused graveyard in the vicinity—a mere collection of unmarked mounds at one side of an arable field—which may have had some connexion with the other remains, but the present highly appropriate name of the farm land, "Templemoyle"—"the Ruined Teampull"—seems to point with some certainty to the existence at this point of a place of sanctity or worship in former days.

CROCKACASHEL.

(Cashel and Stone Circles.)

A little northward of Buncrana there is a somewhat prominent hill rising from the rocky shore into a double summit. The seaward of these two summits is named Crockacashel ("the Hill of the Cashel"), for its rocky and heathery top is encircled by an ancient stone fortification or cashel, much broken away at the steeper parts, but in moderate preservation for about half of its perimeter.

The Ordnance trigonometrical station employed in finding the azimuth of Templemoyle is on the highest part within the circle of this cashel, and, as before noted, the setting of a star was observed from Templemoyle over this summit.

In the saddle between the two tops of the hill and close outside the wall of the cashel there are six small stone circles, each perfect or nearly so, but low, and composed of comparatively small stones, all untrimmed. It seems likely that they are the burial-places of chiefs or of other defenders of the cashel in some ancient battle.

PORTHAW (HOLY WELL).

(“The bank or landing-place of the battle”).

At the foot of Crockacashel, towards Buncrana, there is a small stream, and close to where it falls into the sea there are the ruins of some (modern) cottages, built in a straight row. Immediately behind the innermost of these and by the side of the little stream is a holy well. A low wall divides the well from the stream, and then bends round in horse-shoe form, enclosing the well on its northern, eastern, and southern sides. The other side, that to the westward, close to the end wall of the cottages, appears to have been straight. The top of the masonry is flat, and looks as if it had been used as a path for walking round the well. The well itself is 3 or 4 feet deep, about 6 feet across, and is at present filled with rubbish. There was no water visible in it; and as there were no rags or other votive offerings near it, it is probably no longer in use.

In the field to the southward of the well, there are four stone mounds or carns, with the remains of a stone circle at the southern end, all, except the latter, crested with low oak shrubs. The circle and carns are placed roughly equidistant from one another, and all are in the same line—namely, on the azimuth of N. 14° E.

In the eastward side of the field are two thickets chiefly composed of oak, ash, mountain-ash, and thorn; beneath which are confused heaps of stones, and one or two longitudinal heaps, resembling graves. These and the carns in the field seem worthy of further investigation.

By protraction from the Ordnance map, I see that the November sunset could have been observed from the stone circle mentioned above, over Crawford's Table, on the crest of Crocknaglaggan (*vide ante*, p. 198); and it is possible that there may be other sight-lines.

A little to the northward of the holy well, on the edge of the coast, is an ancient grave, at present adorned with a wooden cross, on which is inscribed “Father Hegarty's Grave”; but as it is obviously unconsecrated ground, this is either a traditional name, or else intended to be a joke. The point of rocks in the sea just beneath is named “Hegarty's Point” on the map. The near association of Crockacashel, its circles, this grave, and the holy well, with its stone mounds, taken into account with the suggestive name of the latter (Porthaw), all seem to point to some ancient warlike attack at this point, and the results of the slaughter that took place.

(*To be continued.*)

THE RUINS OF LOUGHMOE CASTLE, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E., MEMBER.

[Read JULY 12, 1909.]

As the legends attached to Loughmoe have recently been treated of in our *Journal* (*ante*, p. 70), this seems an appropriate time to give some particulars of the building.

The castle stands on flat ground, between the railway and the river Suir, which at this point—two and a-half miles south of Templemore station—come quite close together. Fig. 1 gives the view seen from the train. A glance is sufficient to show that the south end is much older than the remainder, being marked by massive walls with rounded corners, vaulted floors, narrow loop-holes, and spiral stairs. The northern part, on the other hand, has thin, roughly built walls, large stone-mullioned windows, and numerous chimneys with small cut-stone fireplaces. There are no stone floors or partition walls in this part, which is locally known as “the Court,” and consists of three divisions, the largest being a narrow rectangular block, attached to the north side of the older building, and enclosing the entrance-door of the latter.

It had five stories in all; the roof was provided with parapets, which at intervals rose in the form of a double step, the upper one being rounded and crowned by a small finial. Behind these were the chimney flues, of which I counted two in the east wall, four in the west, and one in the north. The attic story has no windows and must have been lighted by skylights or dormers. The two stories below the attic have numerous windows and fireplaces, and were no doubt divided into separate apartments by wooden or other temporary partitions. These upper stories are well shown in fig. 2, which is taken from the first floor of the older building. Below them comes what was perhaps the principal floor of the building, divided into fewer rooms, and having a large fireplace in the north end under the windows seen in fig. 2. The basement below this last was partly underground, and had a very large fireplace, probably used for cooking, near the south-east corner. In the middle of the east side a door, now built up, led to an underground cellar outside the wall.

Attached to the north-west corner of the central building, and higher by one story, is a square tower, intended apparently to balance the older

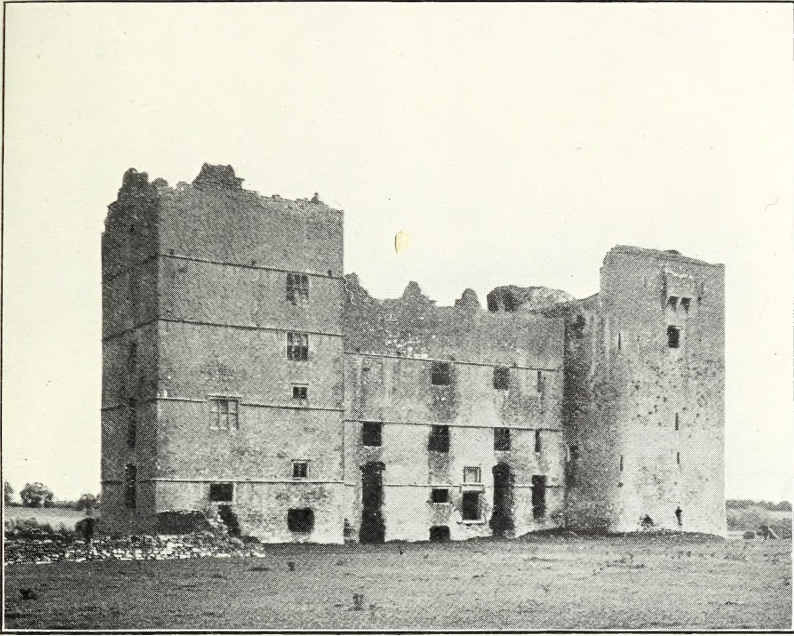
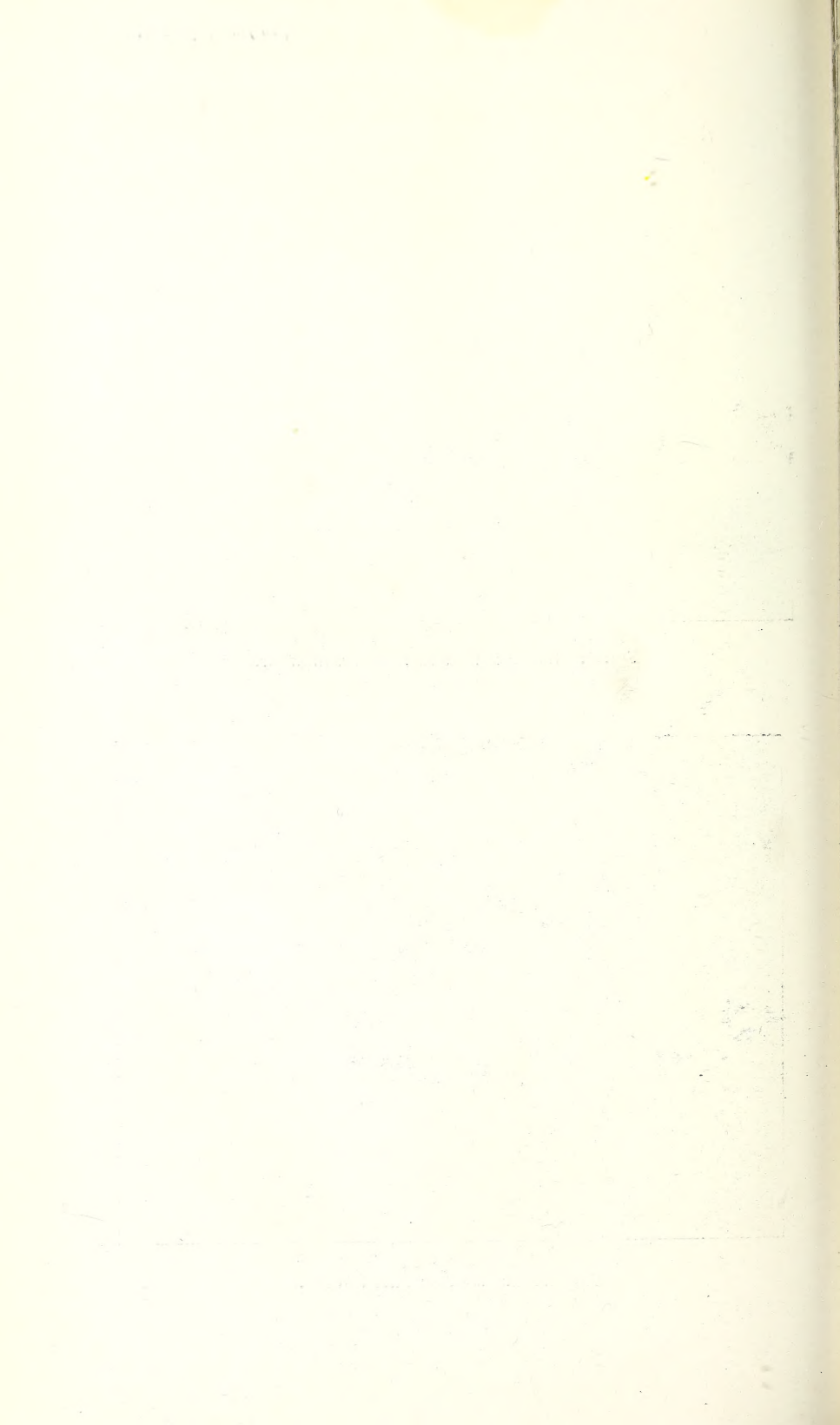


FIG. 1.—LOUGHMOE CASTLE, FROM THE WEST.



FIG. 2.—INTERIOR OF LATER WING.



LOUCHMOE CASTLE

Ground Plan.

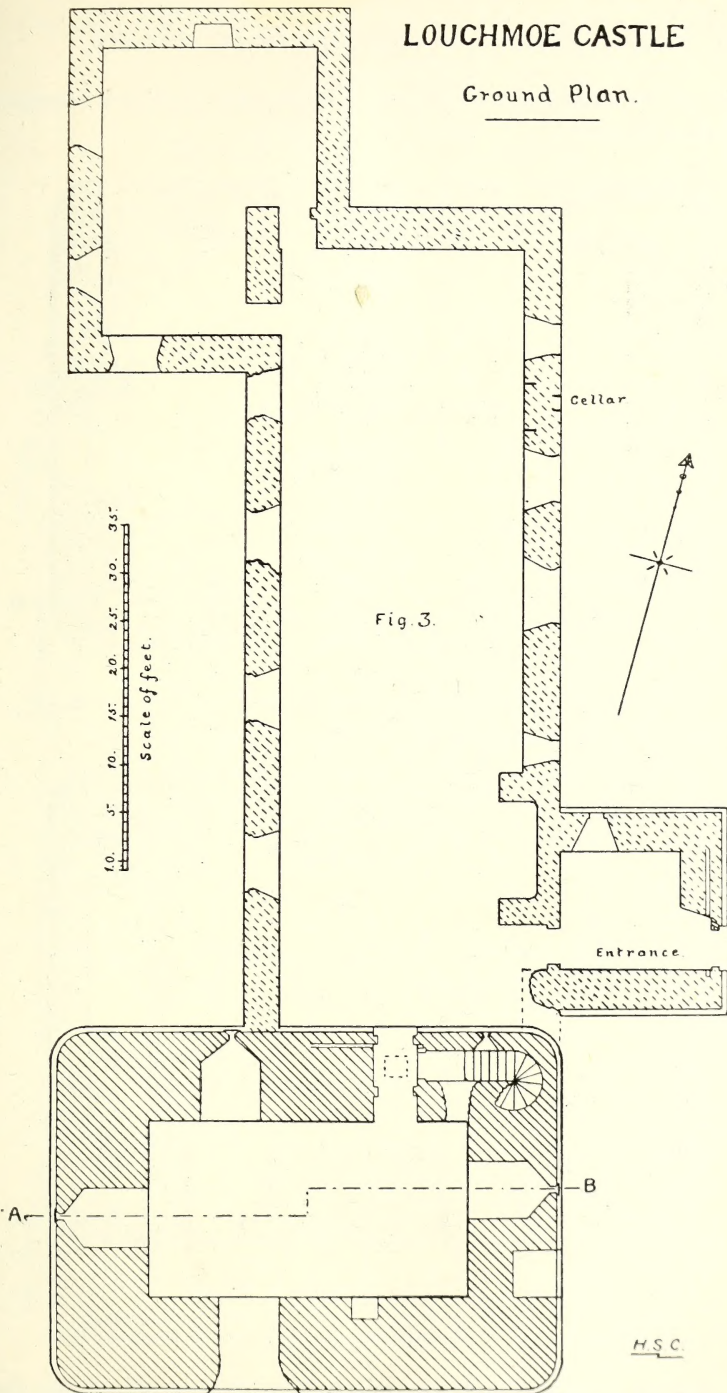
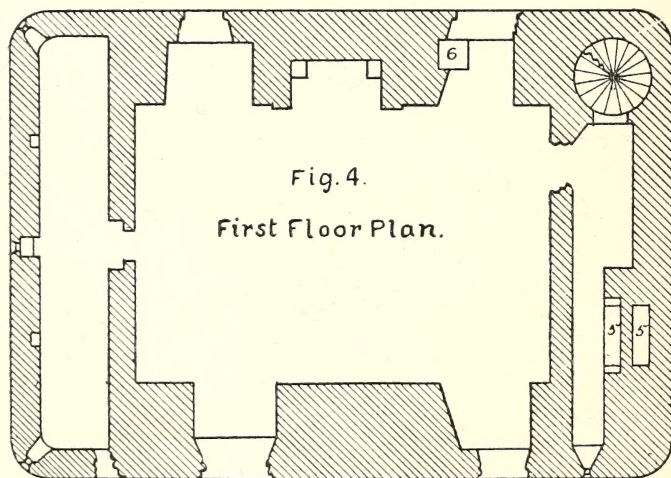
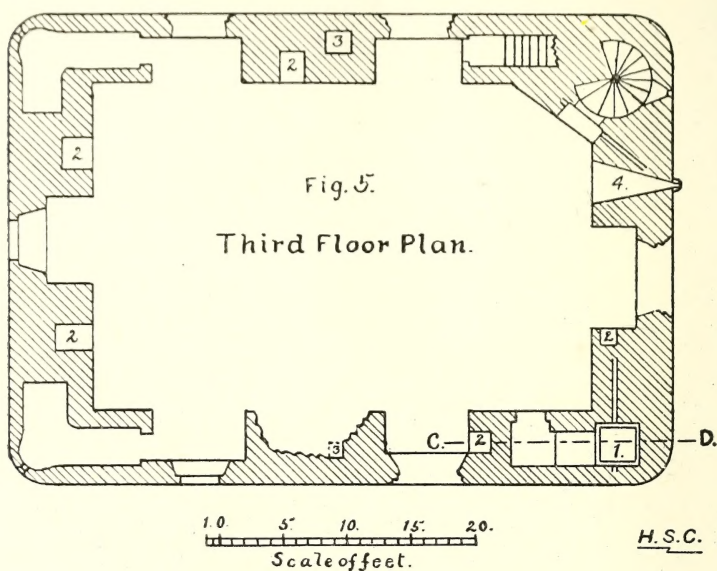


FIG. 3.

tower at the south end. This tower also contains mullioned windows and stone fireplaces.



FIGS. 4, 5.—PLANS OF VAULTED FLOORS.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Prison. | 3. Flues. | 5. Garderobes. |
| 2. Cupboards. | 4. Slop Sink. | 6. Murdering Hole. |

Another towerlike building projects from the east side of the main block, which it is built to match. In it is the entrance doorway, a

Section

on C.D.

floor level

1.0 5 10 15 20.
Scale of feet

Section on A.B.

H.S.C.

FIGS. 6, 7.—SECTIONS OF LOUGHMOE CASTLE.

pointed arch of plain cut-stone, having at the top and one side small holes for firing through. It is also provided with a recess or tunnel in the wall, to contain a wooden bar which could be drawn out to secure the door. A similar archway leads from the tower into the basement of the main building close to the large fireplace. The lower story of this tower batters slightly on the outside, and is several feet below the ground-level: a sunken passage probably gave access to the entrance.

These particulars, as well as those referring to the more ancient tower, can best be understood by reference to the plans and sections, figs. 3 to 7.

The older and more interesting part of the ruin is a rectangular tower, about 52 feet from east to west, and 37 feet from north to south, its height being 70 feet. The walls of the lowest story are 10 feet thick and have a considerable batter; their angles are rounded off to a radius of 3 feet, no doubt to make it more difficult to detach stones. The whole of this basement formed one vaulted room, which had a deep window-recess in each side; these recesses are 6 feet wide, arched above, and run back parallel into the wall for 6 or 7 feet, after which they narrow to loop-holes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. This arrangement is rather surprising, as it causes very weak places in the walls, almost on the ground-level, and the loop-holes would indicate the places to attack. Of course there may have been a ditch round the castle, of which no trace now remains, and in that case it would have been more difficult to reach the loop-holes than at present.

The marks of the wickerwork centering are well preserved on the vault of this room and on the arches over the recesses. In the outer side of the east wall is the opening of a garderobe, which has two shafts, one from a passage in the thickness of the wall on the first floor, and the second from a similar passage, which is not at the level of any floor, but corresponds in height to the spandril of the vault covering the third story.

The doorway, as already mentioned, is in the north side near the eastern corner, and the spiral staircase runs up in the thickness of the wall on the left hand. It occupies indeed the extreme angle of the building, thus causing another weak place, which would, I think, have been the best point to attack with the battering-ram. The entrance is a plain pointed arch of cut stone; beside it is a bolt-hole in the wall, and opposite is another archway opening into the vaulted room already described. Overhead between these archways is a "murdering hole" opening into the corner of a window recess in the hall above.

A third archway at the side leads to the stair, of which the first part is straight, and the rest spiral. The stair opens into a passage in the thickness of the wall at the level of the first floor; and from this passage another doorway gives access to the main hall of the castle. At the other end of the hall is a similar passage, furnished with loop-holes

for defence at the centre and ends. The hall is shown in plan in fig. 4; it is lighted by four windows in deep recesses; two in the south and two in the north side; between these last is the great fireplace, usually a marked feature in such castles. The recesses probably narrowed to small slits similar to those on the stories above and below; but they have now been altered to contain square mullioned windows like those in the newer wing.

The opening of the fireplace is 7 feet 3 inches wide by 5 feet high, and is surrounded by a frame of moulded and carved stone, the horizontal part of which consists of three stones, two long ones at the sides, and a wedge-shaped key in the centre. This central stone and the parts of the others nearest to it are carved with leaf-work, while at each end are two shields, and the initials I. F. P. and F. P. or B. P. One shield at each end is blank and rough, the surface being sunk as if the armorial bearings had been cut away; these are the shields with which the initials are associated. The other shields bear *per fess indented*, which Mr. Burtchaell kindly informs me belongs to the Butler family, into which one or more of the Purcells intermarried. Below the shields are two small geometrical patterns, one of two triangles interlaced, and the other (given as a tail-piece, p. 241) of six rings interlaced with a star-shaped figure. The mantel is finished above by a boldly projecting hood with numerous small mouldings.

The roof of this hall was of timber, and formed the floor of the third story; it rested at the sides on corbels, and at the ends on offsets. This third story was vaulted, with a fireplace in the middle of the south side, and at each end a deep recess with a narrow window slit. As there were no other openings for light, this apartment must always have been very dark. Fig. 8 is a photograph of this part of the castle, and shows the fireplace and the entrance doors to both stories. Over the recess at the east end is a small passage in the thickness of the wall: it is entered from the stairs, and contains a garderobe. At its end, but cut off from it, and entered from the top, is the prison, to be noticed later on.

The spiral stair ends at the fourth story, which is above the stone vault just mentioned, and at its top are some defensive arrangements to enable the garrison to make a last stand if driven back thus far. The archway is small and could take a very thick and solid door, while the bolt-holes in the wall show that a strong bar could be fixed across it. A separate stair gives access to the battlements and the attic story, and where this crosses the archway at the top of the lower stair, there is a small hole to enable the defenders to stab with a spear anyone attacking the door; and as this hole slopes away from the stairs, the assailants could not thrust a spear into it.

The fourth story, of which fig. 5 is a plan, is arranged like the second as regards the four window-recesses, two in each longer side, and

the fireplace between them; like the third story, it has a window-recess in each end. In addition, there are in the western angles small chambers with corner loops for defence. The north-east corner is occupied by the spiral stair, and over it by the straight stair to the battlements; and the south-eastern is taken up by the prison, the curious entrance to which is shown in section in fig. 7. About 5 feet 9 inches above the floor is a small arched doorway with a square landing inside; on the left hand the passage falls straight down to the floor-level, and forms another square landing or step. To the left of this again is an opening fitted to take a thick trap-door, and furnished with a bolt-hole. The floor of this cell is about 9 feet 6 inches below the trap, and it extends under the entrance passage. When at the castle I had no ladder or candle with me, and so could not examine how far the place extends in the thickness of the wall, but I suppose as far as the centre of the south side of the castle, where it would meet the flue from the room below. The existence of this chamber suggests a question as to whether there are other chambers in the corresponding parts of the wall; such would seem very useful to store food in preparation for a siege; but no entrance is now visible.

As the top of the tower is more or less damaged, there is some difficulty in making out its arrangement; but it is clear that the longer sides had battlements at the level of the eaves of the roof, and were furnished for their entire length with machicoulis. The parapets are gone, but the corbels which supported them remain. The shorter sides are carried a story higher and have galleries in the wall, and no doubt had battlements on a level with the ridge.

Fig. 9 shows the west end of the upper part of the tower, and in it are seen the arched window-recess with a small wall cupboard on each side, flanked by the side recesses and doorways to the small loop-holed chambers in the angles. Above are the corbels for supporting the roof, and the doorways into the end gallery. Part of the side wall of this gallery has been broken away, enabling us to see the recesses of the double machicoulis which defended that side; and one of the loop-holes beside it. Lines of projecting stones mark the junction of the walls and roof. The gallery at the east end has no machicoulis, which seems curious, as it leaves this part less defended than the rest; but its place may have been taken by some arrangement on the battlement above.

It is not clear how the end battlements were reached from the side ones, but it is likely that a ladder was fixed on the slope of the roof at each end.

North of the castle is a large walled garden with a pond in the end; and near the river can be seen an embankment on which the road of approach was carried across the low ground. Not far off, on the other

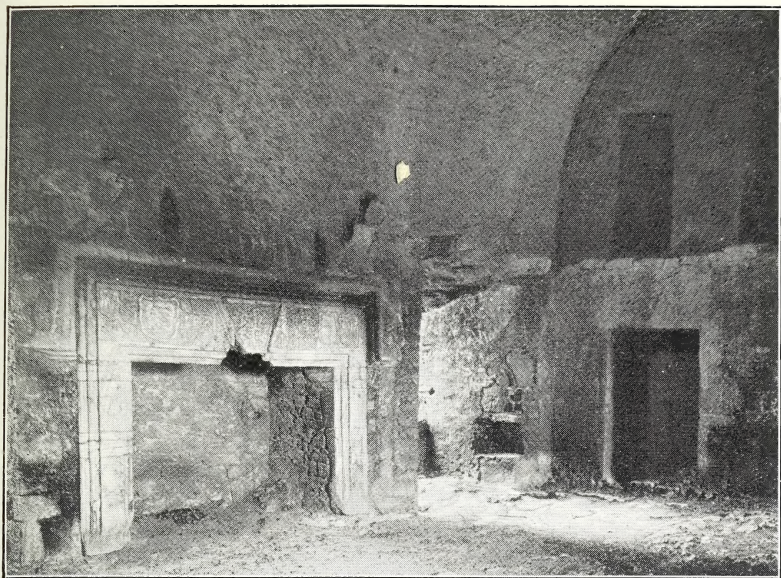


FIG. 8.—INTERIOR OF HALL.

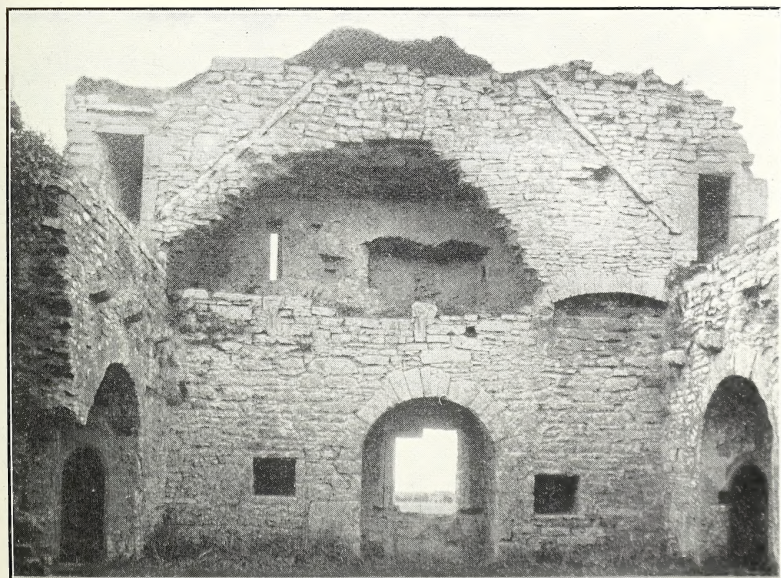
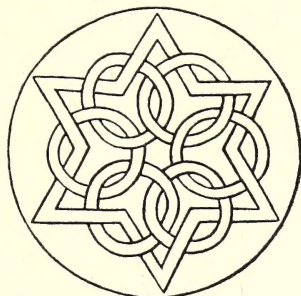


FIG. 9.—UPPER STORIES OF OLDER TOWER, LOOKING WEST.

side of the railway, are the ruins of the church and graveyard of Loughmoe, where several members of the Purcell family are buried.

Loughmoe Castle is on the whole an interesting and well-preserved specimen of its class; and it is certainly a pity that the few repairs it urgently requires cannot be carried out, and better care taken of it than at present.



(See page 239.)

NOTES ON THE PLACES VISITED DURING THE SUMMER
EXCURSION OF THE SOCIETY TO CLONMEL, 1909.

CLONMEL.

BY JAMES F. MORRISSEY, B.A., MEMBER.

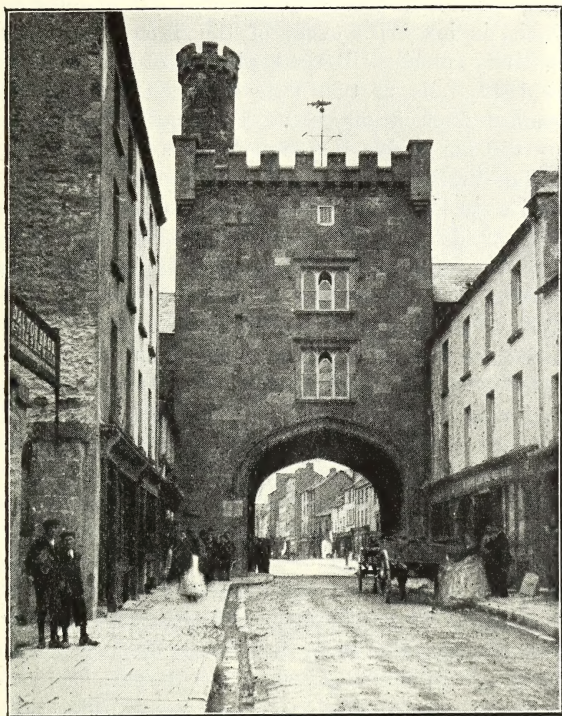
THE town of Clonmel, the headquarters of the Royal Society of Antiquaries for the Summer Excursion of 1909, is mainly built upon the north side of the Suir, which

“making way
By sweet Clonmel, adorns rich Waterford.”
(Spenser's *Faerie Queene*.)

The same description which Sir John Davis gave of it in 1606, “a well-built and well-kept town,” will equally apply to-day. Lying low upon the river-banks, from various points of the town itself we may catch some lovely glimpses of water and woodland scenery combined. It is true the Wilderness which, Hall says, “for solemn gloom and wild grandeur might convey no inadequate idea of that in which the Baptist preached” (“Scenery of Ireland”), has been sadly spoiled by the railway; but still the visitor may have his choice of an abundance of the picturesque in the surroundings of the town of the “Vale of Honey.” Up the river past Abbey and Marlfield to Knocklofty, Merlin with its view across the plain and valley of the Suir to Slievenamon, the woods of Gurteen, the drive from Gurteen past the old Slate Quarries through Glenpatrick, afford views surpassed by few of the beauty spots of Ireland. If we ascend the high ground to the north of the town, we have before us, to the south, the long ranges of the Comeraghs and Knockmealdowns; to the left is Slievenamon, a solitary giant rising from the plain and renowned in Fenian story; and to our right the Cahir Mountains, outposts of the Galtee range.

The old tradition has it that the Tuatha de Danaans, wishing to select a site for a settlement, sent off a swarm of bees, and where the bees settled they built their fort. From this the place was called *Cluam meala*, “the vale or meadow of honey.” Afterwards a Castle was built upon this spot, which remained until it was thrown down about 1810 by Mr. John Harvey, in the rear of whose premises in the Main Street the castle stood. Some writers conjecture that the name owed its origin to the richness of the surrounding country, while Father Burke, in his recent “History of Clonmel,” puts forward a new etymology. Basing

his argument upon the old local pronunciation, and the form in some of the old rolls, he considers that the old Irish form was *Chlu Mel*, i.e., Mell's portion. Mell, he tells us, is a name that occurs in the Desii genealogy, Mell being the daughter of Erchbran and wife of Crimthan, king of Ui Cinnselagh. This view may be correct as to the latter part of the name; but the form "*clon*" goes back to the end of the thirteenth century at least; in the Justiciary Rolls of 23, 25, and 27 Edward I, the name is almost invariably *Clonmele* or *Clômele*. Whether



WEST GATE, CLONMEL.

(From a Photograph by Mr. H. S. Crawford.)

the true interpretation is Mell's meadow, or the meadow of honey, I cannot decide. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* we find *Ṭrian Chluana Meala* repeatedly occurring in connexion with the Butlers as lords of the *Ṭrian Chluana Meala*, i.e., Clonmel third, the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county Tipperary.

Many historians, as well as local tradition, ascribe to the Danes the establishment of Clonmel as a seat of town or trading life. That the Danes pushed their boats up the Suir, and established themselves at

Clonmel, both for predatory and trading purposes, is probable enough; but we have no documentary evidence of it. Whatever it may owe to the Danes, the town of Clonmel emerges into the light of history as an Anglo-Norman foundation, and remained one of the abiding witnesses of that early Anglo-Norman colonization of Tipperary which the Pipe and Justiciary Rolls prove to have been much more thorough than was imagined. The Municipal Commissioners, in their Report, stated that Clonmel was an ancient borough, and that the Corporation probably existed by prescription. The close connexion of Otto de Grandison with the town has led others to attribute its foundation to him. Sir John Davis, in his "Discovery of the True Causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued till the beginning of His Majesty's reign," published in 1612, tells us that Otto de Grandison obtained a grant of all Tipperary from Henry II. Father Burke points out that de Grandison did not arrive in Clonmel for a full century after the Invasion. The district from Clonmel to Carrick was granted with other territories to William Fitz Adelm; and the Burkes were in possession of that district until they exchanged it for lands in Ulster. Entries in the Close Rolls of 5 & 6 Henry III tell us that the plaint between William de Aencurt and Richard de Burgh, touching the manor and vill of Clonmel, was to be respited until Richard de Burgh returned to Ireland. Soon afterwards, in 1225, Richard obtained a grant of a yearly fair at Clonmel, on the vigil of All Saints and the seven days following, till the King's age (Close Roll, 9 Henry III, part 2). This was subsequently, by a Charter of 21 Henry III, converted into a grant in fee. Richard de Burgh died in 1243; and in the extent of manors which belonged to Richard de Burgh in Munster, made by the Sheriff of that province, the Burgh of Clonmel is valued at £19 6s., and the mills of the burgh of Clonmel are valued at £8 13s. 4d. (Inq. P. M., 27 Henry III, No. 34). This Inquisition shows that it is to Richard de Burgh the creation of the Borough of Clonmel is probably due; but the Charter of Incorporation has gone the way of many another ancient record in Ireland. On his death the borough, with the other possessions of De Burgh, passed into the King's hands, his children being minors.

At this period began the connexion of the de Grandisons with the town. Otho de Grandison, who was sheriff of Tipperary in 1267, obtained at first a grant for life. Subsequently we find a grant made to him of (with other lands) the entire district of Muskerry and the vill of Clonmel, to hold to him and to his heirs for ever (Charter, 1281). In 1298, the bailiffs and goodmen of Clonmel obtained a grant of Customs on all articles brought for sale there for ten years. In the Justiciary Roll, 28 Edward I, 1300, we are informed that, for the purpose of carrying on the war in Scotland, Otho de Grandison's town of Clonmel gave towards the subsidy 12 marks; the Prior of Athassel's town of Athassel,

5 marks; the King's town of Carrick, 40s.; the town of Ardfinan, except the tenants of Hospital, 40s.; the town of Fethard, 10 marks. From the same Justiciary Roll we get an evidence of the Corporate life of the southern towns. The Communities of the towns of the Yoghil, Fythard, Tylaghrath, Clonmele, &c., appeared against Edmund Biroun, late keeper of measures and weights in this land, accusing him of falsely changing the legal measures, and amercing them when not culpable or convicted.

The de Grandisons were succeeded by the Desmonds as lords of the manor. Maurice fitz Thomas seems to have purchased Clonmel and Kilsheelan for 1100 marks about 1338. In 1328 the Palatinate Jurisdiction over Tipperary had been created by Letters Patent of 9 Nov., 2 Edward III, to James Le Bottiler, Earl of Ormond, for life, and it was continued by various grants and confirmations until 1621, when it was seized by the Crown by *Quo warranto*. Before 1328 Tipperary was directly under the Crown: sheriffs, coroners, and other administrative officers exercised their functions, and the King's Justices regularly held their Courts in Clonmel (see Pipe and Justiciary Rolls). Clonmel being within the Palatinate, a conflict arose between the rival jurisdictions, manorial and palatinate, of the two great rival Anglo-Norman houses; and this conflict endured, with few intervals, down to the ruin of the Desmonds in Elizabeth's reign. In 1371, through the influence of the Ormonds, the provost and commonalty were granted licence to elect annually a sovereign from their co-burgesses, to exercise all things which, for the safe and secure government of the town, and the quiet and tranquillity of the King's faithful subjects there, should be necessary.

We find little mention of Clonmel in the records of the fifteenth century, but in the sixteenth it appears again. At that time the navigation of the Suir was a problem, as it is to-day. Complaints were constantly made that, in addition to the natural obstructions in the river, weirs and mill-dams were erected, which impeded the passage of vessels. Throughout the wars of Elizabeth's reign, the citizens of Clonmel remained loyal to the Crown, as is testified in the Charter of James I. From the beginning of the seventeenth century materials for the story of the town are full and ample (see Father Burke's "History of Clonmel"). Only a few outstanding incidents can be referred to.

In 1608 the old jurisdiction of the Sovereign was abolished, and Clonmel was granted a new Charter of Incorporation, which recites that the said town is near and contiguous to a most famous river called the Shure, having annexed to it a haven or harbour, convenient, fit, and necessary for the transportation of boats, a high and long bridge sustained and maintained with arches, and is also compassed and fortified on every side with turrets, castles, and forts, for the amendments and repair whereof great and frequent costs and labours are expended, and at present by ancientness and want of inhabitants is worn and consumed,

which inhabitants by reason of two years' plague there do groan, and by reason of the burning of their houses and edifices are reduced to great need and poverty. The charter grants to the sovereign, provost, burgesses and commonalty of the Borough of Clonmel, that the town or borough of Clonmel, with the suburbs of the same within the ancient limits of the said town in the counties of the liberties of Tipperary and Waterford, be hereafter for ever a free borough and corporation by itself. The body politic shall consist of one mayor, two bailiffs, free burgesses, and commonalty; the number of the burgesses is limited to twenty, whereof the mayor and bailiffs were to be three. John White fitz-Geffry was constituted mayor for the first year, and James White fitz-Richard, and Joseph White fitz Lawrence, bailiffs. The mayor, bailiffs, and other burgesses are to be the Common Council, and all other freemen *commorantes seu commoratuos* within the borough, the commonalty. The charter provides for the annual election of the mayor and bailiffs by the free burgesses and commonalty. Provision is further made for the appointment of one sufficient and able man, well-bred and skilled in the laws, as Recorder, a clerk of the tholsell, a sword-bearer, three sergeants at mace, and other necessary officers. The Corporation lands, tenements, &c., to be held at a yearly rent of ten shillings Irish (Pat. Roll, 6 James 1, pt. 1).

This remained, except as modified by the New Rules, 25 Charles II., with few intervals, the governing charter of the town. The Municipal Commissioners, however, remarked that the constitution of the Corporation was founded on much more popular principles than the system they found in operation. For eighty years prior to the Reform Act of 1832, no one seems to have been admitted a freeman on a claim of right; and through the operation of the by-laws passed from time to time, the commonalty was deprived of every power, the patron of the town exercising through the Council a controlling influence.

The most memorable incident in Clonmel history is the great siege. At the beginning of 1642, the keys of Clonmel were handed by the mayor to Richard Butler of Kilcash. The town threw in its lot with the Confederates after some hesitation; but, the Rubicon once passed, it gave unwavering support to the policy of the northern party, so much so, that the gates were closed against Ormond, when in 1646, a treaty was concluded between Ormond and the Confederates. In 1647, when threatened by Inchiquin, Clonmel was relieved by Owen Roe O'Neill; and later in that year it received a garrison of 1500 of Alexander M'Donnell's red-shanks. Towards the end of 1649, Hugh Duff O'Neill arrived in Clonmel with two regiments of the Ulster Army. The muster-roll of his forces at Clonmel, in January, 1650, according to the "Aphorismical Discovery," was about 1200 foot and fifty horse. With this handful, Hugh Duff set about preparing to resist the overwhelming army of Cromwell, putting the town in the best posture of defence he could.

The Lord Protector appeared before Clonmel on the 19th March; and for two months Clonmel was gallantly defended by the Northern army. In May, the junction of Broghill with Cromwell put an end to all hope of relief for the town. The siege was renewed with increased vigour, and a breach having been made in the walls an attempt to take Clonmel by assault was made on the 17th May. How the attempt was repulsed with terrific loss to the besiegers is told by an officer in Sir John Clotworthy's regiment, and in the "Aphorismical Discovery." For O'Neill it was a Pyrrhic victory; his ammunition was exhausted, and that night he marched out from the town, over the Old Bridge, unobserved by the party placed by Cromwell on the south side of the river. Next day the mayor surrendered Clonmel to the Lord Protector. Articles were entered into, guaranteeing to the inhabitants protection of their lives and estates from all plunder and violence, and the same rights, liberty, and protection as other subjects under the Parliament of England. The sequel was the Cromwellian settlement, and the ruin of the old burgher families whose loyalty had been commended by Norris and Carew.

For a time Clonmel was a centre of the woollen manufacture. Sir Peter Pett, in a memorial to the Duke of Ormond, set forth how much the establishment of the woollen industry would enhance the value of His Grace's estate. Negotiations were entered into for the introduction of Walloon tradesmen from Canterbury, and a start was made, with what success we have little information to decide. The policy of William III's reign crushed the trade in Clonmel, as elsewhere in Ireland.

The improvement of the navigation of the Suir, and the development of the milling trade in the eighteenth century, were due to the policy of the Irish Parliament. In 1757 a Bill was carried, which granted bounties on the land-carriage of corn. The result was the breaking up of the grass ranches and the introduction of tillage. In Clonmel it brought about a rapid increase in population and prosperity to its traders and merchants. From the "History of Clonmel" is taken the following description, given by one Luckome who visited the town just prior to this period:—"It consists of four cross-streets, formerly fortified with a square wall. The streets lead to each of the gates. The portcullises of some of the gates are remaining, though useless. There is a very spacious bridge over the Suir, just out of the gate to the right, of twenty arches. The market-house, the only uniform building I saw in the whole town, is indeed very neatly built, mostly of marble, in the best taste, but lessens the passage of the Main Street."

In the beginning of the nineteenth century the bacon, brewing, distilling, and other industries attained considerable proportions, and the town rapidly developed in wealth and population. Hall, in his "Scenery of Ireland," describes it as a town conspicuous for its prosperity, being the great outlet for the produce of the county. The

introduction of the railway was a great blow to this monopoly of the county trade, and from this and other well-known causes the population soon began to exhibit a steady decline, which it is to be hoped the present industrial development may check.

The records preserved in Clonmel are of comparatively modern date, the Exemplification of the Charter of James I, which was made in 1695, being the earliest. In the Town Hall, however, are the sword of state, and two silver maces, dating from the establishment of the Cromwellian Corporation, as well as two seals of later date. The inscription on the sword tells us that it was the gift of Thomas Stanley. It is described by Father Burke in his History: "The sword is four feet in length, the blade being three feet and half an inch. The blade is of genuine Spanish make, and probably saw service in warfare. It bears on one face the word 'Jesu,' on the other 'Maria,' together with the marks of the Toledo fabric: a cross and anchor. The guard is very rudely chased, with oak-leaf ornament. The pommel shows on one side the Stanley arms. An inscription is carried round the shield—

Ex dono × Thome × Standly × 1656.

The obverse side of the pommel exhibits the arms of the town, and the motto, *Fidelis in eternum.*"

The maces have been described by Mr. J. R. Garstin: "They are similar in design and construction, but differ in size, being respectively 22 and 18 inches in length, and having heads 3 and 2½ inches in depth. These heads are divided into four panels, by simple perpendicular bands of raised floral ornament, surmounted by Caryatid figures. Two of these panels bear the Royal Arms of the Stuart period. The others have conventional roses for England, each under a crown. Both maces are, as usual, wholly of silver, having no stick in the stems, which are like the heads, hollow but heavy. One of the stems has evidently replaced an older one bearing the Sheffield date-letter M. The initials I. S. belong to the maker, John Stoaker, or Slicer, and the date engraved on one of the maces is 1663." (Abridged from the description in the Rev. W. P. Burke's "History of Clonmel," pp. 235-7.)

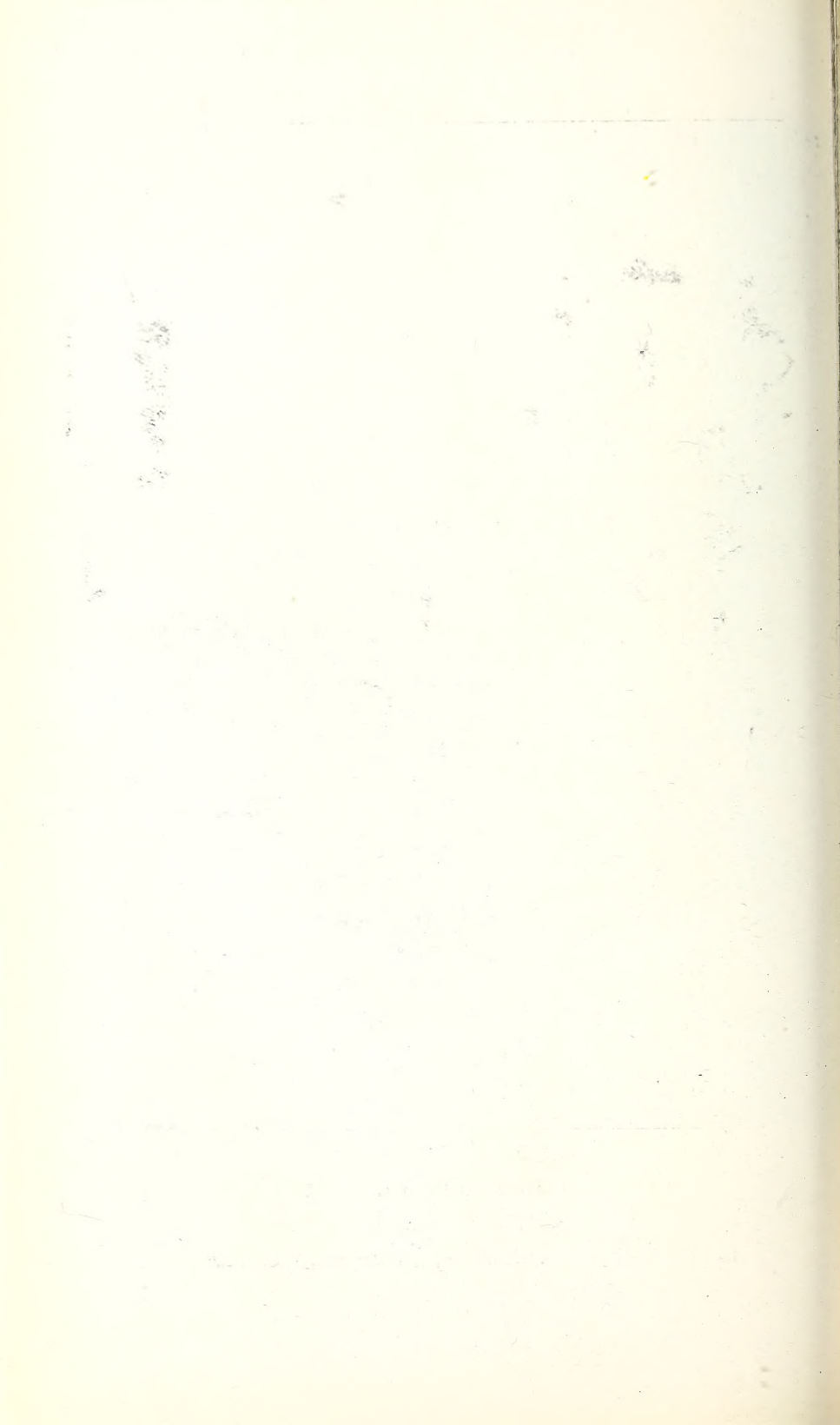
From the Town Hall a few minutes' walk brings us to the Friary of Clonmel. This is a Franciscan foundation, founded, according to Clynns Annals, by Otho de Grandison, in 1269. Some ascribe it to the inhabitants of the town, and others give the credit to the Fitz Gerald family. The Annals of the Friars Minors of Multifernan state that there was a settlement at Clonmel in 1269; at this period the town was in the King's hands. The de Grandisons and Desmonds probably enlarged the original foundation. The church of the Friary, according to an ancient chronicler, was truly magnificent, and esteemed one of the finest in Ireland. The ancient church was in the early



CORPORATION REGALIA.

(Photo by Webster, Clonmel.)

Block kindly lent by the Rev. W. P. Burke, from his "History of Clonmel."





TOMB OF THE LORDS OF CAHIR.

(Block kindly lent by the Rev. W. P. Burke, from his "History of Clonmel.")

English Gothic style, the present tower dates from the fifteenth century; the tower and the northern wall of the choir are the only parts of the original fabric now existing. According to the "Ordnance Survey Letters," the ancient part of the church was 71 feet long by 23 feet 10 inches in width. The erection of the present building was commenced in 1883 by the Rev. J. B. Cooney, and the restoration followed as closely as possible the lines of the original thirteenth-century edifice.

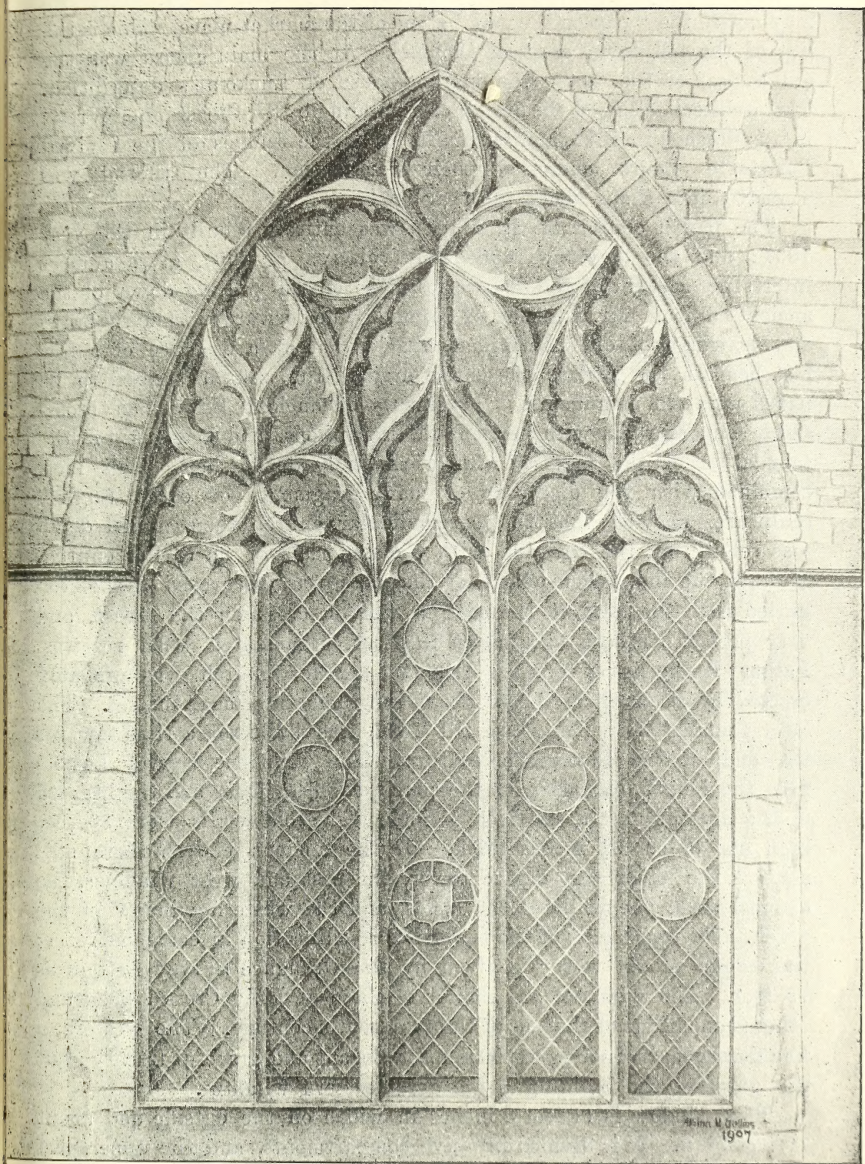
By an Exchequer Inquisition, taken at Clonmel in 1540, it was found, according to the usual formula, that the Monastery of St. Francis, in Clonmel, otherwise called "the graye ffreyres of Clonemell," was founded at a time of which the memory of man does not exist to the contrary; and that the said monastery contains within its precincts a church, a belfry, a dormitory, a hall, three chambers, a kitchen, a stable, two gardens; also four messuages, four gardens, six acres of arable land, a stang, and a weir, with their appurtenances, all in Clonmel; and two acres of arable land in "le Newton de le Annor." The provost of the town of Clonmel, and all his predecessors, enjoyed a chief rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, out of the said monastery (Exch. Inq., Tipperary, No. 5, H. VIII). A moiety of the monastery and its possessions was granted in 1543, to the sovereign and commonalty of Clonmel, and the other half to the Earl of Ormond and Ossory (Patent Roll, 34 H. VIII).

From the date of its dissolution, until it was re-opened in 1827, the Friary of Clonmel saw many uses. After the siege of 1650 the precinct of the Friary was converted into a fortress. Later, the Dissenters worshipped in a portion of the church; and the Statistical Survey (*circa* 1813) sent to Shaw Mason states that the Abbey was some years back the place of worship of the Methodists. At the time of the Survey it had been converted into a barrack.

Of the monuments to the old families which Wadding saw in the church, but one remains in the Friary. This is the tomb of the Barons of Cahir. The Ordnance Survey Letters mention that it was "dug up a few years since." On the tombstone are two raised figures: the first, 6 feet 4 inches in height from the top of the helmet-cap to the feet, is a knight in full armour; the other, 6 feet 1 inch from the top of the headdress to the feet, is a lady in fifteenth-century costume. Around the stone runs a black-letter inscription—

Hic jacet Jacob^o Galdy fili^o Comit^{is} Ormonie
a^o doⁿⁱ 1431 Obiit Petrus Buttler []
elx^oiiii^o. Obiit thomas petri buttlyer a^o
doⁱ m^occccxxviii. Obiit Edmūd^o thome filii
petri buttlyer a^o doⁱ 1533 Obiit [] a poer uxor edmūdi
buttlyller a^o doⁱ 1512 Orate pro añiab^o thome buttlyer et
Elene buttlyer uxoris eiⁱ) qⁱ h^e opu^o fieri fecerūt a^o doⁱ 153 []

—*Ordnance Survey Letters.*



CHANCEL WINDOW, OLD ST. MARY'S, CLONMEL.

(From a Drawing by Miss Collins.)

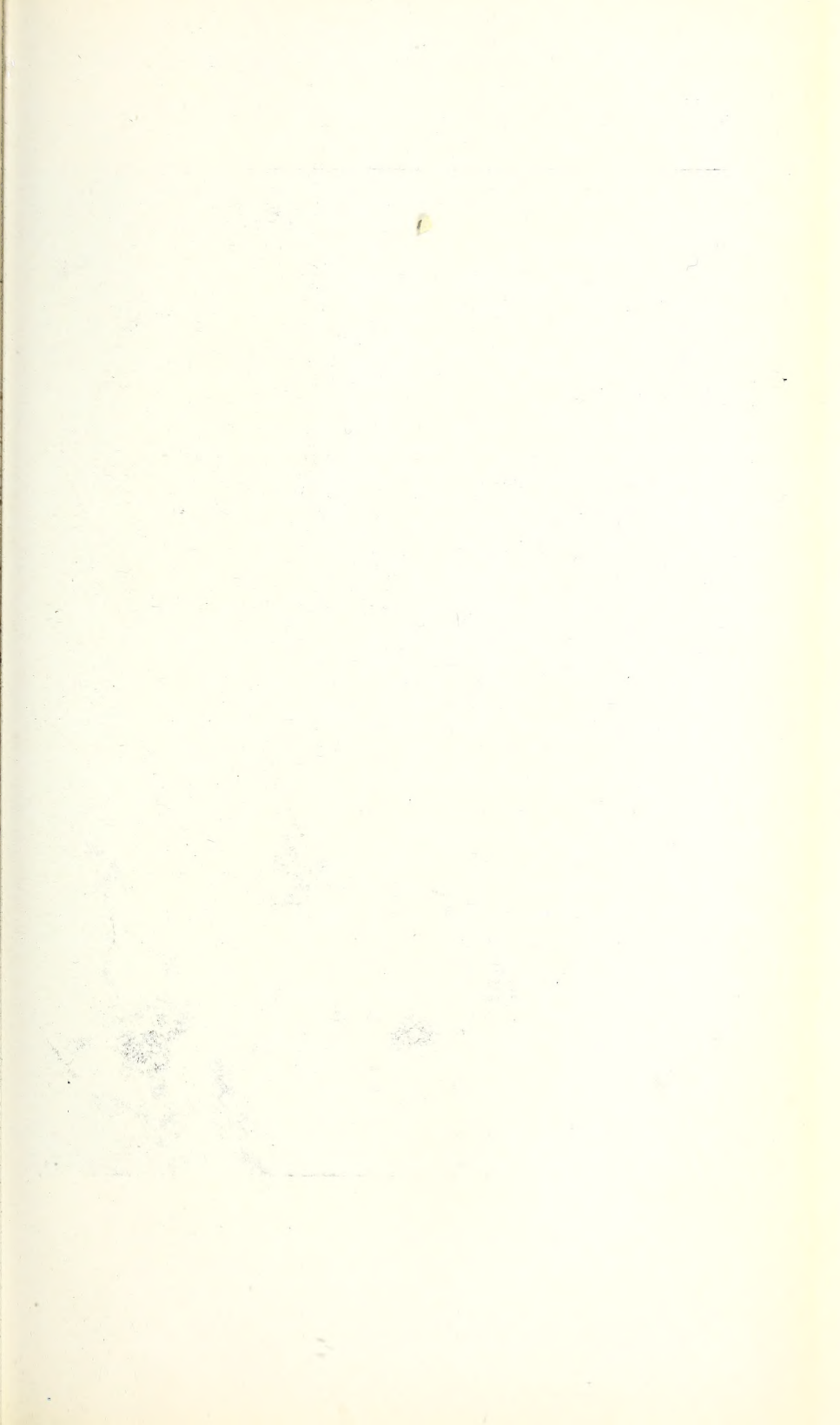
Block kindly lent by the Rev. W. P. Burke, from his "History of Clonmel."

On the way from the Friary to the old church of St. Mary we may notice the "pay on the nail" stone of the market-place. This is the cap of the old town cross of Clonmel. At the main guard was the old tholsel of the town, the market-house of Luckome's description. The architect followed the design of a building by Sir Christopher Wren; it was finished in 1674, and within its walls the Judges of the revived Palatinate Court exercised their jurisdiction. The tholsel was converted into shops about the year 1810.

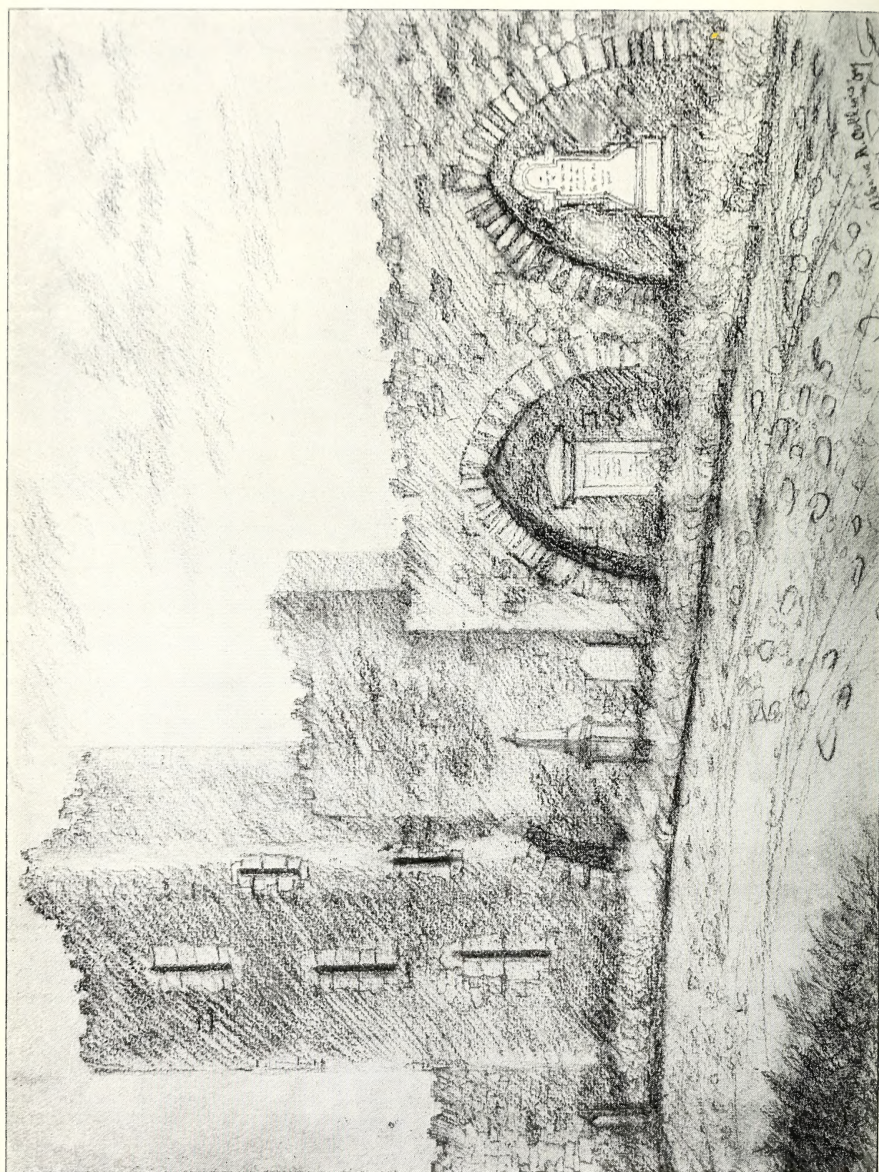
The parish church of St. Mary's was entirely rebuilt in the year 1857; and the *Journal*, 1856-1857 (vol. iv., p. 360), gives a most interesting account of the discoveries made on the pulling down of the ancient edifice. Mr. Kearney, of Clonmel, who forwarded some rubbings and drawings of old inscriptions, stated that at a distance of a few feet beneath the surface the entire area of the church seemed to be paved with old monuments. Fragments of ancient Edwardian cross-slabs, some of them with portions of inscriptions, had been used in the foundation of the piers of the work lately demolished. This fact, combined with the discovery of many fragments of early English sculpture, showed that the perpendicular church then pulled down was rebuilt on the site and with the materials of an earlier church. Beneath the foundation of one of the piers was discovered a skeleton buried with the head to the east, a wooden cross on the breast, and very perfect leathern buskins on the feet, ornamented with rosettes. Father Burke is of opinion that the earlier church was probably erected by Richard de Burgh about the same time as Athassel. The later foundation, which stood till 1857, was built some time towards the end of the fourteenth century. The Ordnance Survey Letters give the length, exclusive of the porch, as $116\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the breadth of the ancient part as 20 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The old walls were 30 feet high and 3 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Of the ancient church there still survive the lower part of the tower, the east and west windows, the chancel arch, the walls of the aisles, and the western window in the porch. The upper part of the tower is a re-edification in octagonal form; the height of the tower is given by the Ordnance Survey Letters as 75 feet. The windows are similar to those of Holy Cross Abbey and other foundations of the end of the fourteenth century. The western, a fine flamboyant window, exhibits most elegant and graceful tracery; but the glory of the building is the great eastern window.

This window is 11 feet 8 inches in width on the outside and about 19 feet high. It is divided into five compartments, and the upper part is variously ramified. "The flowing lines with their many cusps are strongly suggestive of early flamboyant, and altogether removed from the perpendicular Gothic then being developed in England." (Burke's "History of Clonmel," p. 264.)

There may be still seen in St. Mary's some of the tombs of the



To face page 253.]



REMAINS OF TOWN WALL.

burgher families of pre-Cromwellian times—the Whites, Barrons, Stritches, &c., of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The tomb of Terence O'Donel, who died in 1583, and his wife, Elena White, was erected by their sons in 1592. A drawing and rubbing of the White tomb, which still exists in the south aisle of the church, were sent to the Kilkenny Archæological Association in 1857. It bears a cross with the emblems of the Passion, the sun and moon and a skull and cross-bones. Round its edge, in Roman capitals, is the inscription—

Johannes gelido Jacet sub hoc marmore Vitus
Charaq Johanna Conjugis ossa piae
Bis Maior Wentworth primū prorege secundum
Catholici subiente foedere martis
obiit 26 Augusti 1643.

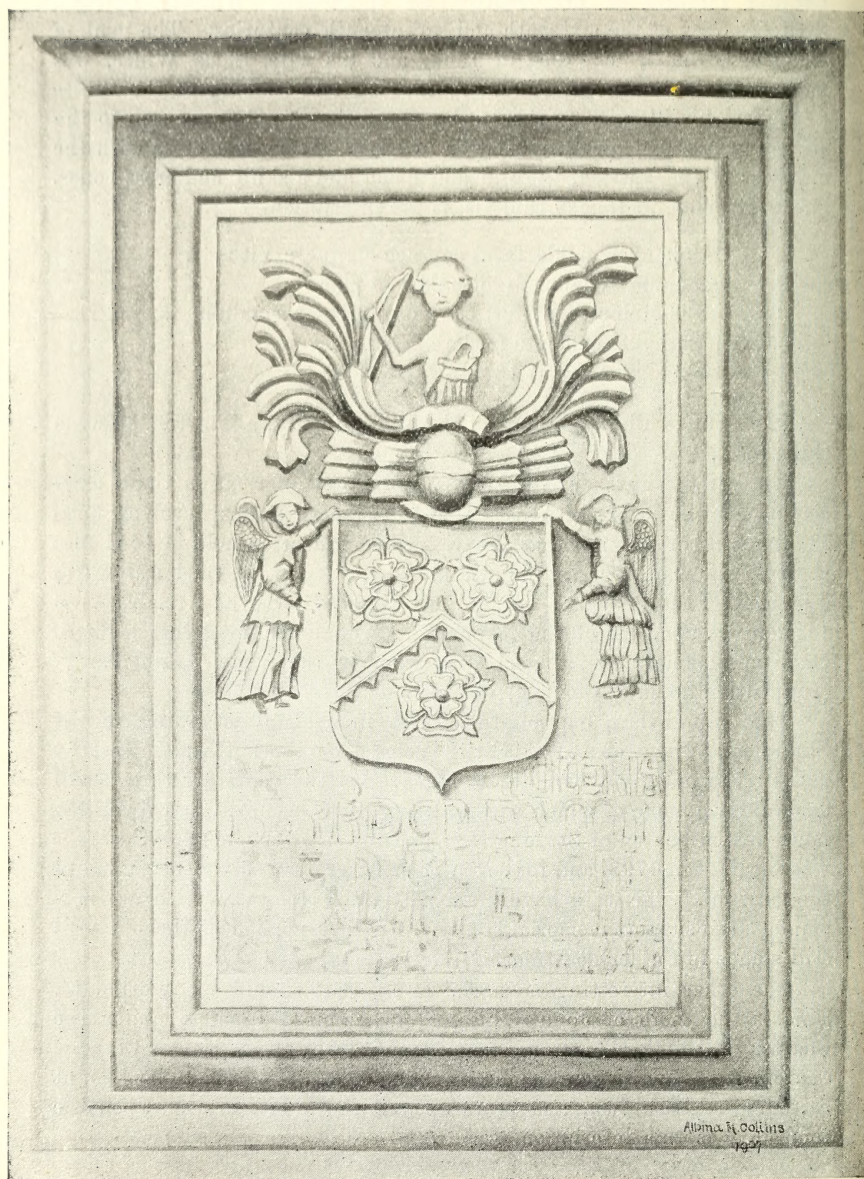
The stone exhibits the arms of the White family, a chevron between three roses.

The parish church of St. Mary was in pre-Reformation times associated with the Priory of Athassel, and the parish duties devolved upon an Augustinian canon of that abbey. The Inquisition held in 1551 into the possessions of Athassel found that the rectory of Clonmel was worth £18 yearly; the Bishop of Lismore had 8s. 10½*d.*, and the Archdeacon of Lismore 4s. 2½*d.* out of the revenue. A connexion long lost sight of between Clonmel and Athassel still exists in the name "Prior Park." (Inquisition taken at Clonmel, 1589.)

The churchyard, one of the finest in Ireland according to the Statistical Survey of 1813, is still enclosed on the north and west by part of the old town walls of Clonmel. On the walls are three small square towers, one of which was for many years occupied as a dwelling-house by the sexton of St. Mary's. The tower at the north-west angle was repaired in 1798, and for seven or eight years was the magazine of the garrison. The walls have the usual arched recesses, which are now employed to support memorial stones. Another portion of the old wall still stands in Catherine Street.

One other interesting memorial of the past should be referred to. This is the tomb of John White, first Mayor of Clonmel under the Charter of 1608. This tombstone found its way to St. Mary's Catholic church, Irishtown, where it long lay unnoticed. It is still to be seen at St. Mary's, Irishtown, and bears upon it the White arms. Upon the tombstone is this inscription—

Insignia Joannis White armigeris
Quondam comit̃ Palatini Tipperariae Seneschal
Comitati Waterfordiae vice comitis Clonmel primi majoris
Sic transit mundi gloria
Benedictus Vitus haeres dicti Joannis
Et Alsona haec fieri fecerunt 1615.



TOMB OF JOHN WHITE, FIRST MAYOR OF CLONMEL.

(From a Drawing by Miss Collins.)

Block kindly lent by the Rev. W. P. Burke, from his "History of Clonmel."

CARRICK CASTLE.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E., MEMBER.

CARRICK CASTLE was built in the fifteenth century by Edmund Butler, who died in 1464; it is the property of the Marquis of Ormonde, and is one of the most picturesque castles in the British Isles. It is a large quadrilateral pile enclosing a central court. The ancient front is built in the usual castle style, and faces the Waterford mountains to the south, near the banks of the Suir, and commands a magnificent view of the vale between Clonmel and Waterford. The beautiful Elizabethan front, which is shown in the illustration, is supposed to have been built by Thomas Earl of Ormonde and Carrick, who died in 1614.



CARRICK CASTLE (ELIZABETHAN FRONT).

(From a Photograph by Mr. H. S. Crawford, B.E.)

The principal entrance is by a comparatively small door in the north front through a narrow passage to a staircase which leads to the great hall. The fine north gallery, wainscoted with oak and stucco panels, and decorated with heraldic devices, should be noticed. There is a tradition that Anne Boleyn, queen of Henry the VIII, was born at Carrick Castle. She was the grand-daughter of Thomas, Earl of Ormonde and Carrick, who died in 1515.

THE CROSSES OF KILKIERAN AND AHENNY.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E., MEMBER.

THE district north of Carrick-on-Suir is noteworthy as containing an interesting group of six high crosses and fragments of several others. These crosses are divided between three ancient churches, all close to the boundary between Tipperary and Kilkenny. Ahenny or Kilelispheen with two highly carved crosses and the socket of a third, is in Tipperary—it has usually been erroneously described as in Kilkenny. Kilkieran, with three crosses and fragments of two others, and Killamery, are in Kilkenny.

Killamery is, unfortunately, too distant to be included in the Society's excursions; but the monuments at Kilkieran and Ahenny are of importance.

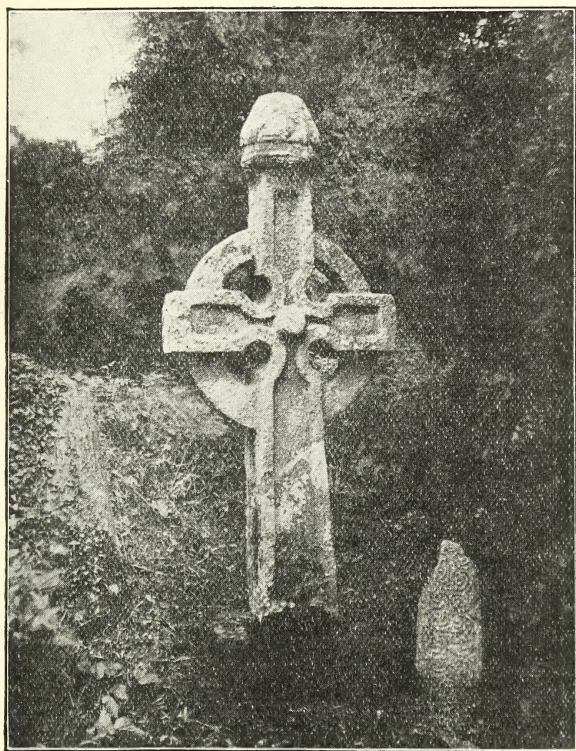
The crosses at Ahenny and two of those at Kilkieran are furnished with those conical beehive-shaped caps which have given rise to some discussion. Owing to the way they fit and suit the monuments, especially the western cross at Kilkieran, and to the fact that one of those at Ahenny retains some traces of carving similar to that on the cross itself, they appear to be the original caps.

Kilkieran is met with on approaching from Carrick, being situated near a hamlet called Scogh, rather more than four miles from that town. The graveyard is placed in a sequestered hollow surrounded by trees, at the foot of Kilmacoliver hill; in it are the crosses and the walls of a small church. The church is rudely built, and apparently of medieval or late date; its most interesting feature is the lintel of the west door, which is really the shaft of a cross, and exhibits some carving on its under side. Outside the graveyard to the east is a holy well and bullaun stone.

The tallest of the three crosses is a slender, needle-shaped monument, 13 feet high, without a ring, and having very short arms. It is set in a flat, circular base, and has no carving except mouldings along the angles. There is now no cap-stone, but the tenon which remains serves to show that there was one originally. This cross can hardly be of early date.

The others are of the earlier and more usual ringed type; the eastern being about 8 feet high, plain, with sunk panels, bosses, and circular cap. The western is more striking; taller, and more highly carved, it somewhat resembles those at Ahenny. Its cap is tall and conical, and appears an exact fit. The ring is ornamented with twists, and the shaft and arms are covered with fine interlacing. There are five bosses on each side.

About the middle of the western side of the shaft is a curious spiral design, which almost suggests animal forms more highly conventionalized than is usual on our monuments. It should be examined carefully, as well as the interlaced panels on the base, some of which are very irregular. The most remarkable are on the north side, one being an ordinary plait, and quite regular so far as three quarters of the panel are concerned, while the fourth quarter is extremely irregular, thus presenting



THE EAST CROSS, KILKIERAN.

a great contrast; and the other an unusual combination of interlaced and radiating patterns, the upper corners having four-rayed stars worked in the interlacing, and the lower six-rayed stars incised in circles.

From Kilkieran to Ahenny is rather more than a mile, the road running through a pleasant valley beside the rapid stream which divides the counties and provinces. The latter graveyard, unlike the former, is situated on high ground above the valley, and contains no buildings, the church ruin standing outside the wall to the north. This church is

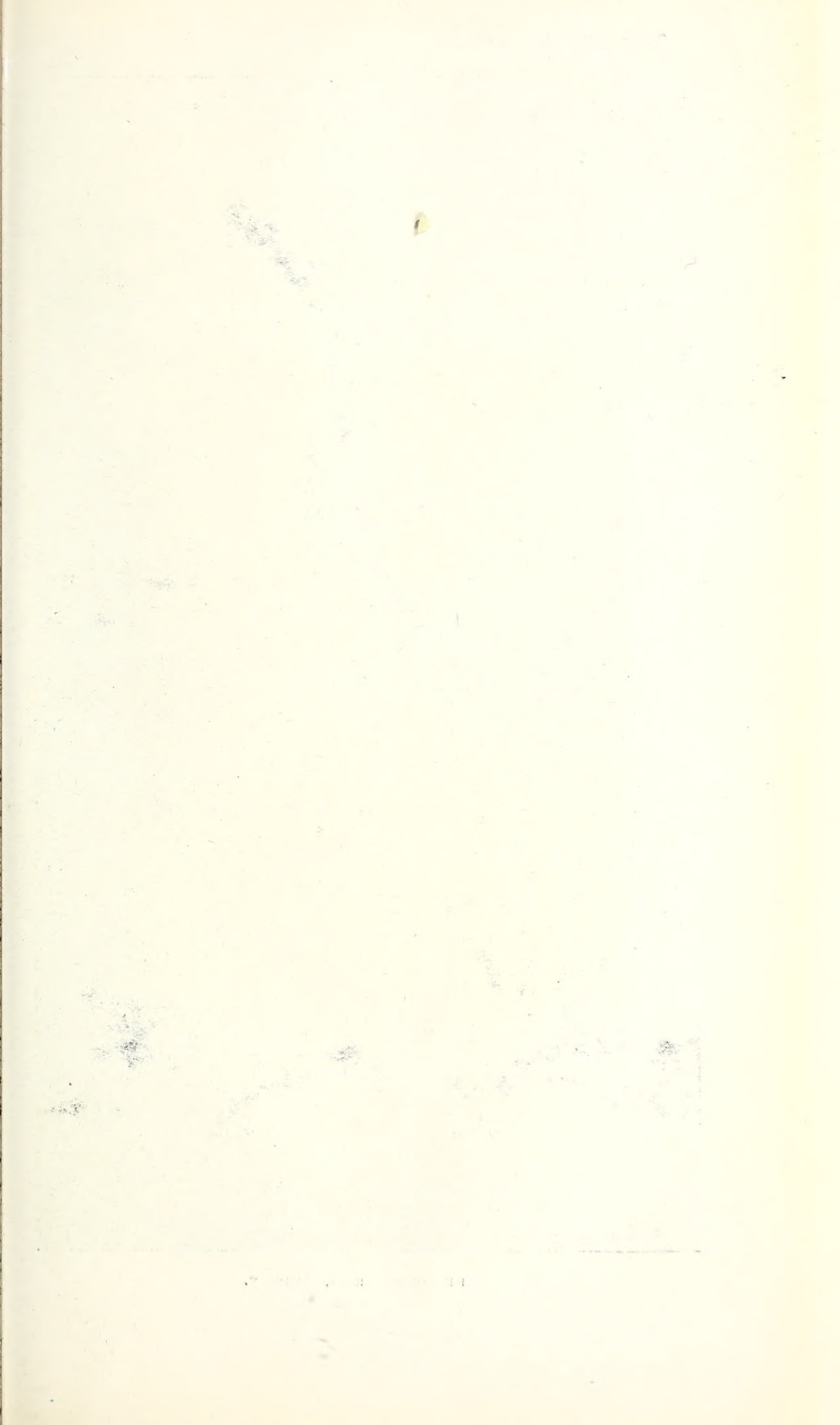
rudely built and late, and is not very interesting. The crosses, however, make up for this, as they are probably the best specimens in the country of decoration by abstract designs. The two monuments greatly resemble each other, and it is difficult to say which is the finer; but the north cross presents, I think, more points of interest, though it is less complete, having lost one quarter of the ring. The bases and rings of these crosses are large in proportion to the shafts, and the state of



THE WEST CROSS, KILKIERAN.

preservation is good except the broken ring just mentioned, and the lower parts of the rope mouldings at the corners of the shafts, which tradition says were broken away to make scythe-stones. Opinion is very decided that those who broke them "had no luck after."

Almost every variety of Irish carving may be studied at Ahenny, the only noticeable omission being the later developed animal interlacings. In fact, the only forms of biomorphic ornament are the earlier ones.





THE SOUTH CROSS, AHENNY.

There are numerous spirals with centres in the form of birds' heads and claws, and one panel of four men interlaced, which recalls those at Monasterboice, Kells, and Clonmacnois, but is superior to them in one respect, namely, that the panel is well filled without any great distortion of the figures. Frets, spirals, and interlacements are all well represented, especially spirals, and there is even an example of a radiating pattern of six rays on a boss on the south arm of the south cross, and a zigzag or meander pattern on the underside of the ring. The faces of the rings present four effective varieties of design—

1. A fret pattern in squares. 2. A spiral of open C-curves. 3. A spiral of close coiled S-curves. 4. A figure of eight interlacement.

Both faces of the south cross and one of the north are covered with interlacings of different forms, and the second face of the latter with a very close and elaborate spiral pattern well worth examining. Attention should also be given to the square panels on the lower parts of the shafts, especially the fine zoomorphic spirals, and the characteristic Celtic fret, the centre of which is replaced by an interlaced knot. This is a style of treatment of which I only know one other example—the shaft from Gallen Priory, recently described by Mr. Armstrong (*Journal*, 1908, vol. xxxviii., p. 62, fig. 2). The north and south sides of the north shaft have also excellent examples of trumpet-pattern.

The bases are not the least remarkable parts of these crosses, and depict some rather puzzling scenes. I hope to more fully describe these at a future time, and at present will only say that the north base is in good preservation, and is carved with the following scenes:—

On the west are seven large figures, six with crooked sticks or crosiers, and the seventh apparently instructing them.

On the east is a man standing under a palm tree, and a number of animals standing or gambolling about before him. This is the only instance I know of where a palm tree, or indeed any vegetable form, except the vine and apple tree, is represented on our early monuments. The scene may represent Adam naming the animals.

The north side is occupied by an unusually spirited carving of two horsemen and a chariot, and the south by a curious kind of procession in which the headless body of a man is carried on the back of an ass, preceded by men holding respectively a ringed cross and a crosier, and followed by a man carrying a child on his back, while two large birds perch on the body and peck at the flesh. The meaning of this design, perhaps the most curious on any of our monuments, does not seem to have been satisfactorily made out, though Marcus Keane devotes a large space to it.

The south base presents a great contrast, in that the carving is nearly destroyed, and one can only say that some or all of the panels (two on each side) represent hunting scenes. On the north side the panels are less worn than on the others, and the scenes depicted are

apparently a stag hunt and a bear hunt. The *bears*, it is true, are represented with short curly tails, but then the sculptor was probably not very familiar with their forms.

The Ahenny crosses are amongst the ten or twelve most interesting monuments of their kind; and the members of the Society will have a good opportunity of examining them.

DONAGHMORE CHURCH, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E., MEMBER.

THE Church of St. Farranan at Donaghmore, between Clonmel and Fethard, is a very characteristic and well-proportioned example of a Romanesque building of moderate size. Of its history little or nothing seems to be known. Archdall mentions it in the briefest manner, and it does not appear in Ware's list of religious establishments.

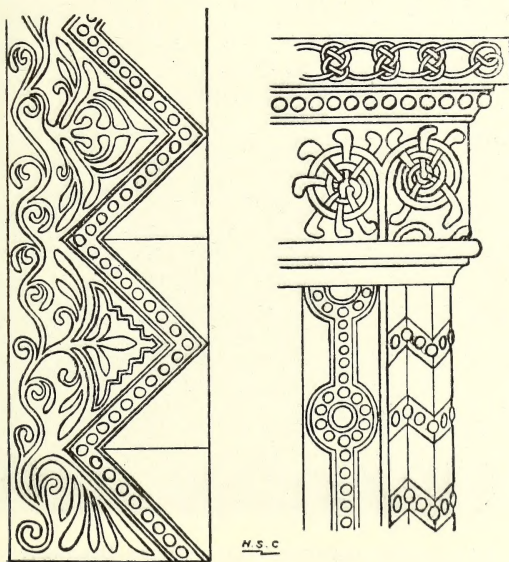


FIG. 1.—DONAGHMORE CHURCH—CARVINGS ON DOORWAY.

It was, however, thought worthy of being adorned with a very considerable amount of carving and cut-stone. The west doorway formed a pedimented porch of three or four orders, which projected two feet or more from the western wall. Most of the carving of this porch is destroyed, the chief remaining parts being the piers and voussoirs of the second order. The carving on these latter is very

handsome and effective, the capitals apparently representing flowering sceptres. Some idea of it is given by figure 1, which is taken from Brash's drawing, slightly corrected and completed by reference to rubbings. The inner piers are said to have supported a tympanum, on which was carved a *cat with two tails*, no doubt a lion. The Rev. W. P. Burke has endeavoured to restore this,¹ and has given an excellent account of the building, which should be studied by all archæologists.



FIG. 2.—DONAGHMORE CHURCH—WEST DOORWAY.

The chancel-arch, 6 feet in span, is of three orders; the arch-rings are gone, but the piers remain, the central one on each side being octagonal, and the others round. These shafts or piers are plain, with slightly carved capitals and bases. The chancel is placed a few inches nearer to the north side than to the south—a feature which is more

¹ "Journal of the Waterford and South-eastern Archæological Society," vol. ii., p. 23.

marked, though in the opposite direction, at Cashel. In many Romanesque buildings the carved doorways are the only well-preserved portions; but here the reverse is the case, as the plainer parts, including the high-pitched gables, are almost complete; and this is, perhaps, fortunate, as it gives a clear idea of what these parts were like, and supplements the remains found in other localities.

The church consists of a nave 39 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 9 inches, and a chancel 12 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, all inside measurements, the walls being over 3 feet in thickness. The masonry is uncoursed rubble, and contains large stones of irregular shape, with small ones between them.

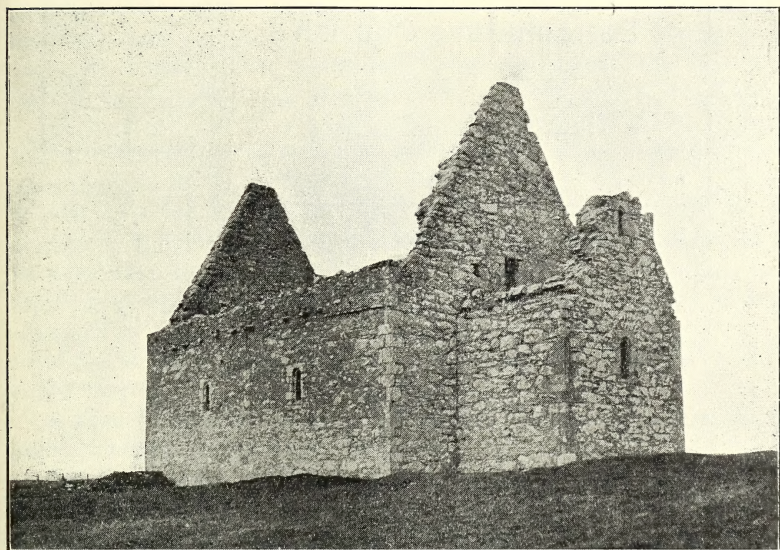


FIG. 3.—DONAGHMORE CHURCH—SOUTH-WEST VIEW.

Two small round-headed windows of plain and admirably fitted ashlar serve to light the nave from the south, and there is a similar window near the centre of the north side. Another window in the north wall, close to the east corner, is a later insertion of rough construction. Each of the round-headed windows has the outer face of the head cut out of a single stone, and shows the external rebate and widely splayed interior, so common in work of the period.

The chancel is covered by a plain rubble vault, above which is a room lighted from the east by a small window, and entered from the church by a doorway over the chancel arch. A ladder must have been used to reach this door. A Romanesque window similar to the others, but slightly larger, serves to light the chancel, which is also provided

with a plain doorway in the north-west corner, and small recesses or aumbries in the north and south walls.

Nearly all these features can be recognized in the photographs and plan, which latter also shows the position of the stoup to the south of the west doorway inside.

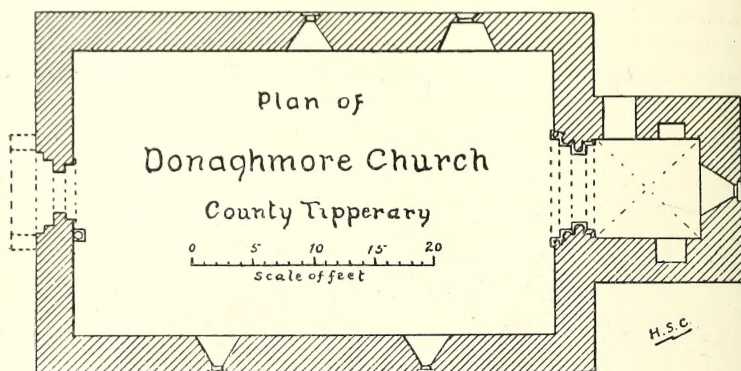


FIG. 4.

ST. PATRICK'S WELL.

BY THOMAS J. MORRISSET, B.A., MEMBER.

A PLEASANT drive across country, past Barne demesne, will bring the visitor from Donaghmore Church to Patrick's Well, which is alluded to in a tenth-century Life of St. Declan. Travelling by train from Clonmel to Cahir one may snatch a glimpse from the carriage window of the well and adjoining church, which lie at the head of a romantic glen about two miles west of Clonmel. Tradition has it that this spot was hallowed by St. Patrick's presence, when on his way from Cashel to Lismore. The water bubbles clear and sparkling from the earth at the foot of an aged tree, and forms a circular pool of some 10 feet in diameter, and about 3 or 4 feet in depth. According to Monck Mason's Survey of Ireland, "the well was celebrated for curing sore lips, sore eyes, the scrofula, and several other chronic diseases, either by drinking or washing in the stream that issues from it." O'Donovan particularizes headaches, but he seems to have been in a cynical mood when penning his description of the place. It was much resorted to by pilgrims, and the mode of making the *cupup* (*thurras* or pilgrimage), and the prayers proper to be said, are probably of remote origin. A Bull of Pope Paul V., dated 6th March, 1619, granted an indulgence in connexion with a visit to the church.

A short distance off, in the centre of the stream, stands a remarkable old Celtic cross of considerable antiquity.

The little church hard by is about 300 years old, and was used as a place of worship by the Catholics of the parish of Abbey up to the end of the eighteenth century. It measures 42 feet in length, and 17 feet in breadth, running from east to west. The entrance is in the western gable, and in the doorway-pier is a beautifully ornamented coign, evidently a fragment of an older structure. At the opposite end, facing the entrance, is a memorial slab of the White family, which is well worthy of inspection. Originally erected in St. Mary's, Clonmel, in 1623, to the memory of Nicholas White, the slab was removed hither 150 or 200 years later. The following is the Latin inscription, with a translation :—

Hic Jacet D. Nicholaus White.

Armiger, vir pietate constantia mansuetudine
et integritate morum conspicuus et amabilis
Obiit 30 die Augusti Ao. Dni. 1622 ejus corpus
ex antecessorum capella quae borealem sacelli
hujus partem respicit in hoc monumentum
22 die Decembris Ao. Dni 1623 Translatum est
Cujus animi propitiatur Deus.

Sacellum hoc S. nomini Jesu ejusque genitrici B. Mariae Virgini
dicatum construxerunt in perpetuum dicti Nicolai mem-
oriam Barbara White uxor ejus vidua et henricus
White filius ejus et haeres.

Here lies Mr. Nicholas White, Esquire.

A man known and beloved

For his piety, staunchness, refinement, and excellence of character,

He died 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1622.

His body on the 22nd day of December in the year of our Lord 1623

Was brought to this monument

From the Chantry of his ancestors which faces the north side of this chapel.

May God have mercy on his soul.

Barbara White, his widow, and Henry White, his son and heir,

Have built this chapel as a perpetual memorial of the said Nicholas,

And dedicated it to the holy name of Jesus and of his Mother

the Blessed Virgin Mary.

In Burke's "History of Clonmel," p. 267 (from which the foregoing translation is taken), an interesting description of the monument is given:—"The White arms are carved in bold relief—a chevron engrailed between three roses, two and one. Round the shield is stiff, conventional foliage, the tendrils pendant at the sides being wound into double true lovers' knots. The crest is a dexter arm in armour, couped at the shoulder, grasping a branch with three roses. Underneath, in Roman letters, is the motto—

Et Trias est Numero et natura est una colorum

En ubi praesidium Vitus et arma locat.

[Trinity in number. Unity in colour.

Herein White puts his faith and his arms.]"

Above this slab is another divided into three panels, on which are cut the Virgin and Child, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection.

In recent times this fine monument, sad to relate, has met with a good deal of ill-treatment, portions of it being broken off, and thrown on the ground. Local effort, acting on the initiative of Mr. James White of Clonmel, with the co-operation of Mr. Patrick Condon, on whose lands this picturesque sanctuary and well are situated, has done something to check the ravages of wanton vandalism.

INNISLONAGH ABBEY.

BY RICHARD BAGWELL, D.L.

IT is generally said, though without any evidence to speak of, that there was a monastery dedicated to the Virgin at Innislónagh in the seventh century; but little is known of any such early foundation, which has been attributed to St. Mochæmog or Pulcherius. Conganus, who was abbot in the twelfth century, gave information to St. Bernard for his Life of St. Malachy of Armagh, who appears to have visited him on the Suir. Malachy died in 1148, and Bernard five years later, so that the ground was already prepared when Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded the Cistercian Abbey of Innislónagh or De Surio in 1187, assisted by Malachy O'Phelan, Prince of the Decies. It was affiliated to Nenagh in Limerick. In 1238 a fresh colony was brought here from Furness in Lancashire, whose red walls are familiar to tourists in the English lake district. The abbots of Innislónagh were not mitred, and made no figure in politics, but they controlled a large estate in Tipperary and Waterford on both sides of the Suir, from about Knocklofty nearly to Clonmel. Old people in my time remembered that a field near Coole was called Skeogh-monach, or the Monks' thicket, where no doubt firing was cut; and the name may still linger. Among the possessions of these monks was the weir of Glenbane, of which there are still traces. I have seen this name in one of the ms. inquisitions preserved in London.

The last abbot was James Butler, of whose character we have a very unfavourable account. In 1537 the citizens of Waterford and the townsmen of Clonmel both made presentments against him, and the house was in scandalous disorder. After its suppression he retained the vicarage of St. Patrick's well, with a stipend or pension of £5 6s. 8d. He was also Dean of Lismore, and perhaps continued to hold that preferment too. He is not mentioned in Cotton's lists of Deans, where there is a gap at this point. Butler surrendered his abbey in 1539, and the lands were leased under Edward VI, at £16 Irish, to William Crofton, under Elizabeth, to Sir Cormac MacDermot MacCarthy and Edward Gough of Kilmanahan, successively, at £24. The latter was probably an ancestor of Sir James Gough, who played a distinguished part in James I's time. Titular abbots were sometimes appointed after the dissolution of the monasteries, and among them was the learned Nicholas Fagan; but Alemand seems mistaken in saying that he was also Bishop of Waterford. In Smith's History of Waterford is mentioned a place called Abbey in Tipperary, where there is excellent marl, a

deposit of stalagmite, which now gives a name to Marlfield. "The turn of abbey" in the Suir is well known to anglers.

The hagiologist Colgan, who wrote in the seventeenth century, says this abbey was very fine, possessing a chapel consecrated by St. Patrick, and a fountain which cured many diseases. After the dissolution the buildings were not maintained, and the neighbourhood of a town is generally fatal in such cases. *Etiam periere ruinae*, but probably a good part of the western suburb of Clonmel is built out of the wreck. A fragment existed down to comparatively recent times at the corner where the by-road leads down to the church. I have a map of 1794, where this is called the turret-field. When Smith wrote in 1746, the church was in ruins, and so it remained until the Rev. Richard Maunsell became rector early in the nineteenth century. He read himself in among ruins, and a new church was afterwards built on the site of the ancient one. The east window, somewhat resembling that at Holycross, was repaired and is in use. The architect preserved what else he could, a Norman arch now in the tower, but evidently once a door, and another arch which was perhaps once a table-tomb, for the cusps show that it was never a window. Built into a wall outside is a sculptured slab of hard limestone. I can read "Hic jacet vir pius," but not the name following. There are some small fragments of old tombs in the floor of the church, which has been much improved of late years.

As to St. Patrick's Well, there is a ruinous chapel there without architectural merit, but the wall contains fragments of an earlier building. It shelters the tomb of Nicholas White, who died in 1622, brought from St. Mary's, Clonmel.

The White family were probably Yorkists, the colour of the flowers having some political meaning. The pun on the name is obvious. They would have nothing to do with the red rose of Lancaster, nor with the composite Tudor variety. One of this old Clonmel family was the Jesuit, Stephen White, who early in the seventeenth century published his *Apologia pro Hibernia*, against the calumnies of Giraldus. Another notable White was John, the mayor, who so cleverly made terms with Cromwell after the garrison had escaped.

There is a very old cross standing in the wet ground near the well, and I remember when, as an act of penance or devotion, poor people used to approach it on their knees. The well was certainly a place of pilgrimage. The walls near it indicate that there was once rough accommodation for horses, and a bridle-road leading to it can be clearly traced at the back of Oaklands. When I saw the source of the Jordan at Dan, it seemed like St. Patrick's Well on a large scale. The oval basin, the abundant spring, and the old ash tree exist in both places.

The rectory of Innislonagh was held by the abbots until the dissolution, after which the patronage was in the Crown until the Irish Church Act of 1869. Attached to it was the small benefice of Monksland, used, perhaps, by the monks as a sanatorium, and for the supply of fish.

TICKENCOR AND DERRINLAUR CASTLE.

BY T. J. MORRISSEY, B.A., MEMBER.

ABOUT two miles east of Clonmel, the Suir is spanned by a narrow bridge, built by Sir Thomas Osborne in 1690, and hence variously called "Sir Thomas's" and "Two-mile Bridge." About 70 paces from the river on the south side, and not much farther from the bridge, stands the roofless, many-chimneyed mansion of Tickencor (or Kincor, as it is locally called). Tickencor is a townland name, and, according to Father Power ("Place Names of the Decies"), signifies "the House at the head of the Weir" (τῖγκ κορυφὸς Ὠροῦ). Traces of more than one weir are easily discernible in the river in the neighbourhood of Sir Thomas's Bridge. O'Donovan, nevertheless, inclines to a different origin for the name, supporting himself by a passage quoted at pp. 363-4, Ordnance Survey Letters for Tipperary (F./14/19, R.I.A.), and taken from the Book of Lecan (fol. 237, page 6, col. a). This passage relates the murder of Badamir, mistress of Finn MacRadamain, by Cuirrech Life. In revenge, Finn, after a long pursuit, slew Cuirrech and interred his head at a spot on a mountain "from whence he saw Femhen to the west"; and the place of interment has ever since been called Ceann Cuirrich. Magh Femhen was the ancient name of the district north of the Suir, having Clonmel for its centre; and this Ceann Cuirrich may in all probability be the place now known as Kincor or Tickencor.

The mansion appears to have been erected by Alexander Power in the time of James I. It was in the Tudor style, having all its quadrangular windows divided by stone mullions with two or four, and sometimes six, compartments. It passed at the Cromwellian redistribution to Sir Thomas Stanley, and afterwards came into the hands of Nicholas Osborne, ancestor of the Duchess of St. Albans. The house continued to be the family residence of the Osbornes till they removed to Newtown Anner, a short distance off on the other side of the river.

About half a mile or less farther on is seen the square, ivy-clad castle of Derrinlaur. This name is in Irish *Duille an Uáir*, or "the Middle Oakwood." In this neighbourhood the hills have been clothed for centuries with thick woods, extending many miles in length, and Derrinlaur Castle stands on the narrow tract of level ground between mountain and river. It is described as a Butler stronghold, and probably commanded a ford in the old days previous to the erection of the bridge as above mentioned. This castle measures 48 feet from east to

west, and 30 feet from north to south, the side walls being 8 feet 4 inches in thickness. Originally it had a round tower at each corner; the one at the south-west corner has, however, totally disappeared, but portions of the others remain. They were 18 feet in diameter on the inside, their walls being 11 feet in thickness, and "well grouted."

Derrinlaur Castle is mentioned at the year 1574 by the Four Masters, when describing the wars of the Butlers and Geraldines. "The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle called Doire an Lair." His success was of short duration, for in August of the same year the Lord Deputy (Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond besieged and took the castle, and caused all the warders to be beheaded.

In *Pacata Hibernia* (vol. i., p. 78) there is a letter of complaint from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which Butler says that his elder brother's castle of "Dorenlare" had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

Tickencor and Derrinlaur are situated in that portion of the parish of Killaloan which lies in the barony of Upperthird and county of Waterford.

GURTEEN-LE-POER.

BY COUNT DE LA POER, H.M.L., MEMBER.

THE Manor of Kilsheelan, which formed part of the possessions of the Burghs, or Burks, under grant from Henry II, was exchanged with the king by Richard de Burgh for lands in Ulster, and the Manor was then granted to Otto de Grandison. Later on the Manor passed to the Fitz Gerald's of Desmond, and then by marriage to the Butlers of Ormond. The Manor lands were originally confined to the Tipperary side of the Suir, but later they were extended into the county of Waterford, and Gurteen was included in this extension.

Gurteen, or Gorteen, was at one time known as Gorteen-i-Tonagh—in English, the little gardens, or fields, of the Stockades—and is now called Gurteen-Le-Poer.

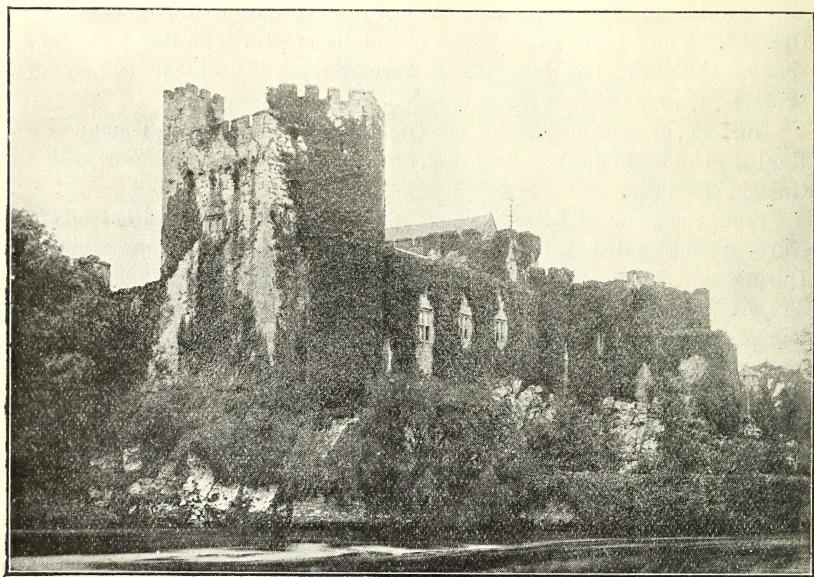
From the Book of Distributions, 1641, we learn that, on the lands of Gurteen and Coolishal, there were "a chimney house and some cabins." During the Cromwellian *régime* Gurteen was confiscated, but under the Act of Settlement was restored to the Ormonds. In 1678 Edmond Power obtained a lease of Gurteen from the Duke of Ormond, and the lands were purchased in 1800 by Edmond Power's descendant, William Power, who, but for the attainder of Colonel John Power, a Jacobite officer, would have been Baron of Le Poer and Coroghmore, as heir male of the body of Sir Richard Power, who, in 1355, had been created a baron, with remainder to the heirs male of his body for ever. The present house at Gurteen-Le-Poer was built and finished in 1866 by the present owner, the representative of the above-mentioned William Power, who founded at Gurteen the present alms-house, known as the William Power Charity.

At the west end of the demesne there is a "cromlech." Unfortunately some years ago the top stone fell.

CAHIR CASTLE.

BY THE REV W. P. BURKE, C.C., MEMBER.

THE Castle of Cahir is probably the best example of late-feudal architecture in Ireland. Erected in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it has continued throughout in the family of its builders. As these ceased to make it their home for 150 years past, it has accordingly undergone little alteration, and remains an eloquent witness of the life led by a Lord of the Pale.

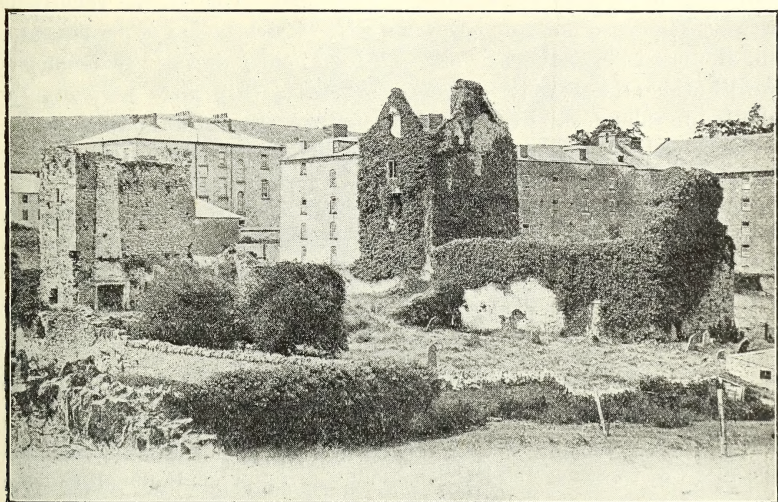


CAHIR CASTLE.

The Irish name, *Catáir-Ūn-lapcaig*, is a word-history of the place. For centuries before the present castle was built, its site on the rock was occupied by forts and camps. The Book of Lecan records the destruction of Cahir fort by Cuirreach, brother-in-law of Felemy Rechtmar, in the third century. The Brehon Laws also contain references to the fort; while Keating states that Brian Boromhe fortified, among other of his royal residences, *Ūn-lapcaig*.

At the Anglo-Norman invasion Cahir, as being within the kingdom of Limerick, became subject to William de Braos. Subsequently,

however, the barony passed by grant, dated 6th July, 1215, to Philip of Worcester (De Wigornia). But the place would appear to have been of small importance at the period, for the *caput baroniæ* was Knockgraffon, two miles north, where there is a huge Anglo-Norman mote. From Philip, Cahir passed to his nephew, William of Worcester, whose great-granddaughter, Basilia, brought it to the Berminghams by marriage with Milo de Bermingham. On the attainder and execution of Lord William de Bermingham in 1332, the barony reverted to the king; but as Brian O'Brian and the Irish had now overrun Tipperary, and burned in that year the town of Cahir, His Majesty derived little profit. In 1375 William Spalding was empowered to enfeoff James, Earl of Ormond, and Elizabeth his wife, of the manor of Cahir. James, "the foreigner"



AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY, CAHIR, FROM N.E.
(Showing Choir, Central Tower, and Prior's Quarter.)

(galloa), a natural son of the Earl by Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, has been always recognized as the founder of the Cahir branch of the Butlers. The barony, which included the lordship of Offa, the manors of Cahir, Castle Grace, Rehill, &c., was probably settled on him by his father, though the family tradition recorded by Archdall suggests a marriage with the daughter of "Mac-Phiarius More"—"the great Birmingham." In accordance also with this tradition the Cahir Butlers quartered the Birmingham arms.

Occupying the borderland between the rival palatinates of Ormond and Desmond, the lords of Cahir held an equivocal position. Butlers by blood, FitzGerald by marriage and interest, they contrived in the fierce

struggles of the sixteenth century to retain their estates amidst the ruin of their confederates. In 1599, though Reynolds, Secretary to the Earl of Essex, described Cahir as "the only famous castle of Ireland which was thought impregnable, and is the bulwark for Munster, and a safe retreat for all the agents of Spain and Rome," and though the castle maintained a long siege against Elizabeth's forces, yet through the influence of the Earl of Ormond, the Queen's "black husband," the lord of Cahir was kept in his home and lands.

During the Confederate wars, 1641-50, the then Baron was a minor, his guardian being George Mathew, a half-brother of the Duke of Ormond. In 1647 the castle was handed over to Inchiquin, a flimsy story being put out to shelter Mathew's cowardice. Again on 24th February, 1650, on Cromwell's appearing before it, the castle was surrendered by Mathew without a shot fired. One of the conditions was—"The Governor may enjoy his estate which he has as his jointure, and the wardship of the heir of Cahir." Though during the Commonwealth the estates were surveyed by Petty, they were not actually allotted to soldiers or adventurers by the time of the Restoration; hence Ormond had no difficulty in reinstating his kinsman, which he did by King's Letter, 22nd September, 1662.

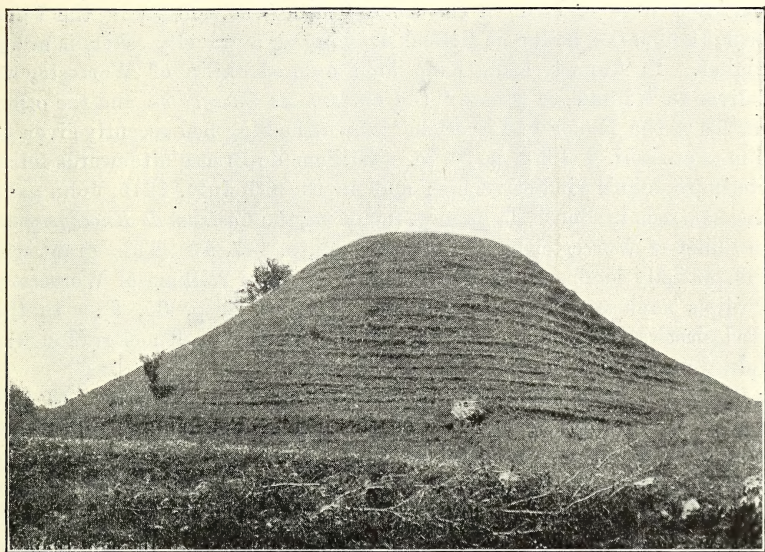
At the Revolution the lords of Cahir had their usual luck. Thomas, seventh baron, fought at Aughrim for King James, and was outlawed in 1691. Two years later, however, the outlawry was reversed, and honours and estates restored. But as the lords of Cahir were strong Catholics with Jacobite tendencies, they lived abroad throughout the eighteenth century. At length, by the death of Pierce, eleventh baron, in 1788, the old line became extinct, and a claimant appeared in the person of Richard Butler, of Glengall, who derived his descent from Sir Theobald Butler, Baron of Cahir, in the time of Elizabeth. As Butler had married the niece of the then Lord Chancellor, Clare, the legal difficulties were smoothed over, and he succeeded as twelfth baron. He was created, subsequently, Earl of Glengall. By the death, without male issue, in 1858, of his son, the second earl, the barony of Cahir fell into abeyance again, while the earldom became extinct.

The Lady Margaret Charteris' daughter, sole heiress of the second earl, is the present owner of the castle and estates, and the last of the ancient line of the Butlers.

THE MOTE OF KNOCKGRAFFON.

BY GODDARD H. ORPEN, B.A., MEMBER.

THIS mote—one of the finest in Ireland—is said to be about 55 feet in perpendicular height and 60 feet in diameter at top. It is surrounded by a wide fosse. To the west, at the foot of the mote, on slightly raised ground, lies a hatchet-shaped enclosure (bawn or bailey) about 70 paces long by 57. The bailey is defended by a slight rampart



MOTE OF KNOCKGRAFFON.

(From a Photograph by Mr. H. S. Crawford.)

round the edge, and beyond this a wide fosse and high vallum, which, however, have been nearly obliterated on the north side. The fosse round the bailey joins the fosse round the mote, and the outer vallum is carried outside the mote-fosse so as to include the whole structure. There are indications of a rectangular stone building on the flat summit of the mote, and there are extensive stone foundations in the bailey. A portion of a small rectangular tower still stands near the middle of the north side of the bailey. It is about 10 by 12 feet, measured internally, and contains one perfect rectangular loop-hole. There are

corbels to support a floor above. The church is close at hand to the north. It has a large nave and chancel, divided by a pointed arch. The east window with cinque-foil mouldings was apparently a later insertion, as there is a high, round arch with fluted mouldings over all, and early English corner-shafts.

In the writer's opinion we have in the mote and bailey of Knockgraffon the earthworks of a typical early Anglo-Norman castle. We can even fix the date of their erection to the year 1192, when it is recorded by the Four Masters that the English of Leinster made an expedition against Donnell O'Brien, king of North Munster, and "in the course of their expedition erected the castles of Knockgraffon and Kilfeakle." It is worthy of remark that there is also a mote at Kilfeakle (afterwards the *caput* of a de Burgo manor) presenting in its earthen defences features very similar to those at Knockgraffon. In fact, there is evidence that they were erected in the same "style," as well as in the same year, though the bailey at Kilfeakle, being on a gravelly esker, is much higher. In August, 1202, King John ordered Philip of Worcester to deliver to William de Braose "the *Castrum de Cnocgrafon* and the other castles of the Honor of Limerick," which the king had recently given to him (Pat. Roll, 4 John, p. 16, *b*). William de Braose afterwards fell a victim to John's vindictiveness; and on the 6th July, 1215, John gave five cantreds in South Tipperary, including the *Castrum de Knockgraffan*, to Philip of Worcester (Pat. Roll, 17 John, p. 147, *b*). This grant was substantially confirmed by Henry III, in 1225, to William of Worcester, Philip's nephew (Close Roll, 9 Hen. III, pt. 2, p. 35, *b*). In the Ecclesiastical Taxation (*temp.* Ed. I) the rectory of Knockgraffon was valued at the high annual value of 20 marks.

A much more ancient origin has, however, been ascribed to this mote. It has been assumed to be the fort of Fiachaidh Muilleathan, king of Munster in the third century A.D. Keating says that on one occasion Fiachaidh was staying "at Raith Rathfainne, which is now called Cnoc Rathfonn, with his foster-mother, whose name was Rathfonn"; and in a list of places, some of them forts, mentioned in the Book of Rights as belonging to the kings of Munster in early times, are included "Grafand" and "the houses of Rafann." Assuming that the second element in the name Knockgraffon is to be identified with some one or more of these places, it is a long jump from a rath to a mote. Moreover, the *Cnoc* represented in Knockgraffon presumably refers to some natural hill or elevation, not to an artificial mound. The townland of Knockgraffon contains 2,420 acres, and includes at least one other earthwork, which, judging from the map, might more plausibly be ascribed to prehistoric times. It is, however, quite certain that the Normans constructed a *castrum* among the mote-earthworks in 1192. It is also certain that these earthworks are of a style frequently raised by the Normans for their *Castra* or *Castella* in Ireland at about

that time. Why, then, should we attribute their origin to a much earlier time and to another race, when and by whom it is not known that earthworks of the kind were raised at all?

The tale of the fairies and the two humpbacks appears to have had no original connexion with the mote of Knockgraffon, and it cannot be used as an argument for the prehistoric antiquity of the earthwork. Crofton Croker himself informs us that he selected the mote as the scene of the story for no better reason than that he happened to be "told the legend within view of the place." The tale is well known to folklorists, and has many analogues in divers countries. One from Japan is quoted by Mr. Westropp in the *Journal* for 1908, vol. xxxviii., p. 280.

KILTINANE.

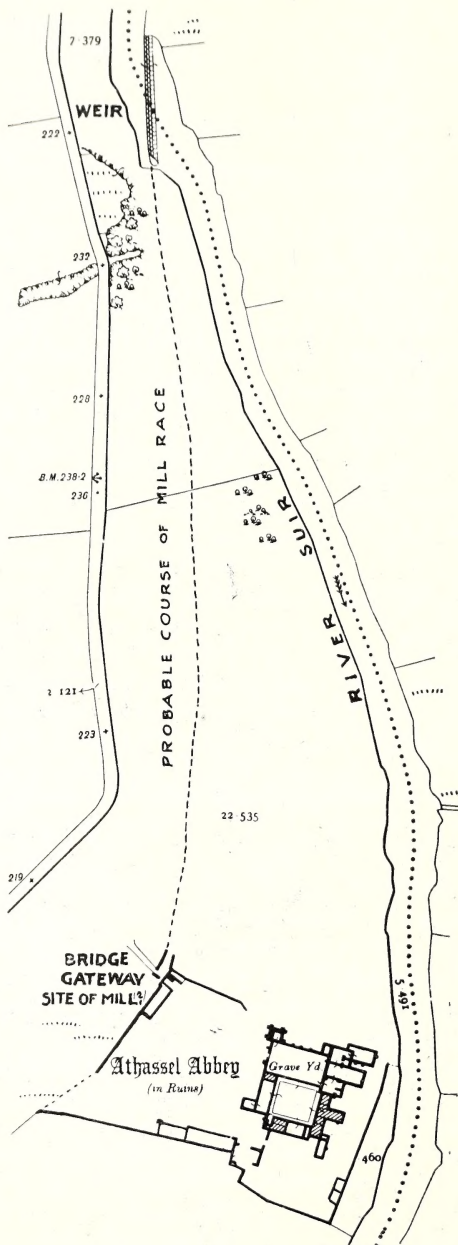
BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. COOKE, D.L.

"KILTINANE," the seat of Colonel Cooke, is situated about seven miles north of Clonmel, on the River Glashauney. The castle is of great antiquity, tradition placing its erection in the twelfth century. The earliest historical record is that it is included in the Patent Rolls of King John (A.D. 1215), and was among the six castles granted by him to Philip of Worcester. In 1223, Henry III "committed to one Nicholas Leo the manor of Kiltenan" (*sic*). After the lapse of some centuries, the castle came into the hands of the Lords Dunboyne, by whom it was held until its capture by Cromwell in 1649. Before he could reduce it, Cromwell had to "await the arrival of his cannon."

The castle and lands then passed to one Richard Staper, whose title to the property was ratified by a Patent of Charles II. This document is still in possession of the present owner. Staper sold the manor to Peter Cooke, the ancestor of the present occupier, in 1669. The castle stands on a rock above the river, to which there is a sheer drop of 100 feet on the eastern side. Inside is a quadrangular courtyard, which had originally fortified towers, three of which are still standing. Two of these form part of the more modern dwelling-house. A feature of these towers is the enormous thickness of the walls, and the vaulted stone ceilings. Many of the old fortifications still remain, with their gateways and old walls.

One of the most interesting is the old fortified well, with a passage leading down eighty-seven steps from the courtyard. In this passage, as well as in other parts of the building, can be seen very perfect specimens of the old "hurdle" work on the well; and in the old church adjoining the castle are also very perfect specimens of the "Sheela-na-gig."

From the bottom of the rock on which the castle stands runs a river known as the "Roaring Spring," the source of which has never been traced. The water of this underground river is always the same, both in temperature and depth. There is also a "wishing well," which apparently comes from the same source, as the strength of the spring causes it to appear to boil.



MAP OF SITE OF PRIORY BUILDINGS, SHOWING RIVER SUIR,
WEIR, AND PROBABLE SITE OF MILL.

NOTES ON THE AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY OF ATHASSEL, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

BY ROBERT COCHRANE, HON. LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A., PRESIDENT.

THIS remarkable and once magnificent Abbey is situated on the western bank of the River Suir, a mile and a quarter due south of the village of Golden. The ruin is approached from the public road by a bridge of four arches, through which no water now runs. It has been assumed that the River Suir, or a branch of it, at one time flowed under these arches, and though this is not improbable, owing to the manner in which rivers change their course through level ground, it is more likely that the mill-stream flowed under these arches as indicated on the site-map opposite. The weir, probably of ancient date, still remains in an oblique direction across the river some distance north of the site. There are frequent references to the mill in the leases of the priory after the dissolution.

The original house is said to have been founded for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine by William Fitzaldem de Burgo (or Bourke) at the close of the twelfth century, with a dedication to St. Edmund, "King and Martyr." He was King of East Anglia. In 870 he was beaten and shot at by the Danes with arrows, and afterwards beheaded. His emblem is an arrow.

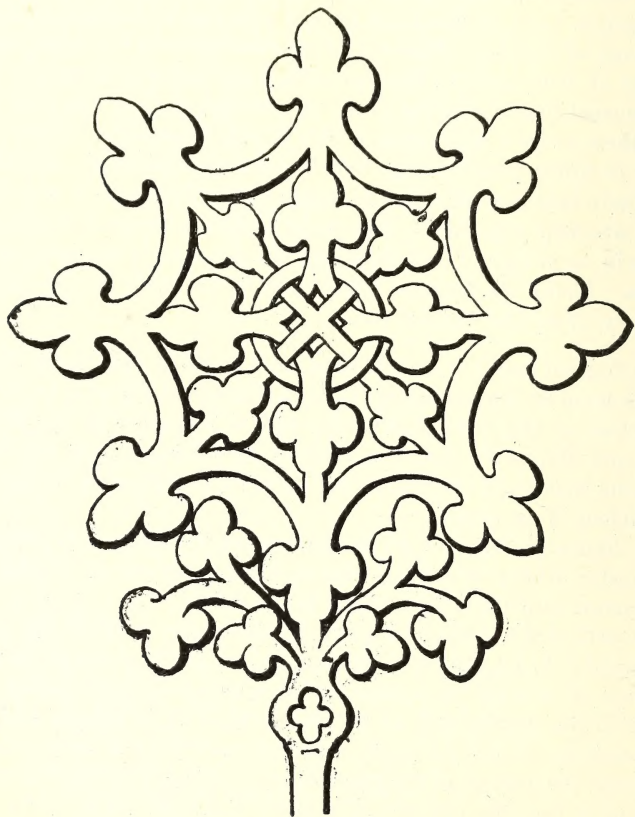
The figure of St. Edmund is represented in Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey as a king, shaven, holding an orb in his left hand, and an arrow in place of the sceptre in his right.

The seal of the Abbey of Saint Edmundsbury exhibits the arms of St. Edmund: Azure, three crowns or, surmounted by a helm and crest consisting of a sheaf of arrows out of a coronet. The arrows are in allusion to the instruments of his martyrdom. The date is 1499, and is the earliest, if not the only, instance noticed of a helm and crest placed over the coat of a religious house. There is a twelfth-century ms. extant of the life and miracles of St. Edmund. The origin of the broad-arrow as a government mark has given rise to many surmises, and the reason and date of its adoption have not been fully accounted for. The adoption of the arrow as the kingly badge of this saint and martyr has been suggested as its probable origin.

The endowment was on a liberal scale, and the Abbot of Athassel was a Peer of Parliament, like the Abbot of Holycross, in the same county.

It afforded a last resting-place to Richard de Burgo, second Earl of Ulster, called the Red Earl, who was interred here, having retired from the world in 1326, shortly before his death.

Lodge mentions that Walter de Burgo was interred in Athassel. He had married the daughter of Hugh de Lacy, and inherited the Earldom of Ulster on the death of her father in 1264. Walter was defeated in a conflict with the O'Connors, and died in the castle at Galway, 28th July, 1271, after a week's illness. His remains were brought to Athassel for interment in the Priory.



ATHASSEL PRIORY—FLORIATED CROSS ON TOMBSTONE IN CHOIR.

The De Burgos were great benefactors of this Abbey ; and there are many interesting monumental stones in the choir and walls of the nave, some of which are illustrated on pp. 280, 281, and are probably memorials of these chieftains, to whose munificence the Abbey owed its existence.

This monastery was dissolved in the time of Edward VI, and it was granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, in the time of Philip and Mary.

A grant dated at Stroud, 20th November, 1562, to Th^o Earl of Ormond and Ossory, recites the grant of 13th September, 5 & 6 Philip and Mary, of "site of the priory of Athasshell, a mill, the demesne lands, and land in Athasshell, land and a mill in Relickmore, a castle called Gowlynn, and the lands of the old town of Athasshell."

This was followed by a lease dated 26th September, 1570, to Th^o Earl of Ormond and Ossory, of the rectory or parsonage and tithes of Relickmore, "the old town of Athasshell," &c., for twenty-one years, at £142 10s. Fine, £50, not to alien without license, or to let, except to persons of the English nation (surrendered).



ATHASSEL PRIORY—SCULPTURE ON MEMORIAL STONE.

Among the grants of lands to George Moore in consideration of his services during the wars in Scotland and Ireland, the "possessions of the priory of Athasshell" were included.

Lease under commission, 15th July, 1582, to Th^o Earl of Ormonde and Ossorie of the tithes of the rectory of Relickmore, and the old town of Athasshell, &c., the spiritual possessions of the Monastery of Athasshell, County Tipperary, to hold for twenty-one years; rent, £142 10s.

A grant under Queen's letter was made 5 Aug. 1591, to George Shearlocke, of lands in county Tipperary, including "parcel of the lands of

the priory of St. Edmund the Martyr, of Athasshell, Co. Tip. 52*s.* 6*d.*, the lands of Graunge, by the priory of Athasshell, also part of its possessions 3*s.* In consideration of the good services of Peter Shearlocke, gent., deceased, father of the grantee."

Surrender by Thomas, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, of the rectories of Kiltceeglian and others, held under lease, also of the spiritual possessions of Athasshell, held under lease, with the intention of their being again leased to him 11 Feb. 1595-6.

"Lease to the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, of the tithes of the Rectory of Relickmore and the whole town of Athassel, Dadinbargaine, Killillia, Bellegressene, Brickendoune, Moygaribarric, Barnbritt, Tullaghviane, Iserkerane, and other possessions of the Abbey of Athassell, to hold for twenty-one years. Rent £142 10*s.* Fine £25 English upon surrender of the former lease, 3 March, 1596."

A Fiant of Queen Elizabeth, 29th May, 1601, contained a pardon to "Owny nyne Tirlagh, wife of Peter Sweeteman of Abbey of Athasshell, gent." 4 Aug. 1601. Pardon to Tho. Stapleton, of the Abbey of Athassel.

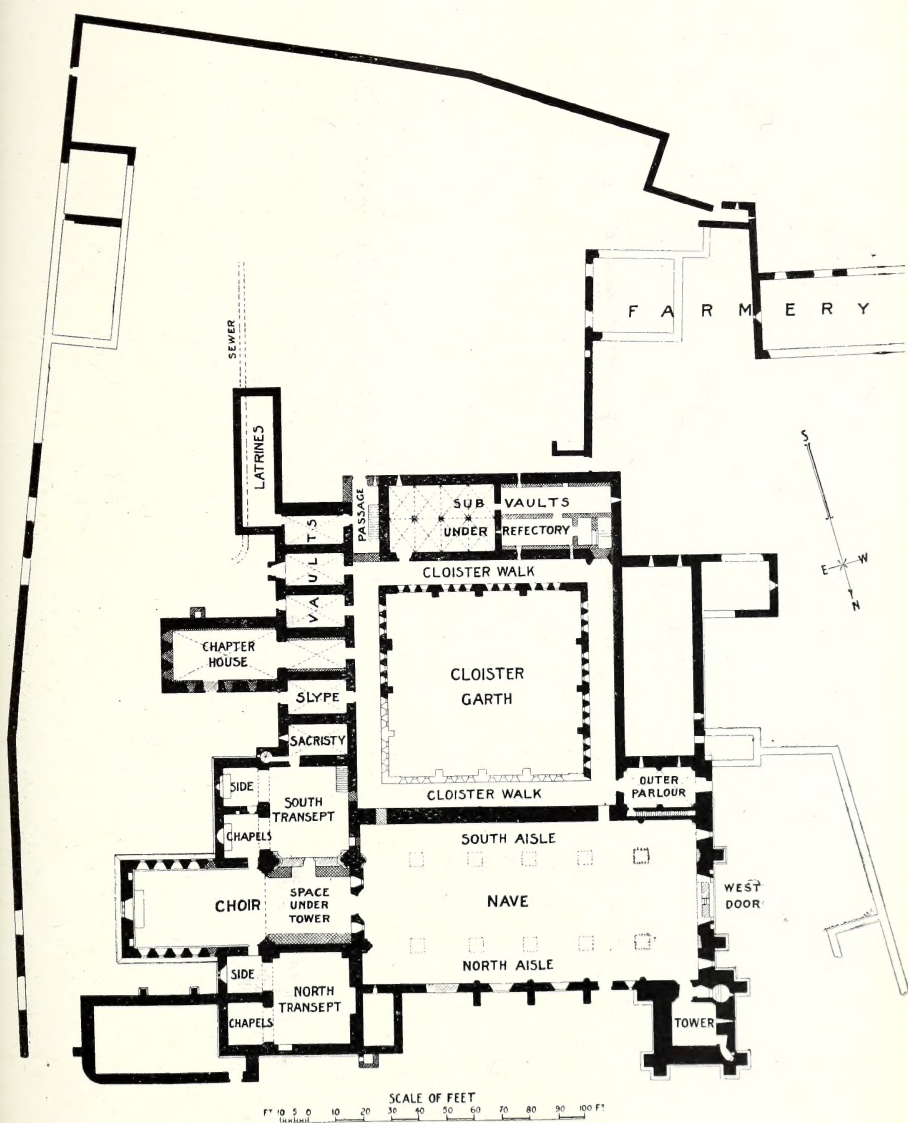
Around the priory a town had been formed, as was usual in the case of such an extensive foundation. The town was burned by fire in 1319 by the brother of Lord Maurice Fitz Thomas, and it was similarly destroyed in 1329 by Bryan O'Brien.

The architectural features of the main building would seem to indicate a period of about the middle of the thirteenth century.

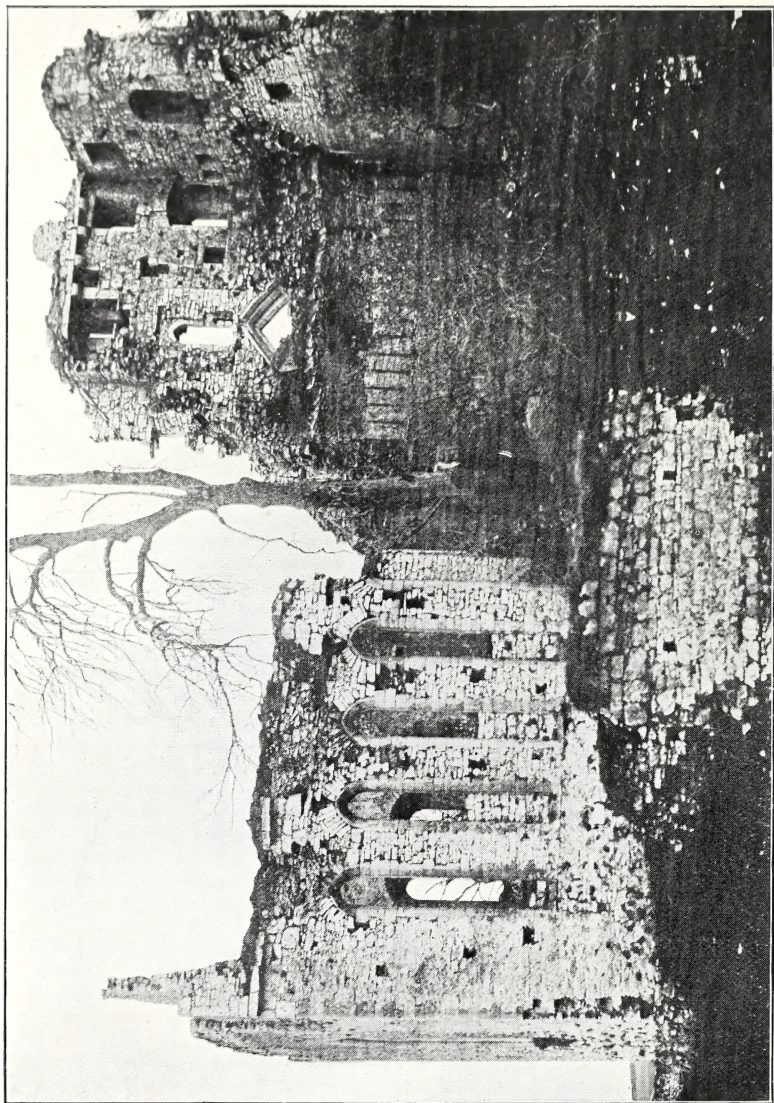
The buildings were of great extent, and the Church and monastic buildings alone, not including the entrance-gateway and courtyard, occupy about an acre of ground. It was one of the most beautiful structures of thirteenth-century work in Ireland, as well as one of the most extensive. It consisted of (first) the church, comprising the nave, with north and south aisles, central tower at the crossing, choir, north and south transepts, each containing two side chapels; and (second) the community or domestic buildings, surrounding the cloister-garth, which were on the south side of the church, and were of great extent.

The nave was entered by a western doorway, and over it was a beautiful traceried window; the length of the nave was 121 feet internally, and the width, including side aisles, measured 57 feet 10 inches. There was an arcade of five arches separating each of the aisles from the nave. The piers of these arches, as well as the superincumbent walls, have long since fallen, but the richly carved capitals may still be seen lying in the cells adjoining. The roof of the aisles was groined and vaulted, and some of the vaulting shafts may still be seen in the walls.

At the north-west angle of the nave is a flanking tower, having walls of great thickness, with buttresses; it measures 16 feet each way in the clear internally. It had a winding staircase in its south-west angle, and must have been of great height. Such massive towers in this position



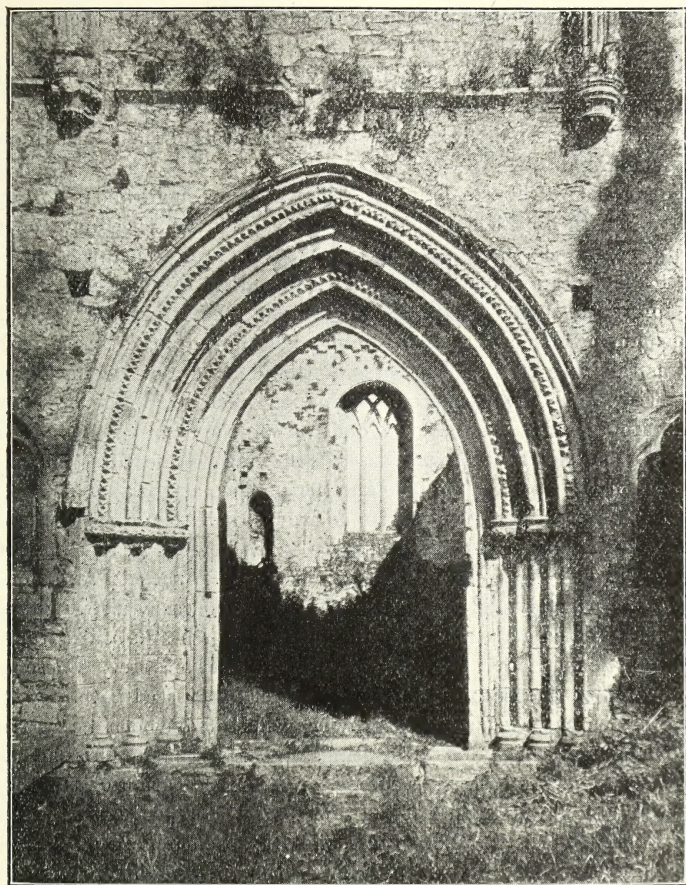
GROUND-PLAN OF ATHASSEL PRIORY.



ATHASSEL PRIORY—NORTH-EAST VIEW OF CHOIR, SHOWING FIVE ORIGINAL LANCET
WINDOWS AND INTERIOR OF TOWER.

are not usual at this date, though a tower in a similar position existed at Kells Priory, which was also an Augustinian foundation, and these features seem to have been peculiar to that Order.

Another important and a still imposing feature is the central tower which occupied the space where the transepts crossed the nave and choir. The space under this tower was 28 feet square internally; it



EARLY ENGLISH GOTHIC ARCH BETWEEN NAVE AND CHOIR, WITH THE BASE OF THE PANEL OVER IT, AND THE THREE-LIGHT EAST WINDOW BEYOND IT.

was separated from the nave by a wall, in which was an arched opening, 6 feet 9 inches wide, and 11 feet 6 inches high, with beautiful moulded jambs and arches; on each side are niches for statues. Over this is an arched space or panel, now filled in, the object of which has given rise to many surmises; but as it occupies the space usually intended for

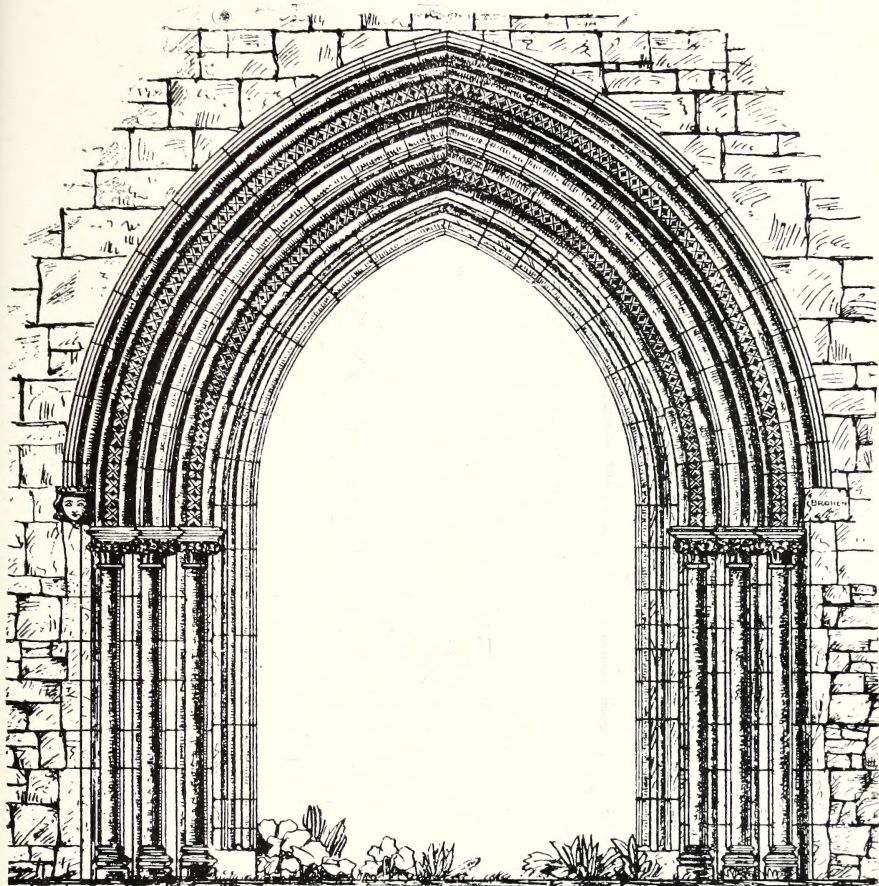
the display of the holy rood, it is highly probable that it contained a fresco or painting of the Crucifixion. The photograph reproduced here (p. 283) shows this beautiful arch, with the base of the panel over it, and the east window in the distance. The drawing shows its early English details, and the dog-tooth ornaments, also the plan and the caps and bases of the pillars which form an arch of three orders.

As will be seen from the cardinal points on the ground-plan of the priory, the orientation of the church is not quite correct; the axis does not point due east and west.

The remaining arches supporting the tower, viz., the choir and transept arches, were 27 feet wide in span, and 46 feet to the apex of the pointed arch. The piers remain, but only the arch of the south transept is now complete.

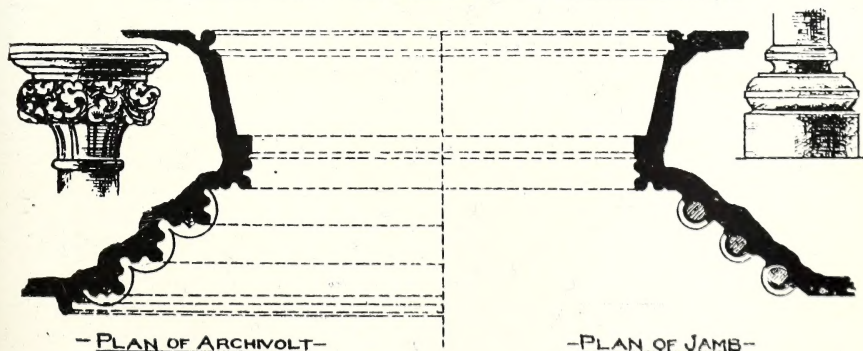
The mouldings of the piers and this arch are bold and simple. A remarkable feature of the opening under the arch, which is now entirely built up, is that the moulded bases of the piers are at such a high level, about 12 feet from the ground. An explanation of this may be found in the presence of the dividing wall between the choir and transept—not uncommon in such structures—and when the height of this separating wall was raised to 12 feet, the bases of the pier were commenced at that level. If they had been carried up from the floor-level, the masonry of the dividing wall screening the choir from the transept would have covered the moulded jambs and bases from view. The filling-in of the remainder of the opening is quite another matter, and is accounted for in a different way. Either from failure of the original tower at the crossing, or for other reasons, it became necessary to reconstruct it, and instead of the groined roof which had fallen, or was taken down, and rested on the four piers, a barrel vault was constructed, and to carry its weight solid walls were erected across the openings of the north and south transepts in addition to and above the screen walls originally there. These walls are indicated on the ground-plan of the tower by crossed hatching. The upper part of the west face of this tower seems to have been reconstructed at the same time; and it is interesting to observe that in this face there is no trace of any weathering course, or other indication of the roof of the nave having abutted against the tower wall. This indication is almost always to be found in other ruins, and its absence here goes to show the more recent date of this portion of the tower. There are other interesting features to note in this connexion which space does not permit my dwelling on.

The choir is 79 feet long (including the space under the tower) by 27 feet 6 inches wide. It was lighted by five original lancet-windows on each side, which still remain; and it has an inserted three-light eastern window of simple tracery of the fifteenth century, at which period many changes appear to have been made in the structure, some of which are difficult to follow, especially as there seems to have been at a later time



— ELEVATION —

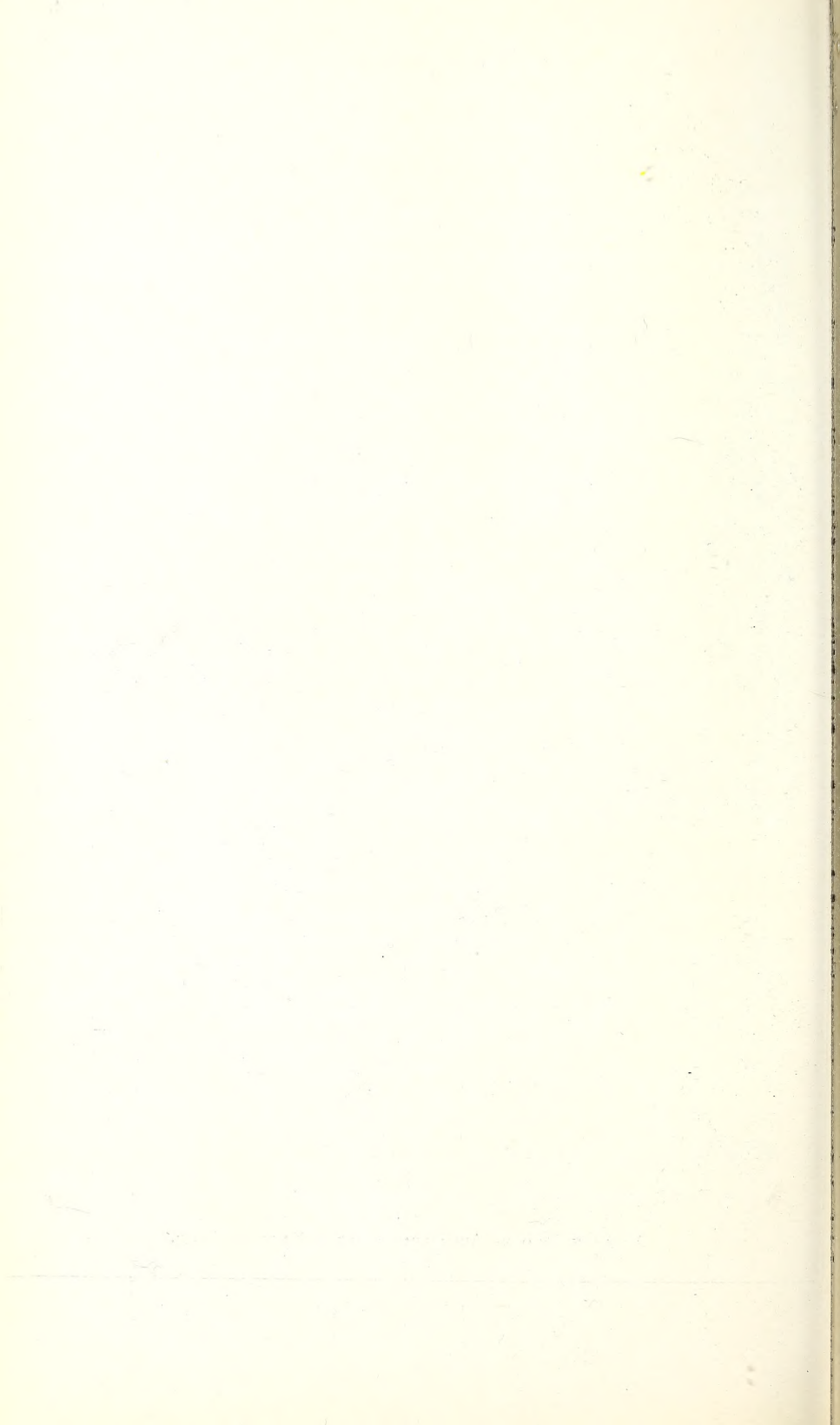
Scale of Feet



— PLAN OF ARCHVOLT —

— PLAN OF JAMB —

ATHASSEL PRIORY—ARCH LEADING FROM NAVE TO CHOIR.

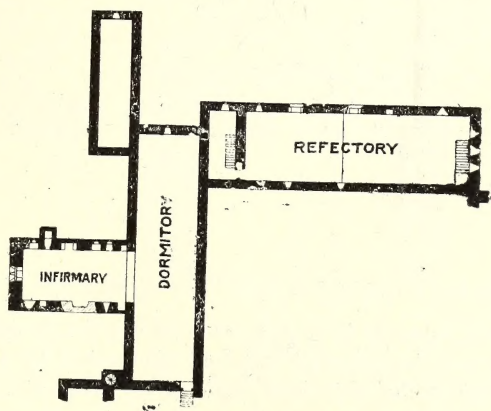


a military occupation when changes were made for defensive purposes obscuring the original work.

The northern transept is 30 feet 8 inches by 28 feet, and contains two small chapels, and east of this is another building, probably a lady chapel, or more likely one dedicated to St. Edmund. There was a chapel in a similar position dedicated to this saint at the Augustinian Priory of St. Giles and St. Andrew, at Barnwell in Cambridgeshire.

The south transept is of similar dimensions, and contains two side chapels, in each of which there is a stone altar. The five consecration crosses may still be distinguished on the stone slab forming the top of the altar in the more southern chapel. Very few stone altars with the original crosses are now to be found in disused churches.

In the south transept may be seen the night stairs leading to the dormitories which extended over the whole range of cellars and Chapter House on the east side of the cloister enclosure. In the south wall of the south transept there is a door leading into the sacristy, and at this door a spiral staircase commences, which gave access to the apartments in the tower. In the dormitories the apartment over the Chapter House is looted for defensive purposes.

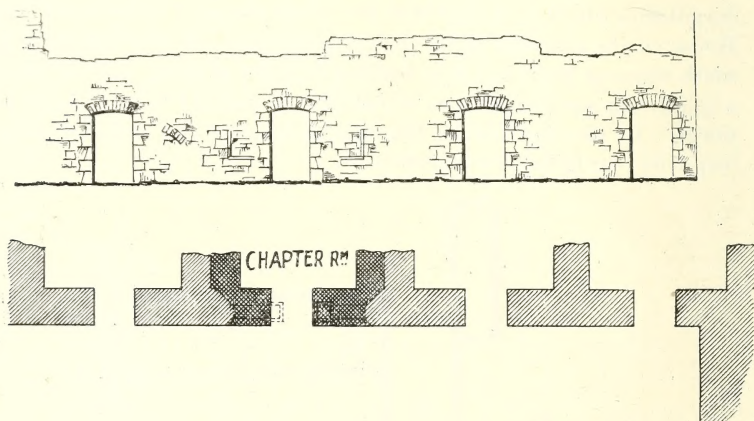


PLAN OF UPPER FLOOR OF RANGE AT EAST AND SOUTH SIDES OF CLOISTER GARTH.
(The Apartment marked "Infirmary" is over the Chapter House.)

The Chapter House occupies a central position in the range east of the cloister; it shows evidence of many changes both internally and in the built-up openings of the wall at its entrance. At some recent period all the openings in this wall were either built up entirely, or the jambs and arches reconstructed in hammer-dressed stone, in a manner which obscures the original design, and renders an elucidation of the plan more difficult. Careful observation of the wall at the entrance to the Chapter House shows on each side a portion of the jambs and sills of two openings at present built up. There will be no difficulty in seeing

that what now appears to be simply a vaulted passage leading into the chapter room was really the original chapter room itself, which had, as usual, an open doorway and two open windows. This is indicated on the sketch below. The width of the room was originally greater by the width of the inverted walls.

The cloister arcade had fallen, and its ruins were an indistinguishable mass of stones, intertwined by the roots of thorns and briars. It was cleared by the Board of Works in 1882, and sufficient stones were found to recover the design of the cloister arcade, and replace them in position. The original cloister was no doubt of wood: the present work is of fifteenth-century date, an illustration of which is given on the opposite page.

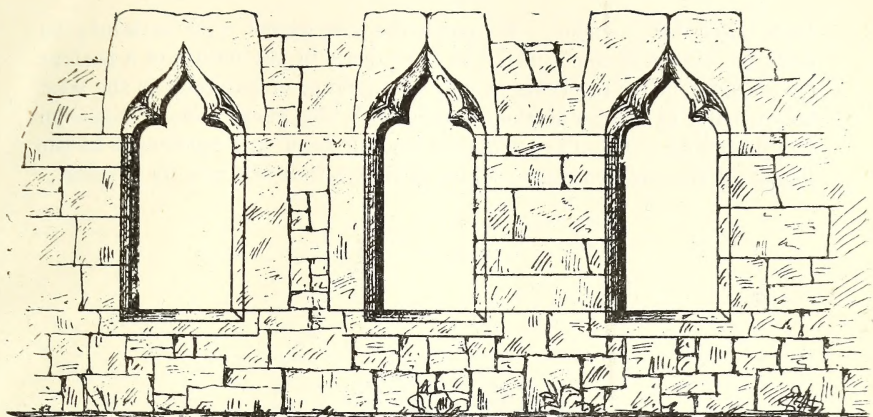


SKETCH PLAN AND ELEVATION, SHOWING ORIGINAL ENTRANCE TO CHAPTER ROOM.

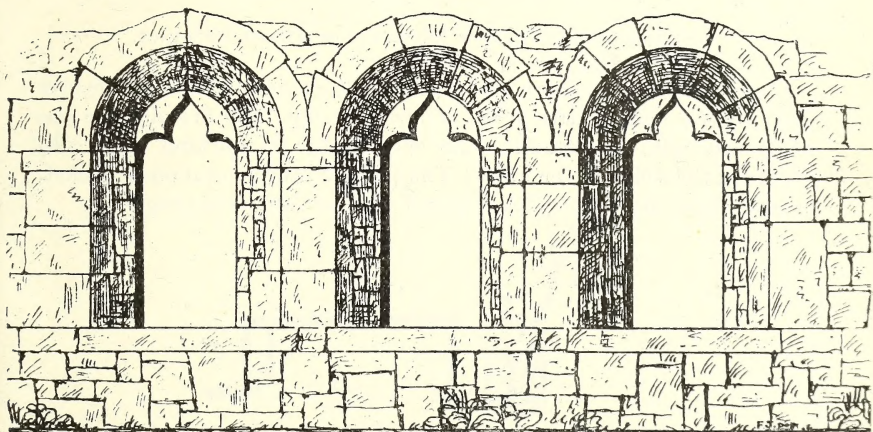
The south range of buildings contains a series of vaulted chambers over which was the frater or refectory approached by a wooden stairs in the passage at the south-east angle of the cloister, and it had probably another flight of steps at the south-west angle, the first for the brethren, and the latter for the service from the kitchen, which occupied a portion of the western range.

The arrangement of this church is very like that originally adopted by the Cistercians. The nave, aisles, transepts, and tower are in all respects Cistercian in character, except that the choir is long, but the domestic arrangements around the cloister are more on the Franciscan plan. The Cistercians had their principal apartments on the ground-floor; but here there is only a range of vaulted chambers such as may be seen in many of the Franciscan houses.

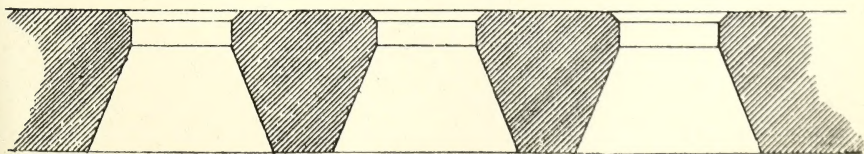
The small apartment adjoining the west end of the church has a groined and vaulted roof springing from shafts in the wall, and has



- EXTERIOR -



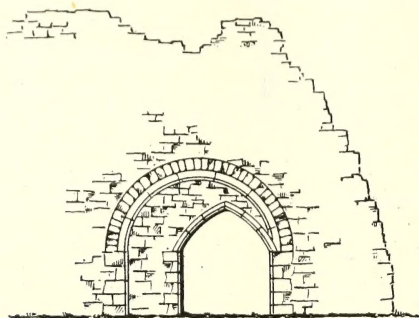
- INTERIOR -



- PLAN -

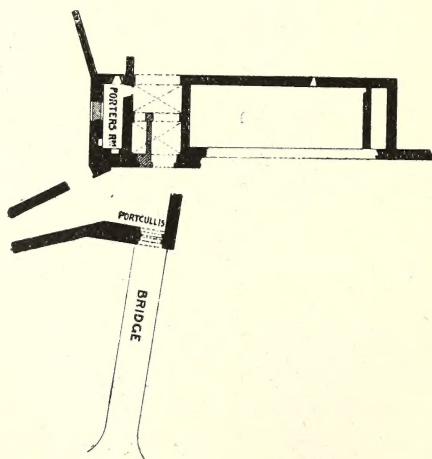
ATHASSEL PRIORY—THE CLOISTER ARCADE.

been taken for a chapel. Its particular use cannot with certainty be defined; but it is more likely to have been in the nature of a parlour (*locutorium*), or for receiving guests, as the range of buildings to the west was usually in charge of the cellarer, with the guest room or house on the first floor. There is a staircase leading from this apartment to the floor over the western range, which indicates that this was its purpose.



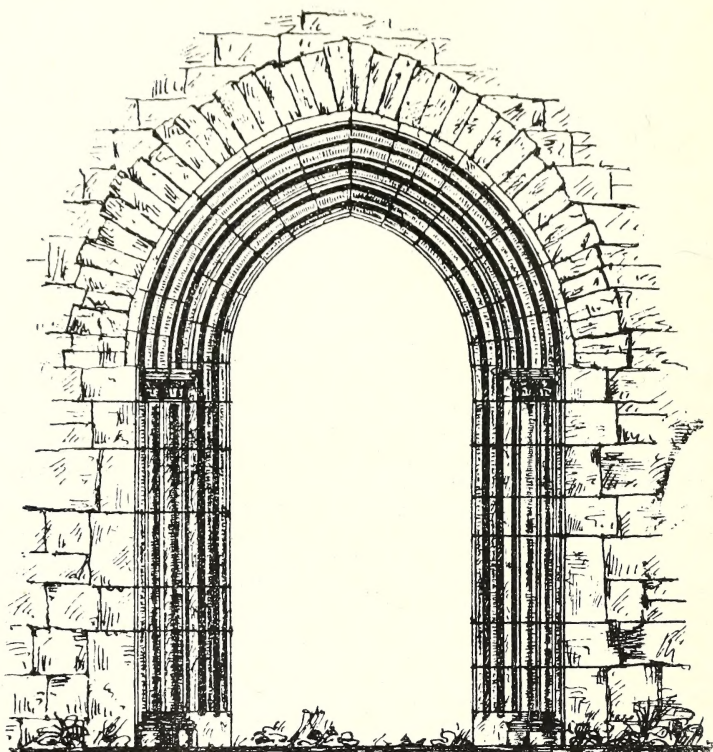
ATHASSEL PRIORY—SKETCH ELEVATION OF TOWER ENTRANCE.

Important changes have been made in the entrance at the Bridge over what was formerly a stream, but is now a swamp. The first defence was a gateway with a portcullis, the opening for its working being still visible in the soffit of the arch. The jamb, however, contains a socket, or hanging stone, from which a second door, or gate, was hung.

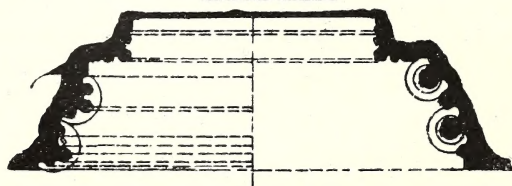


ATHASSEL PRIORY—PLAN OF ENTRANCE TOWER.

The inner archway at the entrance was originally semi-circular, and it had a porter's lodge or room to the left on entering. This wider



ELEVATION



— PLAN OF ARCHIVOLT — PLAN OF JAMB —

ATHASSEL PRIORY.

SOUTH-WEST DOORWAY FROM THE CHURCH TO CLOISTER GARTH.

entrance, measuring 12 feet 3 inches, was at one time reduced to 7 feet 9 inches in width, with a pointed arch over the opening, as indicated in the sketch elevation of the tower entrance on page 288.

The mill, which is so frequently referred to in the grants of the lands of the priory, probably occupied a position near the gateway, or at the south-west angle of the courtyard, where the buildings have disappeared. The site would be in a position adjacent to the probable course of the stream through the bridge, and would therefore be along the western boundary, where are the remains of a considerable extent of walling, as indicated on the site-map. This would be the position of the granary.

The Farmery¹ occupied the southern range of the courtyard, and the whole was enclosed by a defensive wall, which, with the character of the fortified entrance, indicates the unsettled and disturbed condition of the country at a time when this important religious establishment was at the zenith of its prosperity, towards the close of the sixteenth century. This extensive religious house is described as "Priory," "Monastery," and "Abbey," in historical references. It is called a priory in the earliest notices, and later an abbey—the terms "Priory" and "Abbey" being derived from the title of the head of the establishment. In the thirteenth century he was called Prior, as indicated in a communication made by Pope Alexander IV, addressed to "the Abbot of Tintern, the Prior of Atthissell, and the Archdeacon of Ferns," concerning the interference of the Justiciary of Ireland infringing the liberties of the Church (A.D. 1260).—(*Hist. MSS. Commission, 10th Report, Part 5, p. 207.*)

The four principal dignitaries of an Augustinian House were originally (1) Prelate or Prior; (2) Sub-Prior; (3) Third Prior; (4) Precentor. In the French House at St. Victor, Paris, they were styled (1) Abbot; (2) Prior Major; (3) Sub-Prior; (4) Circator. The change from Prelate or Prior to Abbot seems to have taken place when the capitularies ceased to share the common life of the cloisters, and had separate establishments, or, as in some cases, more than one house or convent to govern, and their duties partook of a more worldly character.

¹ This department was presided over by a Brother called the Master of the Farmery. It was partly in the nature of an infirmary, and frequently had a small chapel attached to it.

FETHARD.

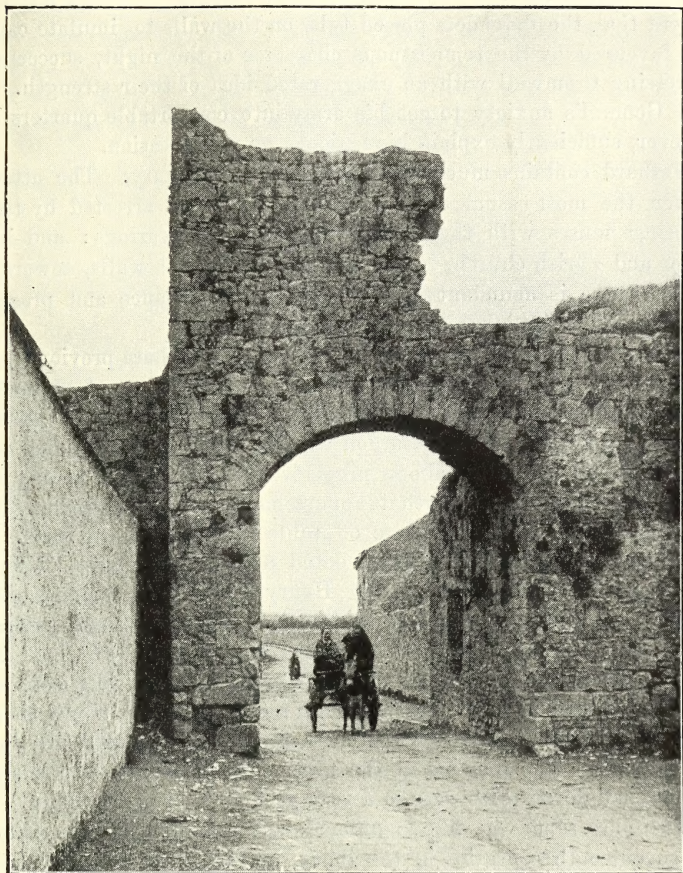
BY T. J. MORRISSEY, B.A., MEMBER.

THE town of Fethard is situated in the parish of the same name, barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. It is seven miles due north of Clonmel, and lies at the foot of Slievenamon, famed in legend, song, and story. The name is in Irish *Πιοδάρο* (pronounced locally *Fy-aurdh*), and means the "high wood." The antiquity of the town and its importance in the early days of the Anglo-Norman conquest are proved by the number and character of the references to be found in the Calendars of State Papers, Justiciary Rolls, &c.

On the 28th December, 1305, a writ issued to John Wogan, the Justiciary, to inquire, by a jury of the county Tipperary, whether it would be to the King's damage to grant license to Maurice, Archbishop of Cashel, to give and assign to the Friars of the Order of St. Augustine $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Fythard to newly build a manse; of whom the land was held; and what it was worth, &c. The Inquisition was taken at Cashel on April 21st, 1306, before Walter L'Enfaunt and his associates—Justices itinerant acting for the Justiciary—and showed that the lands were the gift of one Walter Mulceat, or de Mulcote. On the 22nd July following pardon was granted to the Friars of their transgression "in acquiring frankalmoign after publication of the statute of Mortmain," of the gift of Walter, above mentioned, confirmed by the Archbishop of Cashel, of whom the lands were held; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres for the manse to be inhabited by them. The amounts set down for Fethard in the Rolls of Ecclesiastical Taxation and of subsidies are little inferior to the sums levied off Clonmel and Cashel. In the reign of Edward I, also, it was that the town authorities were given permission to enclose the town within walls, which enclosed a space about half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. Portions of these walls, and of the gates, of which there were four, still remain. James I confirmed and extended a charter granted by Edward VI, which bestowed on Fethard liberties and immunities similar to those of Kilkenny. The charter of James I created a corporation, consisting of a Sovereign, twelve chief Burgesses, a Portreeve, and Freemen, assisted by a Recorder, Town Clerk, Serjeant-at-Mace, and other officers. Fethard returned two Members of Parliament up to the passing of the Act of Union.

In the year 1582 the Four Masters mention Fethard as the scene of some manœuvres between the opposing armies of the Earl of Desmond and his enemies the Butlers.

The Everard family had a long and honourable connexion with the borough. One of the most illustrious among them was Sir John Everard, who was second Judge of the King's Bench in the reign of James I. This position he resigned rather than take the Oath of Supremacy, and returned to his practice at the Bar. He was the



NORTH GATE, FETHARD.

(From a Photograph by Mr. H. S. Crawford.)

nominee of the Catholic party for the position of Speaker of the House of Commons in the memorable contest which took place at the opening of James I's Parliament in 1613. The oaken grove, or "grove," as it is now called, about a mile from Fethard, was the demesne of this family, and was afterwards long in the possession of the Bartons, till it

was acquired by Mr. Richard Burke some twenty years since. The Everards had also a fine mansion in the centre of the town.

On the night of the 2nd February, 1650, Cromwell arrived before Fethard after a long march in the midst of a terrific storm. He straight-way summoned the town; and by daybreak terms for a surrender were made on very favourable conditions for the garrison and inhabitants between himself and Sir Pierce Butler, the Governor. There is a tradition current that the defenders placed tubs on the walls to simulate cannon, and, favoured by the tempestuous character of the night, succeeded in impressing Cromwell with an exaggerated idea of their strength. The grim General's anxiety to get his army into comfortable quarters may, however, sufficiently explain his leniency on this occasion.

Fethard contains much to interest the antiquary. The attention of even the most casual observer cannot fail to be arrested by the old imposing houses with their sculptured armorial bearings: and in the abbey and parish church, in the remains of the old walls, towers, and castles, there is abundant evidence of the importance and prosperity of the town and its inhabitants in bygone days.

The Augustinians appear to have been settled here previous to the commencement of the fourteenth century, when the grant of lands by De Mulcote was made, as is stated already. At the time of the suppression of the Monasteries William Burdon was the Prior, and, according to the inquisition taken of the abbey property, the Friars had, among other possessions, the monastery with its appurtenances—a bakehouse, messuage, 24 acres of meadow and one acre of arable land in Fethard itself. The surrender executed by the Prior is dated 8 April, 31 Henry VIII; and four years later (16 January, 35 Henry VIII) Sir Edmund Butler obtained a grant of the abbey lands, &c. The abbey and monastery (which are situated at the south-eastern end of the town) had fallen into a neglected and well-nigh ruinous condition, when they again came into the possession of the Friars about a century ago. Since then no expense or trouble has been spared to repair and beautify the church and grounds. The remains of the monastery buildings—the refectory, kitchen, and dormitories—are in a very good state of preservation.

There are some very fine monuments and tombstones of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the abbey, notably those of the Dunboyne and Tobin families. Other well-known families whose members were interred here are the Meaghers, Kearneys, Everards, and Wales (or Walls). In a wall of the abbey grounds is inserted one of those curious figures called a sheelah-na-gig.

The Protestant church is said to have been the ancient parish church of the town. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has a square tower at the west end, very like the tower of a great abbey.

A short distance east of this church, there is a square castle, 42 by 33 feet, on the outside, four stories high. Immediately south of this

castle there are two others, one of the same size, the other (which joins the town wall) 42 by 22 feet. Besides these there are other smaller towers on the town walls. About a hundred yards or more to the south there is in the townland of Garryinch a small old church in ruins, called Templemartin.

There is a very interesting little book entitled, "Fethard, its Abbey," &c., written by the Rev. J. A. Knowles, O.S.A., in which very full information regarding the town, the abbey, and the old monuments is contained. Dr. Laffan published in the Society's *Journal* (1906, vol. xxxvi., pp. 143-153) a paper dealing in detail with the more modern history of the town, particularly on its corporate side.

THE OGHAM STONES NEAR CLONMEL AND CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

BY R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., MEMBER.

THERE are not very many of these interesting memorials in the district visited by the Society this summer. The following list contains all that are known within a radius of about ten miles from Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir.

1. PRIESTTOWN (near Ballinamult).—A large square block of slate, standing in a field just within the boundary of County Tipperary, and the only Ogham yet found within that county. The inscription was discovered by the Rev. Father Power of Waterford. It is much worn and difficult to decipher, but the reading almost certainly is *Netacunas maqi Labi*. The first name is one of a considerable number of compounds of *cu*, a hound, which are to be found among the Ogham names of the Decies and the neighbouring baronies: the second appears on a potter's stamp, examples of which have been found in various parts of Europe.

2. KNOCKBOY.—Though a little outside the ten-mile limit, a visit to the Prieststown stone should certainly be extended to include the remarkable church called Seskinan Church, in the townland of Knockboy, County Waterford. Here there were eight Ogham stones, six of which have been adapted by the mediaeval builders of the church to serve as lintels, without regard to their inscriptions. The edges of the stones have been dressed by the masons, and the writing has accordingly suffered severely. The inner lintel of the north doorway is inscribed . . . *erati mucoi Netas(egam)onas*; being one of three stones in Waterford, bearing the name of an early king of Ireland, Nia Segamain (4881-4887, *anno mundi*, according to "The Annals of the Four Masters"). The inner lintel of the south window bears a mutilated inscription, which contained another "hound" name: the *cun-* element is almost all that can now be read. Just above this window is a small fragment built into a relieving arch, and inscribed *Corb*, perhaps part of another Decies tribe-name, the genitive of which is *Macorbo*, found several times on these inscriptions. On the inner lintel of the south doorway is another much mutilated inscription: the traces are consistent with a restoration, *Qeccias mucoi Broenionas*, but this is quite conjectural. There are two windows in the east gable, one above the other: the inner lintels of each of the openings bear inscriptions. The upper stone reads *Cir maqi*

mucoi . . . : the lower stone bears the interesting and historical name of *Vortigurn*. The seventh stone, which is lying loose in the precincts, is one of the two Oghams in Ireland inscribed on all four angles. The inscription is broken and difficult to decipher, but seems to read *Vedabari (magi) Elasa mocoí Odarrea*. The eighth stone is no longer at Knockboy, having been removed to Salterbridge demesne, near Cappoquin, some fifty years ago.

The following inscriptions can be visited easily from Carrick-on-Suir.

3. LAMOGUE (Co. Kilkenny).—There are two interesting stones in a *killeen* on this townland, which were brought to the notice of this Society by the late Canon Hewson, in 1895. A satisfactory decipherment has not yet, however, been arrived at. The first reads *Severritt . . . ttes*, an unfortunate fracture having carried away some scores from the middle: and it is just those scores that would have told us exactly how the inscription is to be taken. The other reads *Dovatuci . . . v. . . . ulotanagi (a ?)*, where the only thing certain is that the first name is the common *Dubthach*. Whether the letters that follow be the remains of *avi*, “grandson,” or not, is doubtful: and there is also some doubt as to whether the initials of the second name should be *tu* or *du*. The late Father Barry read *Tulotanagi*, and connected the name with *Toltanach*, which is found once in “The Book of Leinster.” This reading is not unlikely, but both stones require to be carefully scrutinized again.

4. CREHANAGH.—This stone is not mentioned in the collections of Brash and Ferguson. It stands in the second field from the road from Carrick-on-Suir to Ballyquin, being approached by the second field-road after passing the Crehanagh National School. The stone is a pillar of limestone, 5 feet 8 inches high, and is inscribed on two angles: the inscription is obscure, but the reading is *Vimagni magi Cuna*. This is another example of the “hound” names so persistent in Waterford. It is curious that the next townland should be called *Ballyquin*, and that close by there should be a well called *Tobair Cain*. These place-names possibly preserve a recollection of the family of the owner of this monument.

5. CURRAGHNAGARRAHA.—In or near the graveyard called Temple Enoch, there was an Ogham stone, which was, however, destroyed by the peasants, who wanted material for a field-wall, some years ago. No copy of any value was ever taken of the inscription, which is now lost beyond recovery.

6. BALLYQUIN.—Continuing along the main road, we come to a splendid monument, some 8 feet high, standing by the road-side. On the angle turned away from the road is an inscription that has often been copied, and of which many strange renderings have been suggested,

conspicuous among which is "Sacrifice of Swine is the divine privilege of Anna." The less romantic but more satisfactory result of modern criticism sees in this stone the memorial of "Catabar, the tribesman of Ferchorb" (*Catabar moco Viriqorb*). Happily, however, science has not altogether killed romance in this case: there is a good deal of suggestiveness in the names "Battle-head" and "Chariot-man."

7. WINDGAP.—A return may be made to Carrick from Ballyquin by way of Windgap, where in a field-hollow, apparently part of a rath, lies a stone with a long inscription, reading *Moddagni maqi Gattagni mucoi Luguni*, thus commemorating Muadhan son of Gaithin, tribesman of Luigne. All these names are known to us from manuscript sources. There was a second inscribed stone here down till about 1845. It was used as the lintel of a rath-cave. In or about that year, however, it was taken out and trimmed to make a roller for breaking earth-clods in the fields. Of course the inscription was completely destroyed in the process. Three years later, when Richard Hitchcock came to inquire after the stone, the only satisfaction he got was the information that "it was the best roller in Ireland, and broke the largest clods"!

Miscellanea.

Note on a Bronze Ring-pin.—I recently purchased from a dealer in Dublin a bronze ring-pin, which was described as having been found in or under a house in Dublin, and that, I think, is of sufficient interest to warrant a note about it in "Miscellanea."

There are several ring-pins with flat heads, of similar type, in the National Collection, and one of them is figured in Wilde's "Catalogue," p. 560, fig. 458. The peculiarity of this pin lies in the ornamentation of the flat head; unfortunately most of this has been destroyed, but, from what remains, it can be seen that it consisted of a plate of thin silver, decorated with raised interlaced work, which was attached, apparently by means of close-plating, to the plain bronze surface of the pin-head. The process of close-plating consists in first placing a coating of tin over the object to be treated. A thin plate of silver is then applied to this, the object is then heated, and the silver plate rubbed on with a burnisher.

Several of the ring-pins in the National Collection are tinned or silver-plated; but the pin in my possession is the first example I have seen where a decorated plate of metal has been thus utilized. The extended portion of the ring appears to have been "keyed" for enamel, all of which has perished.—
E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., *Hon. General Secretary.*



BRONZE RING-PIN.
Ornamented with Silver Plate.
($\frac{2}{3}$ size.)

Dundrum Castle.—In Mr. Orpen's interesting paper on Dundrum Castle (*Journal*, vol. xxxix., *ante*, p. 26) he falls into a strange error in stating that the castle of Dundrum (rath) was only first called by that name when it was acquired by the Irish "some time prior to the year 1517." Dundrum occupies the site of Rory's dun or rath, overlooking Loch Rory; and, as is known to Irish scholars, *Loch Rudhraidh* is Dundrum Bay. The old Celtic *dun*, or the *druim* or ridge, was the rath

of the Anglo-Norman freebooters; but the place-name was known long before King John's time as *Dun-droma-Doirinne*. I need only refer Mr. Orpen to Gilbride Mac Namee's *contemporary* Irish poem on the death of Bryan O'Neill at Downpatrick in 1260, wherein allusion is made to Dundrum as *Dun-droma-doirinne*, "the fort of Dairinne's ridge."

Derivation of Kiltealy.—I cannot agree with the derivation of the place-name 'Kiltealy,' as given in the article on "Notes on some County Limerick Castles" (*Journal*, vol. xxxix., *ante*, p. 38). Mr. Orpen says that "Kiltealy (pronounced Kilteely), in county Wexford, represents *Cill t-Sile*." Evidently he has been misled by the modern pronunciation of the place-name, and thus he endeavours to equate it as the church or wood of some unknown Sile (Celia or Sheela), just as the name Cabinteely, county Dublin. As a matter of fact, Kiltealy—formerly pronounced Kiltaily—is still pronounced by Irish speakers as *Kiltaila*, which gives a correct clue to its real etymology. Kiltealy is an anglicized corruption of *Coill-tsailleach*, that is, "the wood of the 'sally-trees' or 'sallows.'"
In the sixteenth century it was known as *Kilteill* and *Kilteille*, the affix *-each*, signifying "abounding in," being subsequently added. *Coill-tsail* and *Coill tsailleach* are about identical.—
W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

Proceedings.

SUMMER MEETING AND EXCURSIONS, PROVINCE OF MUNSTER, CLONMEL, 12TH TO 16TH JULY, 1909.

RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF CLONMEL.

A MEETING was held in the Town Hall by the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation, at which the other members of the Reception Committee were present, at 2.30 p.m., on 12th July, 1909, to welcome the members of the Society.

The Mayor, who presided, said:—" Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, allow me on behalf of the Corporation to welcome you amongst us, and I will ask the Town Clerk to read to you the Address of the Corporation to your Society on this your first visit to us, which we trust will not be your last, and express the hope that you will enjoy your short stay, and see the many things that will interest you in connexion with our historic buildings, which are very old, and I am sure they will deeply interest a Society like yours."

The Address of Welcome from the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of Clonmel was then read by Mr. J. F. O'Brien, Town Clerk, as follows:—

" TO THE PRESIDENT, FELLOWS, AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

" THE ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF CLONMEL.

" MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

" To thank you for your kind acceptance of the invitation to visit this old town is our first duty. Most heartily do we desire to fittingly discharge that obligation, and to bid you welcome.

" You have undertaken to discover, to cherish the traditions of the past, and to safeguard its memorials. The manner in which you have performed this task, and the glorious work your Society has done and continues to do, deserve the praise which they have evoked. From time to time you have thrown floods of light on the history of our forefathers, helped to preserve the buildings which testify and illustrate their deeds, and you have taught us to appreciate and to honour them. In the pages of your valuable Journal will be found a record of your labours—a journal

which is a monument to the Fellows and Members of the Society, and proves their affection for, and enthusiasm in, a great cause.

“ We trust that you may find in Clonmel and the neighbourhood some objects of pleasure, with relics of peace and war sufficient to excite interest ; that your short stay amongst us may be agreeable to you, and that materials may be gathered to create pleasant memories of your first visit to Clonmel.

“ Given under the Common Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Clonmel, this 12th day of July, 1909.

“ JAMES CAHILL (Alderman), *Mayor*.

“ JOHN F. O'BRIEN, *Town Clerk*.”

Dr. Cochrane, President of the Society, replied as follows:—The terms of the Address which you have just presented to the Members of the Society visiting your ancient and historic town, and the welcome given to us, must afford the greatest gratification to all our Members, whether present or absent. It is most gratifying to be received so cordially by the representatives of the citizens of a town whose past history appeals so strongly to our sympathies, and whose progressive character and present prosperity give assurance of the pleasure that awaits us in visiting and exploring the antiquities of this portion of your far-famed and beautiful county. There are several reasons which render such a reception as you have given us particularly acceptable. In the first place, it shows an appreciation of our efforts which is most encouraging ; and in the second, it is our earnest wish that the representative bodies of this country should unite with such a Society as ours, and take a practical interest in work which all Irishmen have at heart—the preservation of our national antiquities. As all are aware, the local County Councils can accept the vesting, and become guardians of any structure of historic, traditional, or artistic interest. A few of the more important in your county, including the celebrated Rock of Cashel, the Abbey of Holycross, and the Priory of Athassel, have already been taken in hand by Government ; but there are many more structures of great antiquarian interest, the preservation of which would not entail any considerable expenditure, and which only require to be protected from the inevitable destruction that awaits them at the hands of perhaps careless owners who are probably ignorant of their value as priceless pages in the as yet (in many instances) unwritten history of the country. Our occasional visits to such places have awakened interest in these remains, and have impressed local residents with the importance that attaches to them, for we cannot shut our eyes to the vandalism that is going on at the present time, and the necessity that exists for protection is immediate and urgent. It has been said that the man who is always making suggestions about what other people should do is generally the

kind of person who does nothing himself; but at the risk of being included in that objectionable category, I would venture to make a suggestion, and it is that the distinguished and very representative committee who have prepared such a fascinating programme for us for the present week do not dissolve, but, on the contrary, remain a permanent committee as the nucleus of a Society for the Preservation of the Ancient and Historic Monuments in the County. The influence of such a society would be incalculable. It would embrace all classes, both townsmen and if possible tenant-owners, the more of the latter the better. The yearly subscription need only be nominal; quarterly meetings; an occasional visit to some historic spot; and an annual report would be sufficient. A high rate of subscription and the publication of a journal are not necessary. The most efficient and successful county organization that I am personally acquainted with has an annual subscription of only 2s. 6d., which is found to be sufficient.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries, as you are aware, originated in the adjoining county of Kilkenny, which was always intimately connected with the county Tipperary, and more particularly with Clonmel. Our records of upwards of fifty years ago show that there were no fewer than twenty-one members of the Society at that time in Clonmel, and, as the names of some of these may in the lapse of time have been forgotten, I will trespass on your attention by mentioning them. At that remote date we had four doctors in Clonmel members of our Society, viz.:—Dr. Ward, Dr. Flynn, Dr. Scully, and Dr. Hemphill. The latter was the well-known author of that charming volume, “The Abbeys, Castles, and Scenery of Clonmel and Surrounding Country.” Of the other members we had the Rev. Fathers Meany and Byrne; John Bagwell, M.P.; Robert and Thomas Malcolmson; Benjamin and Joseph Grubb; Richard Graham; William Louis Hackett, B.A.; John and Henry Jones; Joseph White; Edward O’Shaughnessy; James Cleary; John T. Luther; Michael Kearney, and William Skehan. There was then a Mechanics’ Institute in Clonmel in connexion with the Society. I refer to these matters to show the valuable co-operation which the Society received from Clonmel in its early days of half a century ago; and there is little doubt the same antiquarian spirit which animated these worthies of a past generation will be forthcoming in supporting a local society at the present day, and many of our present members may be depended on to reciprocate and assist in such a desirable object. If I have digressed from the simple duty of thanking you for your cordial welcome and address, it is because I wished to indicate how much Clonmel in the past has helped us, and to express the hope that our present visit will be the means of renewing the early friendship that commenced in the infant days of this Society, which we trust will continue, and that before the end of another half century our successors may have the same pleasant experience. I would just add that we are deeply indebted to your local secretaries for the satis-

factory arrangements they have made for our excursions and the evening meetings. The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, Vice-President for Munster, will preside on the 14th inst., when Mr. Macalister, who has only recently returned from Palestine, will give an account of the work of exploration carried out by him during the past two years.

The Mayor then vacated the Chair, and the meeting of the Corporation having terminated, a Quarterly Meeting of the Society was then held.

The President, ROBERT COCHRANE, LL.D., F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following Fellows, Members, and Associates attended:—

Mrs. Ardagh; E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*; Miss. Barton; Rev. N. C. Cantwell; John Carolan, J.P.; Miss Carolan; G. O. Carolan, J.P.; Miss J. Carolan; Miss Cassidy; William Clarke; Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A.; James Coleman; M. J. Coleman; T. B. Costello, M.D.; Henry Courtenay, I.S.O.; Miss J. Daniel; Arthur Fitzmaurice, J.P.; Mrs. E. L. Gould; Miss Rosa F. Grubb; Mrs. Grubb; P. J. Griffith; Ven. Archdeacon Hanan, D.D.; Miss Hemphill; Miss Grace Hemphill; Thomas Keaveny; Thomas Laffan, M.R.C.S.; Robert C. Laughlin; Mrs. Long; P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.; J. P. M'Knight; Mrs. M'Knight; Miss M'Knight; Charles M'Neill; Miss M. M'Ternan; R. A. S. Macalister; John T. Max; James Mills, I.S.O.; Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A.; William Colles Moore; Mrs. Colles Moore; Stephen H. Moynagh; John F. O'Brien; Miss O'Grady; Goddard H. Orpen; Miss L. Iris Orpen; Miss Kathleen Orpen; Miss Parkinson; W. H. Patterson, M.R.I.A.; Miss E. Pim; Miss U. T. E. Powell; Andrew Roycroft; Denis Carolan Rushe, B.A.; Rev. Patrick Ryan; R. B. Sayers; Rev. St. John Seymour, B.D. Mrs. M. J. C. Simpson; Rev. W. H. Smith; Dr. Mary Strangman; C. M. Tenison; J.P.; George T. B. Vanston, LL.D.; Joseph Vaughan, J.P.; William Webster; James White.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellow and Members were elected:—

FELLOW.

Banks, Walter, The Homestead, Northwood, Middlesex: proposed by P. Carlyon Britton, *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Barry, Rev. Robert, P.P., Oldcastle, Co. Meath: proposed by J. J. O'Meara, *Member*.

Dixon, Robert Vickers, M.A., 4, Wellington-road, Dublin: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow*.

Fegan, Rev. Nicholas, Ennistymon, Co. Clare: proposed by James Hayes, *Member*.

Kane, William F. de Vismes, M.R.I.A., D.L., Drumreask House, Monaghan: proposed by John Ribton Garstin, D.L., *Past President*.

Moore, William Colles, 13, Herbert-road, Sandymount: proposed by George Price, LL.D., *Member*.

Sides, Rev. John Robert, B.A., The Rectory, Burnfoot, Londonderry: proposed by Rev. J. H. P. Gosselin, M.A., *Member*.

Tierney, Denis J., Professor, St. Colman's College, Fermoy, Rathealy-road, Fermoy: proposed by Henry Barry, *Member*.

The Maces and other Regalia of the Corporation were exhibited and described by the Town Clerk, Mr. O'Brien, who showed the Ancient Charters and other valuable documents belonging to the Corporation, which were examined with great interest by the members.

The meeting afterwards adjourned, and an Evening Meeting was held at 8 o'clock for the reading of Papers, at which there was an Exhibition of Lantern Slides, illustrating the High Crosses of Ireland, by Henry S. Crawford, B.E., *Member*.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

- “Motes and Norman Castles in Ossory.” By Goddard H. Orpen, B.A., *Member*.
 “The Ruins of Loughmoe Castle, Co. Tipperary.” By H. S. Crawford, B.E., *Member*.

The following Papers were taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

- “Dublin Harpsichord and Pianoforte Makers of the Eighteenth Century.” By W. H. Grattan Flood, M.S. Doc.
 “Ogam Stone in Cloghanecarhan, Co. Kerry.” By P. J. Lynch, *Vice-President, Munster*.
 “The Hewetsons of Kildare.” By John Hewetson, *Member*.
 “Daniel O'Connor Memorial, A.D. 1662, Domus Dei, Portsmouth.” By Lieut.-Col. W. O. Cavenagh, *Member*.
 “Promontory Forts and similar Structures in the County of Kerry, Iraghticonor, Clanmaurice, and Coreaguiny.” By Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

The Local Reception Committee appointed to carry out the objects of the Meeting, and arrange for the Excursions, was composed as follows:—

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES CAHILL (*Mayor*), *Chairman*.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

RICHARD BAGWELL, Esq., D.L.

H. J. BOURCHIER, Esq.

REV. W. A. HAVILAND BURKE, B.A.

REV. W. P. BURKE, C.C.

VEN. R. J. S. DEVENISH, M.A.

REV. J. EVERARD, P.P.

REV. M. FENNELL.

VERY REV. CANON FLAVIN, P.P.

J. ERNEST GRUBB, Esq., J.P.

JOSEPH H. GRUBB, Esq.

REV. J. J. KELLY.

B. J. LONG, Esq.

J. F. O'BRIEN, Esq., Town Clerk.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE—*continued.*

R. R. O'BRIEN, Esq., M.D., J.P.
 M. O'DONNELL, Esq., J.P., Secretary, Co. Council.
 C. H. O'KEEFE, Esq.
 COUNT E. DE LA POER, H.M.L.
 ARNOLD POWER, Esq., B.A., T.C.D., Sub-Sheriff.
 F. J. QUIN, Esq.
 REV. W. RYAN, C.C.
 VERY REV. CANON SPRATT, P.P.
 VEN. L. C. WARREN, M.A.
 COLONEL S. WATSON, D.L.
 J. DARLEY WYNNE, Esq., M.D.
 REV. W. H. SMITH, B.A., T.C.D., } *Hon.*
 JAMES WHITE, Esq., } *Secs.*

After the quarterly meeting the members of the Society, accompanied by Rev. W. H. Smith and Mr. James White, Hon. Secs. of the local Committee, visited the old Franciscan Abbey, founded in 1269, where they were met by the Guardian, Very Rev. Father Slattery, and were shown the library and the baptismal font, which was originally in St. Mary's Church; the original cross of the Abbey, and the tombs of the Lords of Cahir. They then proceeded to old St. Mary's Church, where they were received by Mr. T. W. Tinsley, ex-Warden, and Mr. Thomas Phelan. Here they were shown the old monuments of the Mount Cashel (Moore) family, and were enabled to get into one of the towers. Having inspected this and other objects of interest, the party proceeded to the West Gate, forming part of the ancient walls of the town, which are in a wonderful state of preservation. A visit was then made to St. Mary's Church, Irishtown, where they were met by the Very Rev. Canon Spratt, P.P., and Rev. J. Maher, C.C., and were shown the old chalices, with the inscriptions on which they were greatly interested. In Canon Spratt's garden they were shown the tomb of the first Mayor of Clonmel, Mr. John White, bearing date 1615.

EXCURSIONS.

TUESDAY, *July 13th.*

The members travelled to Carrick-on-Suir to-day, where they were met by Mr. J. E. Grubb, J.P., ex-Chairman of the South Tipperary County Council, who showed them the ancient Parish Church at Abbeyside. The party next proceeded to Carrick Castle, where they spent some time in looking over the place. Mr. Grubb pointed out the old town wall and other interesting objects. Having lunched, the company proceeded to

Kilkieran, where they examined the old crosses and the very small old church, and also a large stone known as a bullaun.

A visit was then made to the old churchyard at Ahenny, a few miles to the north-west of Carrick, where are to be seen some fine specimens of ancient Irish crosses with carvings. The Board of Works had the place specially arranged for the visitors, who spent some time in minutely examining the interesting old relics, and a number of photographs were taken.

In the afternoon the party returned to Carrick, and arrived in Clonmel by the 7 p.m. train, having spent a most enjoyable day.

WEDNESDAY, *July 14th.*

On Wednesday the members drove to Donoughmore at 9.30 a.m., and on the way inspected the castle at Lisronagh, which proved more interesting than was anticipated. The Romanesque window at Donoughmore Church commanded great attention, and was very interesting. The theory advanced, that it might have been erected by the same workman who built the window in King Cormac's Castle in Cashel, was thought to be not unlikely. After inspecting the interior, which was very interesting also, they proceeded to Patrick's Well. The paths leading to the Well and Church were in good order. The Well, interior of the Church, and the cross were inspected by the members. They were informed by the local secretary, Mr. J. White, that Mr. P. J. Condon, Clonmel, had done the work for the preservation of the place, and that they were indebted to Mr. Rogers, Oaklands, for planting a fresh tree, which, in course of time, will help to shelter the Well, the old tree, unfortunately, showing signs of decay. Mr. Rogers, he said, "had also kindly undertaken to keep the Well in order, which is fortunate; for if such an interesting place were to be left in the hands of ordinary labourers, its character might get changed, and its ancient appearance would be lost. The Most Rev. Dr. Healy mentions that St. Patrick, when coming from Ardfinnan, crossed the ford above Marlfield, and went to a well at Innislonagh, where there was a meeting of the Kings of the Deice, and St. Patrick blessed the well. Hence the name St. Patrick's Well, and we are entitled to call it by that name."

The members then proceeded to Innislonagh, where they were received by Mr. Bagwell, who came down specially from Dublin to meet the members of the Society and read a paper; and under his guidance the visitors inspected the interior of the Church, and were shown the window and doorway and other objects which belonged to the ancient Abbey of Innislonagh. The members, having thanked Mr. Bagwell for his courtesy and interesting paper, returned to Clonmel.

After lunch they proceeded to Kincor Castle, where they were received by Count De la Poer and Mrs. De la Poer. Count De la Poer here, and

also at Darrinlaur, read interesting papers, the material for which he said he got from O'Donovan and Rev. W. P. Burke's *History of Clonmel*. Darrinlaur was a much larger place than one would imagine from the ruins, for there were four castles close to each other. After a pleasant time spent here all moved on to Gurteen, where they inspected the cromlech, which was an object of special interest. Some of the supporting stones of the Cromlech fell down some short time since. It is to be hoped that it will be restored. A suggestion was made that if its restoration were taken up some members of the Society would superintend its erection. The members were shown over the castle and hall by Count De la Poer and Hon. Mrs. De la Poer; and, having enjoyed the hospitality dispensed by the family, proceeded to Gurteen Bridge and Mote. Mr. Orpen addressed the members on the subject of the Mote. The old Church of Kilsheelan was next inspected, after which all returned to Clonmel.

EVENING MEETING, WEDNESDAY, *July 14th*, 1909.

LECTURE BY MR. R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. (*Member*).

A PLEA FOR THE PRESERVATION OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

BISHOP OF WATERFORD'S APPEAL TO IRISH COUNCILS.

AFTER a very interesting day spent in inspecting various objects of antiquarian interest in the immediate neighbourhood of Clonmel, on Wednesday evening the members assembled in the principal room of the Courthouse, Clonmel, to hear a lecture by Mr. Macalister, on *Recent Excavations in Palestine*, carried out by him under the Palestine Exploration Fund, where his work has been very successful. There was a very large attendance of members and the general public.

The Most Rev. DR. SHEEHAN, Lord Bishop of Waterford, and Vice-President for Munster, presided.

The Bishop of Waterford, who was warmly received, said—Ladies and gentlemen, I feel particularly pleased in being here this evening, and in being permitted to take part in the excellent work which the Royal Society of Antiquaries is doing just now in our midst. I should like, although late in the day, to say how pleased I was to find that the Society was promised a hearty welcome by the people of this old town, and how much pleased I was later on when I heard of the reception that they had met with. They deserve, I think, any compliment which the citizens of an Irish town can pay them, because they have done right good work in Ireland, for more than half a century, in a cause that I should say is dear to the hearts of every true Irishman and woman.

Perhaps the cause of Irish antiquities has not been receiving of late years all the attention which one might desire. We have been very much occupied in Ireland, as most of us know, with the present, and not a little, too, with the future; and, perhaps, in our preoccupations we have forgotten, more than we should have, the past of our country. And yet it lies around us, staring us in the face wherever we go; and I think it would be an evil day for this country if we forgot the past—such a past as is enshrined in its ruins, castles, crosses, and the hundred and one objects of an antiquarian character that lie about us in every part of the country. The Society of Antiquaries had its beginning not very far from the place where we are now assembled. It has had varying fortunes during the sixty or more years of its existence, but still has ever obtained the favour of the people, and the support, I am glad to say, of a very large number. It is a catholic society in the true sense of the word, as it brings into it persons of every rank, class, grade, condition, and profession in the country. It has for its sole purpose to illustrate the past and create an interest in the present for it. It has done that work with great energy and no small measure of success, and for that reason it is entitled eminently to the popularity which I believe it enjoys from one end of the country to the other at the present moment. Having said so much now, let me add my formal word of introduction to the distinguished lecturer of this evening. I can speak from some little experience of the subject and the lecturer, and I think I can promise you a genuine treat. The subject is one which appeals to everyone in this country. It has got the highest, holiest, and dearest memories we have connected with it. The lecturer is one who has proved his right to speak, the right which is got, not from mere reading, or from what he has heard from others, but the right which is given to a man who does the spade work in the country about which he speaks. He has travelled it and knows it above and below ground, and can bring to bear upon his description of it antiquarian knowledge and literary treatment that will serve to enhance, I am sure, the lecture this evening. I have great pleasure in formally introducing Mr. Macalister.

Mr. Macalister then proceeded with his lecture. It was illustrated by various maps, drawings, and photos, thrown on the screen, and dealt with the important excavation on the site of the ancient town of Gezer, in Palestine, where many discoveries of the highest antiquarian interest were made. The excavations were carried on under the direction of Mr. Macalister, and are not yet completed, as the time allowed by the Turkish Government for the work was strictly limited. The Government permit also provided that all the objects of interest discovered should become the property of the Government, and should not be allowed out of the country. That might seem a drastic rule, but it would be well if a similar law was in force in Ireland. It would put an end to

vandalism, and help to conserve their antiquities. A lecture on Palestine might seem out of place in a society like theirs, but it had its special interest to the members, inasmuch as experience of antiquarian research in other lands was really most helpful in promoting the same good work at home. The lecture lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and was followed with the keenest interest throughout.

Mr. Joseph Vaughan, J.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and said there was no country in the world that had such attractions for them as the Holy Land, for to them, as Christian Irishmen, everything connected with Palestine, and particularly Jerusalem, must be of deepest interest. He complimented Mr. Macalister on his able lecture, and he was sure they all agreed with him in saying that in making these explorations in Palestine, Mr. Macalister had done good and lasting work.

The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore seconded the motion.

The Bishop said—"I am sure I am discharging an altogether formal work in asking that the hearty thanks of this gathering be given to Mr. Macalister for his very interesting and instructive lecture this evening. In listening to it my wonder was being increased from the beginning at the amazing energy and powers of observation as well as knowledge in the various departments evidenced by the lecturer. When we think of the amount of work that he must have performed day after day in discovering all these various objects which he has thrown on the screen, we realize what a continued strain there must have been; what an amount of observation he must have devoted to the work, and then how brilliantly he illuminated the entire by his knowledge drawn from various sides. The whole presentation was, I think, intensely interesting. One could only wish that something was done in this country of a similar kind. I mean done systematically. A great deal has been done here and there mainly by our society, but a great deal remains undone. I think it is a pity that public interest is not more stirred in this truly patriotic work. I half regret sometimes that a division of labour in regard to Irish antiquities was created by the Local Government Act. Up to that time we had the Board of Works; and although, like most other public and some private bodies, it got its fair share of abuse, still it did right good work in the country in connexion with our antiquities. And up and down, particularly in what I may call our National monuments, we have evidence of the great skill and public spirit manifested, and the success that follows these. When the Local Government Act was passed, the local authorities received the power to deal with the antiquarian objects within their respective areas. No doubt, owing to various causes, that department of their labour has not been very carefully cultivated. I think it is high time to strive to stir up something

more of a public spirit in the land, and particularly amongst our public bodies—our District and County Councils—and ask them to give some help in illustrating and preserving the antiquities within their respective spheres. I would not suggest for a moment that any considerable sums of money should be spent on the work, nor do I believe it is necessary that that should be done. The Board of Works are able to devote large sums where large sums are required, but I do not refer to any of those larger buildings. They are not and they could not be in the nature of things numerous in the country. I refer to the almost infinite number of smaller works that exist in every part of the country—our castles, our crosses, and our graveyards even, the remains of our old, small, tiny churches that are sometimes found in so many districts. I think it a pity, first of all, that these are not more carefully catalogued, and I do not know that it would be unreasonable to ask our County Councils to instruct their officials first of all to prepare exhaustive lists of these antiquities, not neglecting even the small ones, and then let some small sums of money be devoted at least for the preservation of these things; and let public attention be directed to them, so that larger public interest may be taken in them. I believe a great deal could be done in our schools; and I regret much we have not adopted something of the system that prevails with such remarkable success in Germany and elsewhere, where children are taken out of the schools at certain times and for short periods, and carried through the surrounding country, and their attention directed there to the various objects to which I refer. There from childhood the antiquarian taste is developed in them; and according as they grow up, and their powers of observation are increased, their interest is increased accordingly, and they are able each in his own way and according to his own opportunity to manifest the interest which he feels in these objects of antiquity. I think sometimes to myself it is rather a pitiable thing to find that a child knows a great deal about Africa and Oceanica, and is utterly ignorant of the things almost under his eyes at home. He passes every day of his life by an old castle, which if it could tell a story would stir his blood, if only he knew something of its past. But he passes it by and pays no more attention to it than he would to the ugly structure put up yesterday or the day before by the roadside. I think, too, one of the results of the visit of this Society to the various parts of the country ought to be to excite this local interest. Then, indeed, the advantage would be a double one—an advantage to the members themselves, and an advantage to the entire country. I have strayed away somewhat from the subject with which I started. To return to it I can only say with added pleasure how grateful I think we should all feel to Mr. Macalister for his lecture. He carried with him to a far distant land the taste for antiquities which had been nurtured in him at home, and I think it is a very pleasing thing to find an Irishman who has distinguished himself by his study of Irish antiquities holding

such a position as he holds in Palestine, and in such a great and, may I not say, such a blessed work. The roll of Palestine explorers is a fine one. Not to go out of this country, we have names that will live for many and many a day. Of those who have devoted themselves with such success to the discovery of the objects of ancient art in that country, the names of such men as Wilson, Warren, Smith, Condon, and Lynch certainly deserve to live, for they have thrown an immense light upon subjects that touch us to the very heart's core. When we find one of our own occupying a distinguished position in that work, and devoting himself with the success that has characterized Mr. Macalister's labours, we have reason to be proud of having him here this evening giving us in such a short space and in such a delightful way the choicest fruits of his labours for many a day; and I think he is eminently entitled to the thanks of the Society, which I ask you now to permit me to give him."

Mr. Macalister having suitably acknowledged the vote of thanks, the proceedings ended.

THURSDAY, *July 15th.*

On Thursday the members travelled by the 11.12 a.m. train to Cahir, where they inspected the ruins of the Augustinian Priory and Cahir Castle. The latter is probably one of the best examples of the late feudal architecture in Ireland. It was erected in the fifteenth century, and has undergone little alteration. After lunch the company drove to Athassel, inspecting on the way the mote of Knockgraffon. The old Augustinian Priory at Athassel deeply interested the members. Its Abbot was a Peer of Parliament, and the building is one of the most beautiful and extensive of its kind. After a long inspection of the ruins, the party returned to Cahir, where they were hospitably entertained by Mr. Wm. Rochfort, J.P., after which they proceeded to Clonmel by the evening train.

FRIDAY, *July 16th.*

On Friday morning the members took their final departure from Clonmel, and, accompanied by a number of local people, drove to Kiltinane Castle. Here they were shown over this fine old building, which is in a perfect state of preservation, by Colonel Cooke, who explained to the visitors the different features of interest in the place, and brought them to the well, over 100 feet deep, at the base of the castle. Kiltinane Castle, which stands on the banks of the Clashawley river, was taken by Cromwell in 1649, after a fierce conflict, and passed from its defender, Lord Dunboyne, to Richard Stoper, from whom in 1669 Peter Cooke, ancestor of the present occupier, purchased it. The river Clashawley runs through the demesne, and Colonel Cooke brought the party through his charming grounds and gardens, and showed them a beautiful waterfall, which was much admired. They also visited the old

churchyard at Kiltinane, and inspected another specimen of the Sheela-na-gig.

After luncheon at Fethard a visit was made to the castle, which they were shown by Mr. Michael Murphy, Town Clerk, who brought them to see a particularly fine specimen of the Sheela-na-gig, which is on a bridge below the castle over the Clashawley. They next visited the Town Hall, where they saw some old municipal records; also the tablets on the outside of the building, including the town arms and the Dunboyne arms, in which they were very much interested. The next visit was paid to the old Augustinian Abbey church, where they were met by the prior, the Very Rev. Father Dwyer, who brought them through the Abbey and the grounds, pointing out the monuments and other objects of interest. Having spent some time here, the party examined the old town walls and old town gate and Everard's mansion, now used as a military barracks.

CONCLUDING MEETING.

After all the places of interest in Fethard had been visited, the party repaired to the Town Hall, where a general meeting of the members was held.

Dr. Cochrane, President of the Society, said it was desirable they should take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Mayor, Town Clerk, and Corporation of Clonmel, for the kindly and warm-hearted manner in which they had received the Society, and for granting them the use of the Town Hall; the Sub-Sheriff for the use of courthouse; Rev. W. H. Smith and Mr. James White (Secretaries to the Reception Committee); to Count and the Hon. Mrs. De la Poer; Mr. and Mrs. W. Rochfort for the hospitable manner in which they had entertained them, and to Mr. Bagwell for his kindly offer of hospitality, which they regretted they were unable to accept. They also desired to express their thanks to the Clonmel Rowing Club for placing their beautiful grounds and boats at their disposal, and to Mrs. Malcolmson, of Belview, for throwing open her charming grounds to them. They desired also to thank the community of the town of Clonmel in general for the warmth of the reception they had given to them, and for the cordial hospitality extended on all sides during their visit. They felt specially indebted to Mr. White, through whose instrumentality the visit of the Society was brought about.

The motion was proposed by Mr. James Mills, *i.s.o.*, seconded by Dr. Costello, supported by Mr. Courtney, *i.s.o.*, and passed by acclamation.

In the absence of the Rev. W. H. Smith, Mr. James White replied on behalf of the Reception Committee, and said it was his pleasing duty to thank the officers of the Society for being instrumental in giving him one of the pleasantest holidays he had ever spent in his life. The visit of the Society had been the means of arousing keen interest in local

archæological matters. They felt grateful to the Society, which was composed of some of the leading professional men in Ireland, for coming to their historical old town and for taking such an interest in the ancient historical objects of the country, which proved the high state of civilization prevailing in Ireland in the old days as compared with many other countries of the same period. His (Mr. White's) duties had been rendered easy owing to the fact that the Rev. W. H. Smith had taken upon his shoulders the great bulk of the work, especially in regard to arranging details for the meetings, lectures, and excursions of the Society.

Shortly afterwards the members of the Society took the train for Dublin and their respective destinations.

THE Royal Irish Academy has just published a fully illustrated Guide to the Celtic Antiquities of the Christian Period, with nineteen plates and ninety-four figures. It can be obtained from Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ltd., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin, bound in cloth, for 1s. 6d. The Guide will be reviewed in the next number of the *Journal*.

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PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART IV., VOL. XXXIX.

Papers.

MOTES AND NORMAN CASTLES IN OSSORY.

BY GODDARD H. ORPEN, B.A., MEMBER.

[Read JULY 12, 1909.]

IN this paper I propose to test further the theory of the Norman origin of motes in Ireland by examining the relation between the principal motes in Ossory and the earliest Anglo-Norman manors in that region. It will be seen that it makes very little difference how we proceed. If we take the principal motes, we shall find that they coincide with the sites of the first castles or manorial centres, or at least fit in with the indications we have as to those sites or centres; and if we take the principal early manorial seats, we shall in general find a mote on the spot or evidence of the former existence of one.

In order to ascertain these early manorial seats, some slight sketch, drawn exclusively from documents, of the probable course of the Anglo-Norman settlement in Ossory will be advisable, though to deal adequately with this difficult subject, for which the documentary materials are scanty, would occupy all and more than all of our space. A few points, however, must be noted.

At the time of Strongbow's landing there appear to have been three kings in Ossory. The most powerful of these was Donnell son of Donough Mac Gillpatrick, king of Northern Ossory, a territory which embraced rather more than the northern half of the present county Kilkenny. His cousin, Donnell son of Cearbhall, was king of

Southern Ossory, or the southern portion of the present county; while for three generations the O'Kealys (ua Ceallaidhe) had won and held for themselves a virtually independent kingdom in the district afterwards known as Upper Ossory in the present Queen's County.¹ With Donnell Mac Gillpatrick Strongbow appears to have come to terms. He gave hostages to Strongbow; and we find him joining in the expedition to Limerick in 1176.² He made a grant of Kilferagh, near Kilkenny, to John Comin, Archbishop of Dublin, between 1181 and 1185,³ and about the same time he granted numerous lands to Jerpoint Monastery.⁴ It is probable that he was left in possession of a considerable portion of territory in the central plain of Kilkenny up to his death in 1185.⁵ He was succeeded by his brother [or son] Melaghlin, about whom we know nothing except that he died in 1193.⁶ The territory of the two other kings was, however, immediately dealt with by Strongbow, perhaps with king Donnell's assent. At any rate Donnell must have materially assisted the exploitation of Upper Ossory by killing its king, Dermot O'Kealy, in 1172.⁷ Strongbow's grant of Aghaboe, "as Deremod Ochelli held it," soon followed this.

After Strongbow's death in 1176 followed the long minority of Isabel de Clare, during which it is difficult to get precise knowledge of proceedings in Ossory. We know little or nothing of what happened there during the decade 1176-1185. After this the whole lordship of Leinster was in the hand of prince John as *dominus Hiberniae*, and it is pretty clear that he made several grants of land in Ossory. We gather this generally from a passage in the "Histoire de Guillaume le Mareschal," and in particular that it was from John that Theobald Walter originally held Gowran.⁸ Moreover, certain deeds preserved in the Register of St. Thomas's Abbey seem to indicate that to John (or at any rate to a period prior to 1202) should be ascribed some grants of lands to the north of Ballyragget, and in particular a grant of a place

¹ The above seems to follow from the entries in the Book of Leinster as to the kings of Ossory and from indications in the Annals. It is the view taken by the Rev. W. Carrigan, D.D., in his "History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory," a scholarly work to which this paper is much indebted. Dr. Carrigan's book is of course mainly ecclesiastical, but he has an eye for earthworks and an ear for picking up the traditions concerning them. As he appears to be a believer in the pre-Norman origin of motes, his evidence concerning them is at all events not coloured by any prepossessions in favour of the view here maintained. To avoid confusion, in my quotations from his work I have written "mote" for his "moat." We mean the same thing.

² "Song of Dermot," l. 3212, and ll. 3386-3399, and "Gir. Camb.," vol. v., p. 329.

³ *Crede Mihi*, No. xxxiii.

⁴ See John's confirmatory Charter, c. 1189, transcribed from Dugdale in *Journal*, 1906, p. 179.

⁵ Ann. Loch. Cé, 1185.

⁶ Ann. Loch Cé, 1193; Four Masters, 1194.

⁷ "Hua Ceallaidi, one of the two kings of Ossory (*lethri Osraigi*), was killed by Domnall son of Donnchad Mac Gilla Patraic," Ann. Tigernach—the continuation: *Revue Celtique*, vol. xviii., p. 286.

⁸ Ll. 9581-9618. See the passage referred to, *infra*, sub Gowran.

called Tulach Barri to Manasser Arsic, who seems to have been one of John's men. Moreover, John's own charter to Jerpoint in the reign of Richard I, and probably soon after 1189, shows that grants of lands in Galmoy and the northern part of Crannagh had been made some time before.¹

In 1189 Isabel de Clare was given in marriage to William earl Marshal, and it is probably to this great man that the settling of the greater part of Central Ossory is to be ascribed. He does not appear to have been personally in Ireland, for any considerable time at any rate, prior to the period 1207-1213,² but he ruled his vast fief of Leinster by means of seneschals. The first that we hear much about was Geoffrey Fitz Robert. He was given lands at Kells, from which he took the title of Baron of Kells, and where he founded the famous monastery. The date usually given for this foundation is 1193. About this time it is thought that the remaining Mac Gillapatricks were driven into Upper Ossory. We hear of no fighting, however, and their loss of power by the ruling family may have been brought about—to use a modern phrase—by “a policy of pacific penetration.”

It is probable that the Mac Gillapatricks were assigned lands in Upper Ossory, where we find them for some centuries to come, and where at first at any rate they appear to have lived in amity with their Norman neighbours. The next we hear of them is in 1213, when Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillapatrik and other Irish chieftains “gave an overthrow” to Cormac Mac Art O'Melaghlin,³ a determined foe of the

¹ See the charter transcribed from Dugdale, *Journal*, 1906, p. 179. I have not been able personally to examine this district, but the following identifications are new and probably correct. The charter mentions the lands of Raithellela as belonging to Jerpoint, by the gift of Donnell, king of Ossory. It then mentions the following:—*Ex donatione [Manasseri Arsic] et Ricardi filii Folconis Ballemacgilllore Weig in Arewy campo et communiam. Ex donatione predicti filii Folconis terram prope Grangiam Raithellela . . . et ex dono Johannis de Lenhal partem terrae ejus pars vocatur Raithdomnail quae est prope grangiam Raithellela.* Now I take “Arewy campus” to represent Magh Airbh, a plain in the north-west corner of the county Kilkenny, extending as far southwards as Grane Hill and Tubbrid. “Ballymacgilllore Weig” I cannot identify, unless it be an earlier name for Borrismore, which, according to Dr. Carrigan (“Hist. of Ossory,” vol. iv., p. 291), belonged to Jerpoint. The family of Richard Fitz Fulk, from which Fulk Fitz Warren seems to have descended (Chart. St. Mary's, ii., p. 404), has left its name in the townlands of Foulks court and Warrenstown on the borders of the parishes of Erke and Fertagh. A little to the north is the townland of Ballydonnell, which probably represents the Rathdomnail of the charter. The grange of Raithellela, said to have been near these lands, may be represented by the church of Rath about a mile to the west (Carrigan, “Hist. of Ossory,” vol. ii., p. 300).

² The statement made by Gilbert and a host of writers, on the authority of Ware and Harris, that William Marshal was Chief Justiciar of Ireland from 1191 to 1194, seems to have no evidence to support it and to be very improbable. He may have come over for a brief period in the winter of 1200-1, when he is said to have vowed “a monastery to Christ and his Mother Mary” (“Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin,” vol. ii., p. 308). This was the monasterium de Voto or Tintern Minor, county Wexford. His charter to Tintern, however (*Chartae Priv. et Immun.*, p. 80), must, I think, be dated after 1207.

³ Ann. Clon. 1212 (*recte*, 1213).

English, and one who had recently defeated the justiciar, John de Gray, in Fircal.

A castle appears to have been built at Kilkenny in 1192, and is mentioned in a charter before 1202. The subinfeudation of the rest of Central Ossory was probably subsequent to the erection of this castle.

The result of this tentative survey may be indicated shortly as follows:—Grants were made by Strongbow before 1176 at the two extremities of Ossory, at Aghaboe and Iverk, and perhaps at Knocktopher, and by John some ten to fourteen years later at Gowran, and some places in the north of the present county of Kilkenny. Early in William Marshal's time the manors of Kells, Callan, and probably Inistioge, were formed, and by the end of the century the seignorial manors of Castlecomer and Odagh appear as already fully developed. The plain about Kilkenny appears to have been the last to be occupied, but before the Earl left Ireland in 1213 probably the whole of Ossory was studded with Anglo-Norman settlements, and, except some lands left to the Mac Gillpatricks near Slieve Bloom, was subject to Anglo-Norman rule.

The principal seignorial manors in Ossory in the time of the Marshals seem to have been Kilkenny, Odagh, Castlecomer, and Callan, and at each of these places there was an early castle marking the manorial seat.

KILKENNY.—A castle appears to have been erected here in Strongbow's time. It is thus mentioned in the continuation of the Annals of Tigernach:—"A hosting by Donnell O'Brien to attack the Castle of Kilkenny and the Foreigners who dwelt therein." In anticipation of this attack the Foreigners "evacuated the Castle of Kilkenny and came to Waterford. The town was breached, after the Foreigners had left it, and the whole district was plundered. That reduction was a grief to the Foreigners of Ireland."¹ I should certainly expect this castle to have been of the mote type. Again in 1192, after William the Marshal had obtained seisin of the lordship of Leinster, we hear that a castle was erected by the Foreigners at Kilkenny.² This may have been little more than a reconstruction of Strongbow's castle, but we may be pretty sure that at any rate in 1207-13, when William the Marshal came to live in Ireland and made Kilkenny his principal seat, a regular stone castle was built by him,³ if not already in existence. I am not aware that any trace of the original mote can still be observed in the castle precincts at

¹ *Revue Celtique*, vol. xviii., pp. 287-8. There is a similar entry in the Annals of Inisfallen, Dublin ms., under the same year, 1173. The words *Ro brisidh an baile*, should, I think, be rendered "the place [i.e., the castle] was broken," and not "the town was breached."

² Annals of Inisfallen, Dublin ms. Ware's Annals, 1192. A castle at Kilkenny is alluded to in a grant by Felix O'Dullany (*ob.* 1202), "History of St. Canice" (Graves and Prim), p. 29.

³ This is the statement of Hanmer, p. 173, followed by Cox, p. 54, whose authority, however, does not add much to the probability of the case.

Kilkenny. Considering all the reconstructions and changes the castle has undergone, we could not expect to find so inconvenient a feature preserved. But that it was still in existence and formed part of the castle precincts as late as the year 1307 is proved by an Extent of the lands of Joan, countess of Gloucester and Hertford, in which it was found that Joan held in the vill of Kilkenny "a castle in which there were a hall, four towers, a chapel, a mote, and divers other houses necessary to the castle."¹ This evidence of a mote within the castle precincts at Kilkenny has not, I think, been observed by any of the historians of Kilkenny.

ODAGH (variously written Odoch, Idough, Castledough, &c.) represents the Irish *ui Duach*, an extensive tribal territory, out of which was formed the manor of Castlecomer, as well as that of Odagh. "The Castle of Odoth" was one of those ordered to be taken into the king's hand on the death of the younger William Earl Marshal in 1231.² A few months later seisin was given to Richard Marshal. At the partition of Leinster (1247) "Odoch" went with Wexford to the De Valences.³ There can be no doubt that the *caput* of the manor was at the place close to the Nore, known afterwards as Castledough, and now as Three Castles. Here, near the parish church of Odagh, is a mote, said to be "40 feet high, and surrounded at the base by a fosse now partly filled up. The area occupied by mote and fosse is reckoned at about two acres. The top surface of the mote has been remodelled in recent times, and all its ancient features have been obliterated."⁴

"Odoth" was the scene of a memorable incident, told in detail in the Song of Dermot.⁵ Here, in August, 1171, Strongbow, supported by Donnell O'Brien of Limerick and a joint force of about 2000 men, summoned to a parley Donnell Mac Gillapatrik, king of Ossory. The king came to the earl's "court" at Odagh, under a safe-conduct and the protection of Maurice de Prendergast, to answer the charge of having betrayed Dermot M'Murrough, his over-lord. O'Brien counselled that he should be seized as a traitor, and the barons seemed willing to consent thereto, when Maurice de Prendergast swore by his sword that he would lay open the head of the first man who should lay a finger on the king contrary to the safe-conduct and their oaths. Then Strongbow handed over the king to Maurice, who conducted him in safety to his woody fastness. There are repeated allusions in this passage to

¹ The Extent is calendared C. D. I., vol. v., No. 653. The words in the original Inquisition (35 Ed. I., No. 47, m. 34), are, *una aula, quatuor turres, una capella, una mota, et alie domus diverse ad idem castrum necessarie.*

² C. D. I., vol. i., No. 1872.

³ *Ibid.* vol. ii., No. 933, and cf. *ibid.*, No. 103.

⁴ Carrigan's "Ossory," vol. ii., p. 268. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, presents several ancient features. One of the "three castles" served as the presbytery.

⁵ Song of Dermot, ll. 2035-2154.

Strongbow's "court";¹ and though a baronial court might conceivably be held anywhere, the word seems to be used here of a fixed abode. It is, moreover, the word we often meet with afterwards applied to early manorial sites in the forms "Oldcourt," or "Shanacourt." In any case it seems to me very probable that Strongbow, while at Odagh, employed his men in raising an entrenched mote, and that it is the mutilated remains of this mote we see to-day. If I am right, this is one of the very few motes we can personally connect with Strongbow. It stands at a strategically important spot, commanding the principal route to Kilkenny from the north.

CASLECOMER: Irish *Caisleán an Chomair*, or the castle of the *Comar* or confluence.² From an entry in the *Liber Primus* of Kilkenny it appears that a castle of some sort was erected here prior to the year 1200, as it is said to have been burned in that year by the O'Brenans.³ Though the whole district of Fassadinin seems to have been pretty fully settled by the Anglo-Normans by the beginning of the thirteenth century, no stone castle appears to have been built at the Cummer in the time of William the Marshal, or his eldest son. I infer this from the fact that just before the death of the younger William Marshal in 1231, he obtained a grant for forty days of his service due to the king to enable him "to fortify his castle of Cumbre."⁴ That is to say (as I interpret the grant), to enable him to strengthen his mote-castle, by replacing its wooden tower and defences by stone. Such grants, or allowances, of royal service were common in Henry III's reign, and afford valuable evidence as to the dates of the first stone castles. As the younger earl William Marshal died immediately after the date of this grant, we cannot be sure that the stone castle was built at this time. At the partition of Leinster in 1247, the manor of Kumbre was one of the richest seignorial manors. It went, however, not with Kilkenny, but with Kildare, in the portion of Sibilla Marshall. This portion became further subdivided, and the manor of le Combre came to be held in minute fractions by the de Bohuns, de Vescis, and de Mohuns,⁵ and finally escheated to the king.⁶ Edward I, in 1295, gave

¹ Maurice rescued the king, *de la curte sun seigneur*, and afterwards returned himself, *vers la curi[e] sun seigneur*.

² This is the ordinary meaning of the words, and is that given by O'Curry; Ordnance Survey Letters. The Rev. William Carrigan gives, indeed, another interpretation, referring it to a deep gripe near the castle. But, I think, there can be no doubt that *the district* was called the Cummer (*an Comar*) before either castle or town was in existence, as it certainly was long afterwards, and that the district got its name from the confluence of rivers, probably the two arms of the Dinin river; while the castle, as often happened, got its name from the district, and the town its name from the castle. O'Dubhagain speaks of *an Comar* as a *Triucha*, or Cantred.

³ Quoted by Dr. Carrigan, *ubi supra*, vol. ii., p. 157.

⁴ C.D.I., vol. i., No. 1866.

⁵ C.D.I., vol. iii., p. 251; vol. iv., p. 225; vol. v., p. 116, where "le Combr." is said to be "in the county of Dublin, on the confines of the counties of Dublin and Kildare." The places mentioned, however, show that Castlecomer was intended. As it had been separated from the Liberty of Kilkenny, it came under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Dublin, and was regarded as in his *Comitatus*.

⁶ Cal. Justiciary Rolls, p. 456.

the custody of the castle of Combre to Richard le Erecedekne [Archdeacon], to fight the enemies of the king.¹ The first actual mention I have noted of a [stone] castle here was in 1289, but it was probably erected long before.²

I need not follow the history of the castle any further, except to mention that in 1641 most of the loyalists of the district took refuge in the old castle on "the Garrison," and only surrendered after a close siege of more than three months. I may now turn to the mote. It stands close to the town on the east, in the grounds of Castlecomer House, and is separated from the churchyard only by the public road. It is from 25 to 30 feet high; and the flat top is an oval of about 50 by 30 paces. The east end of the mote is riveted with masonry which may be of considerable age. The original earthen defences, which we may presume once surrounded the mote, have been obliterated by public road and private avenue, and the mound itself is traversed by modern paths, and obscured by trees and shrubs. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that this mutilated mound represents the castle of the Comar. "Its English name," says Dr. Carrigan, "is the Garrison. Its Irish name survives among the Irish-speakers of Conahy parish, who call it distinctly *Caisleán a' Chomair*, and say that the town and parish of Castlecomer were called after an ancient castle that stood there." Better evidence that we have here the mote of the first Norman castle, erected at latest before the year 1200,³ we could hardly expect to find.

CALLAN (the name Callann is applied by O'Huidrin to the river). The town probably owed its origin to the elder William Marshal, who appears to have granted it a charter in (it is said) 1217.⁴ At the partition of Leinster (1247) the castle and vill, with appurtenances, went with Kilkenny as part of Isabella Marshal's share, and were granted to her son Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford.⁵ Then we have an extent of the manor of Callan, taken in 1307 upon the death of Joan, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford, when the jurors found that "there was there a castle in which there was a hall constructed of wood, with wooden shingles, a stone chamber, a kitchen, and other wooden chambers"; also "four carucates of land in demesne," &c.⁶

¹ Cal. Justiciary Rolls, p. 73. The Court of Pleas sat at the Castle of Cumbre in 1292: *Ibid.*, p. 98.

² C. D. I., vol. iii., p. 251.

³ As stated above, the *castrum de Comyr* was burnt in this year by the O'Brenans. The district, however, was overrun by the Normans even in Dermot's lifetime (Song of Dermot, ll. 530-811, and note to l. 564), and it is not improbable that this mote should also be ascribed to Strongbow.

⁴ This charter to Callan is partly quoted by Sir John Davies from an *Inspeximus*, dated 20 Martii 20 Ed. III. Case of the County Palatine, &c., p. 272; and cf. Tighe's Statistical Survey of Kilkenny, p. 464.

⁵ *Inspeximus* (1279) by Edward I of Letters Patent (1247) from Henry III to Richard de Clare, printed Chart. St. Mary's, Dub., vol. ii., p. 403.

⁶ C. D. I., vol. v., No. 659.

There can be little doubt that the *caput* of this manor was at the place now called Westcourt Demesne, which adjoins that part of the town of Callan lying on the north side of the river. The mote of Callan is described by Dr. Carrigan as "situated in Westcourt demesne about 40 or 50 perches from Callan Bridge. It is a huge mound of earth, about 40 feet high, and 46 yards long at top, and 24 yards wide. Though it may have been sepulchral, it also served the purpose of a fort, and was probably at one time crowned by a castle. At the opposite end of the town there was a smaller mote about ten feet high, and known as Cromwell's Mote; it stood partly within the Fair Green, and partly on the track of the present road to Coolagh; it was levelled about 1850." Dr. Carrigan also states that "the stone castle known as Westcourt Castle, of which some traces remain at Westcourt House, was the old Manor House of Callan." This, I should suppose, was built after the old mote-castles had been abandoned, or given over to the burgesses for defences of the town.

These two motes therefore guarded the extremities of the two portions of the Anglo-Norman town, and may have been erected at the same time, or the larger one may have been erected as the seat of the manor when the town was given an independent existence by Earl William's charter. "Cromwell's Mote" was probably so called from having been used as a point of vantage in the siege of 1650, and the stone castle near Westcourt House was probably "that belonging to one Butler, very considerable," which was surrendered to Cromwell.

The remaining seignorial manors mentioned at the time of the partition of Leinster (1247) were Dunfer[t], Loemadran, and Grenan, all of which went with Kilkenny. To judge by the valuation made at this time, they were comparatively unimportant manors. These places are now represented by Danesfort, a townland in the parish of the same name, on the west bank of the Nore to the south of Kilkenny; Loughmerans, a townland in the parish of St. John's near Kilkenny; and Grenan, now the name of a townland at Thomastown on the Nore.

I have found no mention of a "castle" at any of these places in the thirteenth century. In the grant (1247) to Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, they are called *maneria* simply. I think that the first Anglo-Norman fortress in these three manors took the form of what I have called a bretesche, or bretage, i.e. a slightly raised platform of earth, generally rectangular, bearing a wooden tower, and wooden defences, and surrounded by a wide, often a wet, ditch. In the cases of Dunfert and Loemadran we have documentary proof of this; and in the case of Grenan we have, I think, clear archæological evidence. In the extent of the lands of Joan, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford, taken in 1307, the jurors say that there are within the manor of Dunfert "within the enclosure one hall, one chamber, one dairy, one grange, one bretage beyond the gate, and other wooden

houses." They also mention "a dovecote," perhaps at the same spot.¹

I lately inspected at Danesfort cross-roads a very large circular fort surrounded by a deep ditch and inner bank. There are traces of a circular tower(?) and other buildings on the bank, and of a wall dividing the fort diametrically. Between this fort and a smaller circular fort close by are the remains of a dome-shaped *columbarium* or dove-cote. Sufficient of this stands for me to count 17 tiers of pigeon-holes, and to estimate the internal diameter at 15 feet. The further circular fort is raised artificially about 10 feet. It is slightly dish-shaped, and is 50 paces in diameter. There is an outer fosse faced with stone (modern?) with water lying in it in places. I conjecture that this is the *bretage* of the Extent of 1307, and that the large outer fort, perhaps the original *Dun Fearta*, was utilized as the enclosure for the buildings mentioned.

At Loemadran, called in the Extent Loughmethora, the jurors say that "there is a *bretage*, grange, stable, sheep-fold on posts in bad condition and ruinous."² The demesne lands are described as poor and uncultivated. I am not aware whether this *bretage* can be identified or not.

Half a mile south-east of Thomastown, within the great loop here made by the river Nore, stands a well-preserved castle, called Grenan Castle. It is carefully described by Dr. Carrigan,³ though I cannot agree with him that it dates from the time of Thomas Fitz Anthony, the reputed founder of Thomastown. The science of dating castles from their architecture is, however, only in its infancy, and much comparative study of architectural remains, in conjunction with careful study of records, requires to be done before we can begin to be confident. It is enough for the present purpose, however, to observe that the castle stands on what seems to be earthworks of a regular Anglo-Norman *bretesche* or *britagium*: an artificially raised platform of earth, rectangular in shape, about 60 paces long, and about 30 paces wide, surrounded by a very wide and deep, though now partly filled up, ditch. I have little doubt that this represents the first Anglo-Norman fortress here.⁴

Turning now to the manors of the principal early feoffees in Ossory—those who were enfeoffed by Strongbow or during the minority of

¹ C. D. I., vol. v., No. 667.

² *Ibid.*, No. 658. From the same Extent No. 657, it appears that there was then a "*bretage*" at the manor of Palmerstown, near Kilkenny.

³ "History of Ossory," vol. iv., p. 266.

⁴ In the Extent of 1307, Joan, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford, was found to be owner of a fifth part of the vill of Thomastown, 31 acres of arable land in demesne and a fifth part of the toll of 2 mills of the earl's inheritance. This appears to be the seignorial manor of Grenan, mentioned in the partition of 1247. It probably consisted only of an escheat of a fifth part of Thomas Fitz Anthony's manor here, on the death without heirs of one of his five daughters and co-heiresses. It was not, therefore, one of the early seignorial manors.

Isabella, or at latest by her lord Earl William Marshal—we shall find much the same thing—in nearly every case the existence, or evidence of the former existence, of a mote at what appears to be the manorial centre.

The Song of Dermot, the only authority which purports to give a general account of the first enfeoffment of Meath and Leinster, mentions expressly only one grant by Strongbow in Ossory, viz. a grant of Iverk to Milo, son of David Fitz Gerald, bishop of St. David's.¹ This Milo was ancestor of the Fitz Milos, barons of Iverk, of whom Mr. G. D. Burtchaell has given a careful account drawn from the records.² The present barony of Iverk preserves the name of the ancient tribe-land of *Uibh Eirc*, but the lands granted by Strongbow to Milo Fitz David appear to have been very much more extensive, and to have included the barony of Ida. Can we ascertain the earliest manorial centre or centres of this extensive region? Now Milo's son David, early in the thirteenth century, richly endowed the Nunnery of Kilculliheen, and granted to it various lands (including Dysartmoon) and tithes, "the chapels of the castle of Polsculi and of the new castle of Clone," some other churches and chapels, and "the tithes of his mills of Polsculi and Clone."³ He also granted "a net to fish with in the waters of Clone."³ There are no other castles or mills mentioned. It is not unreasonable to conclude that Polsculi and Clone were at this time the chief manorial centres belonging to the Baron of Iverk. Polsculi is well known and is now called Portnascully, in the barony of Iverk. Clone, I hope to show, is probably the place still locally called Clone or Cloon, and marked in the map as Clonamery in the barony of Ida. At PORTNASCULLY is one of the best-preserved mote and bailey earthworks that I have seen in Ossory. It is situated on the high ground above a little river that flows into the Suir, at the head of the tidal-way. The mote is about 30 feet high, with a flat, circular top 12 paces in diameter. There is a raised bailey, roughly rectangular, defended on the side next the stream by only a slight bank, as here the land descends steeply to the stream. The other sides of the bailey are defended by a wide ditch banked on both sides, and this ditch and its outer bank join the ditch and bank round the mote in the usual way. There is a marked depression on the mote on the side next the bailey, where we often find the remains of what seems to have been the stone pier of a bridge across the ditch of the mote. The old church and mill site are close at hand. Here, I think, we have the remains of the first castle built by Milo Fitz David.

Whatever may be the meaning of the latter part of the name

¹ ll. 3108–11, where "Orobert" is a copyist's error for Owerk.

² *Journal*, 1893, pp. 179–184.

³ C. D. I., vol. i., No. 2485, from an *Inspeimus*, dated 10th June, 1240. The exact date of David's grant cannot be ascertained. See *Journal*, 1893, p. 180, where Mr. Burtchaell, wrongly I think, equates Clone with Clonmore.

Polsculi or Portnascully, there can be no doubt that *poll* means a pool or hole, often applied to a "pool" or deep place in a river, while *Port*, according to Dr. Joyce, has in place-names one of two meanings:—
 "1. A bank or landing-place, a harbour, port, or haven. 2. A fortress or military station, a royal fort, a chieftain's residence." Dr. Joyce further states generally that "when the spot whose name is wholly or partly formed from this term is situated on the sea-shore or on a river or lake, the word means 'a landing-place'; otherwise 'a chief's residence.'" It seem probable, then, that *port* has the former meaning here, though Dr. Carrigan takes the opposite view.¹ In any case Polsculi or Polnescoli, or similar forms beginning with *pol*, seem to be the only forms attested prior to the sixteenth century, so that even if the form beginning with *port* refers to the earthworks above described, no argument can be drawn therefrom to support a supposed pre-Norman date.

My reasons for identifying the Clone of the charter with CLOON or CLONAMERY on the left bank of the Nore, three miles below Inistioge, may be shortly stated as follows:—1. The names are identical; for, though the full name Clonamery appears also to be known, the place is locally called simply Cloon (*cluain*), and the church is called *Ecclesia de Clon* in the earliest list in the Red Book of Ossory, circa 1300. 2. The situation is close to other lands in the barony of Ida, granted at the same time to the Nunnery of Kileulliheen, in particular Dysartmoon, on the opposite side of the river. 3. The Clone of the charter must be looked for somewhere on the banks of a large river within David Fitz-Milo's fief, as he granted to the Nunnery "a net to fish with in the water of Clone," which implies a deep river, and there appears to be no other place-name, except perhaps Clonmore on the Suir, that answers this requirement. Clonmore, however, seems to be excluded by its proximity to Portnascully, and still more certainly by the fact that early in the thirteenth century it was an episcopal manor of the see of Ossory.² 4. The earthworks under and around the existing ruined castle of Cloon bear evidence, in my opinion, of having been erected by the early Anglo-Normans. The castle is situated on a high mote raised on sloping ground near the river. The mote is perhaps 35 feet high on the river side, and about 20 feet high on the land side. There are traces of a fosse, well marked on the land side, round the mote. Parts of the four walls of the castle remain, perhaps to their full height, but so dilapidated, and so much obscured by ivy, that few details are discoverable. The walls are about 5 feet thick. What seems to be the doorway is round-

¹ "History of Ossory," vol. iv., p. 161.

² See Carrigan's "History of Ossory," vol. iv., p. 147, and C. D. I., vol. i., No. 2780, where it is called "the Manor of Clinnmore." It is not altogether irrelevant to observe that early in the sixteenth century, at any rate, the greater part of Cloon parish, as well as that of Dysartmoon, belonged to the Fitz Gerald, barons of Brownsford, believed to have been descended from Milo Fitz David; *ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 195; and the Pedigree given by Mr. Burtchaell, *Journal*, 1892, p. 358.

headed and about 5 feet above the level of the top of the mote. I cannot say with confidence that these remains represent the "New Castle of Clone" of the charter, but I have little doubt that the mote represents its earliest predecessor. Some 400 yards away, on higher ground, is the church of Cloon. It contains in the west gable a fine Celtic doorway with square-headed lintel and inclined jambs. On the stone above the lintel is a so-called Maltese cross in relief, with, however, a shaft carried down across the great lintel stone. The church appears to have become a ruin and to have afterwards been restored and a chancel added, as the chancel and the upper part of the walls of the nave are of entirely different masonry from the rest. This restoration may have taken place in the early part of the thirteenth century, and the gable belfry may have been added at a still later period.

TIBBERAGHNY or TYBROUGHNEY (Ir. *Tipraid Fachtna*, i.e. Fachtna's well). This was a manor in Iverk that did not belong to the Fitz-Geralds. A castle was erected *apud Tibracciam* by John as early as 1185. This has been absurdly supposed to be the well-preserved peel-tower still existing here, which apart from Tudor windows, possibly inserted, has an oggee-headed corner loophole, which appears to be original. Prince John's castle I regard as represented by Tybroughney Mote, which stands on rising ground in a field separated from the church and later castle by the road. The garrison here was immediately attacked by Donnell O'Brien, and according to the Irish annals "very many Foreigners were slain." The affair, however, is represented by Giraldus as a defeat to the men of Limerick.¹ At any rate it does not appear that the castle was even temporarily taken. It was afterwards treated as in the king's gift, and in 1200 was given provisionally to William de Burgh to hold of the king in fee. In 1243 the place appears as one of the de Burgh manors.² The church is in part of early date, but was reconstructed in the thirteenth century. In the graveyard is the curious cross-shaft recently described by Mr. Crawford in our *Journal*. The mote is about 30 feet high, with flat, circular top, 18 paces in diameter. The bailey appears to have been mainly towards the north, following the shape of the rising ground, with faint traces of a levelled fosse and vallum. Probably these originally joined the mote-fosse and vallum at the south-east and south-west corners, so as to include the mote.

The mote of LISTERLIN in Ida is thus described by Dr. Carrigan³:—"It is in shape a truncated cone 50 feet in diameter at top, and 40 feet in height from the bottom of the fosse at the base. At present the fosse is 14 feet wide and 6 feet deep, but formerly must have been much wider and deeper; outside the fosse was an earthen rampart removed a few years ago." Very significantly, Dr. Carrigan adds:—"A little to

¹ Annals Loch Cé, 1185. Gir. Camb., vol. v., p. 386.

² C. D. I., vol. i., Nos. 122 and 2607.

³ "History of Ossory," vol. iv., p. 190.

the east of the mote is a rich grassy field, the site of a castle or ancient village, and known as Garrheenatrawd [garraidhe an t-sráid], the Field of the Street." This indicates pretty clearly the usual Anglo-Norman vill. The church close by is dedicated to St. David, pointing, I think, to an early Cambro-Norman settler, but who he was I cannot say. The place was probably the seat of the manor of Lostling, mentioned in the Extent of Ouerke, 1314, as being held by Agnes Fitz Maurice.¹ I have not visited this mote.

The mote of KNOCKTOPHER (*Cnoc a' tóchair*: 'the hill of the causeway'). We have ample evidence of the former existence of a stone castle on top of this mote. I recently visited the place and could detect the traces of an octagonal building on the top with sides of about 12 feet, recalling similar traces on some of the motes in the county Louth. The mote is about 30 feet high, and is surrounded by a fosse 24 feet wide, which still holds water in places. The bailey probably lay towards the north, where the ditch may still in part be traced, and where a mass of masonry *in situ*, jutting from the mote, appears to be the remains of a pier of a bridge across the fosse. This stone castle was known as "Garrison castle," like the one on the mote at Castlecomer, and belonged to the earls of Ormond after 1312,² but we may with much probability ascribe the mote to Griffin Fitz William, brother of Raymond le Gros. As Mr. Burtchaell has pointed out, he was probably the first grantee of Knocktopher.³ At any rate we find his son Matthew Fitz Griffin described in the Register of the monastery of Kells as Lord of "Knockthorq" (Knocktopher) and seneschal of Munster early in the thirteenth century. Among many other benefactions to the monastery of Kells, he appropriated to it the church of Knocktopher. Of this church, also dedicated to St. David, the ancient tower remains. Like that at Inistioge, it is square below and octagonal above. It contains a round-headed doorway of three recessed orders with floral capitals which may well date from about the year 1200.⁴

KELLS was a still more important subordinate manor than Knocktopher, and the mote of Kells can, with still greater certainty be identified with the site of the first Anglo-Norman castle. There is no mention of Kells in Gaelic records⁵; and, so far as we can tell, the

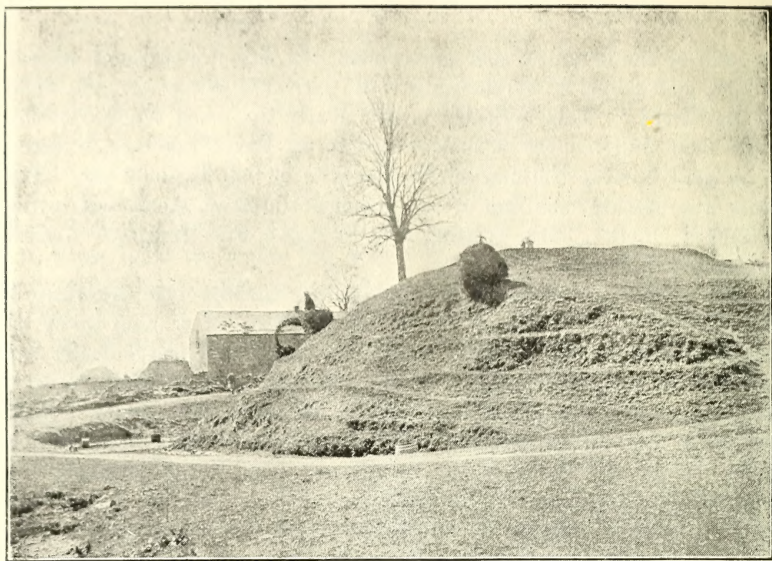
¹ "Carew Cal. Misc.," p. 367. Henry de Rupe was patron of the church of Lesterglyn, circa 1300.—"Red Book of Ossory."

² The deed of transfer is preserved in Kilkenny Castle, and is transcribed by Dr. Carrigan, "History of Ossory," vol. iv., p. 21. It is dated at "Cuoktogher," and the castle is expressly mentioned.

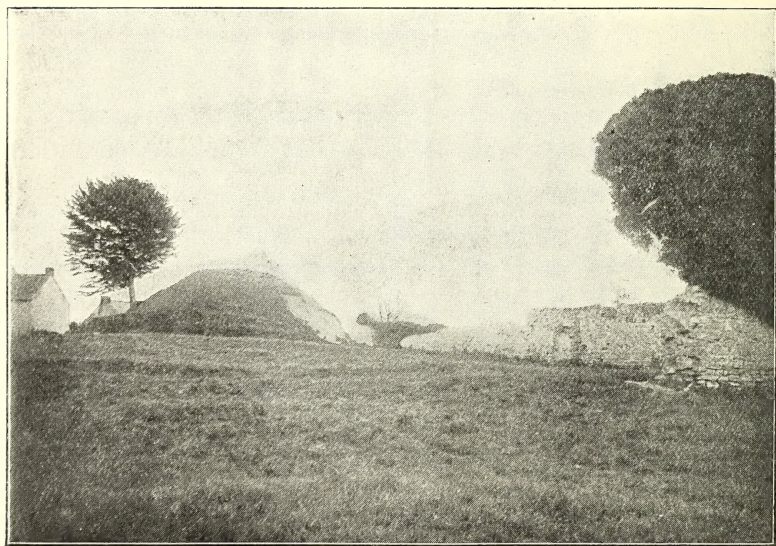
³ See his paper, "The Geraldines of the County Kilkenny," *Journal*, 1893, pp. 184-186, where the authorities connecting the Fitz Griffins with Knocktopher are given.

⁴ This is also Dr. Carrigan's opinion. "History of Ossory," vol. iv., p. 23.

⁵ So says Dr. Carrigan ("History of Ossory," vol. iv., p. 52), who, however, seems to think that the name points to the mote. The name by which Kells is generally called in medieval documents, Kenelis or Kenlis, whether to be regarded as representing *Ceann lios* "head-fort," or as a corruption of *Ceanannus*, may point



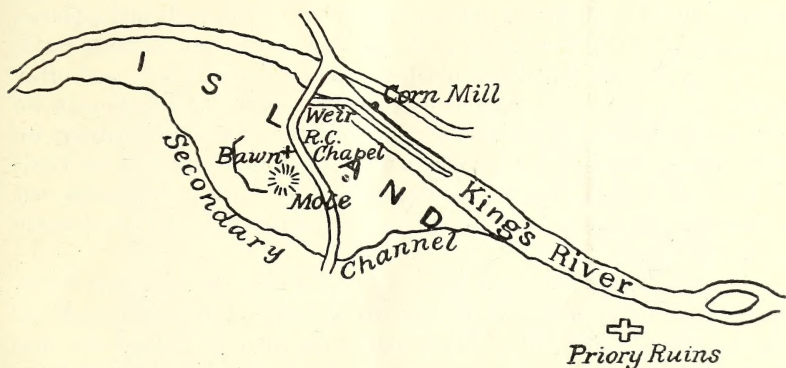
MOTE OF KNOCKTOPHER.



MOTE OF KELLS.

important town that grew up there, as well as the great Priory whose ruins we marvel at to-day, were entirely due to Anglo-Norman enterprise and munificence.

Geoffrey Fitz Robert, who seems to have been one of the first seneschals of Leinster appointed by the elder William Marshal, was the founder of both priory and town and, as we may assume, builder of the first castle.¹ The precise date of the first charter to either town or priory has not, I think, been ascertained, but the founding of the priory cannot have been later than the beginning of the thirteenth century, and may have been as early as 1193, the date usually assigned. For the purpose of identifying the castle site, I need only refer to a confirmatory charter to the town by William, son of Geoffrey Fitz-Robert, which must probably be dated in the second decade of the



KELLS. Co. Kilkenny.

thirteenth century. In this charter he grants to the burgesses of Kells (*inter alia*) "common of pasture of the small island which surrounds my castle of Kells as far as the fosse of my garden [or court-yard?] and castle."³ Now the mote of Kells, which I have lately inspected, is

to a *dun* or Celtic fort (Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," vol. ii., pp. 234-235); but the fort at Headfort near Kells in Meath, supposed to have given name to the place, is not of the mote type, and there is no mote at "Kenlis in Fothered," now Kellistown, Co. Carlow, near the ancient ecclesiastical site. The argument, then, that the name points to a "mote" is not borne out by facts.

¹ There is no reason to think that Geoffrey Fitz Robert was son of Robert Fitz-Stephen, as sometimes stated. Nor does it seem possible that he can have been the Geoffrey Fitz Robert who was the second husband of Basilia de Clare. He speaks of his wife, Eva de Bermingham, as living at a time when Basilia de Clare seems to have been alive. Compare charters from the Register of Kells Priory, partly given by Dr. Carrigan, "History of Ossory," vol. iv., p. 57, with Basilia's charters, Nos. cxxvii and cxxxvi, in the Register of St. Thomas's, Dublin.

² "Chartae Privilegii de Immuni," pp. 16-17. *Communione pasture de illa parva insula que est circa castellum meum de Kenelis usque ad fossatum gardini mei et castelli mei.*

separated from the priory by a low-lying belt of marshy land drained by a small stream. This stream is really a secondary channel of the King's River, and forms with it the "little island." The island is excellent grazing-ground for cattle, and—wonderful to relate!—the portion lying between the castle-bawn and the priory is still known as *Móinfhéar a' bhadhuin* (the Bawn Meadow),¹ a name which it probably has held for seven centuries. It is seldom one finds an early castle site so clearly indicated by a contemporary document. But indeed in this case, even if there were no mote, we should inevitably be led to this spot, for the bawn or bailey is still partly surrounded by an ancient wall about 15 feet high and 3 feet thick, and loopholed in one place where there is an arched recess. This wall leads directly up to the mote, with the buildings on which it must have been at one time connected. The bailey is somewhat raised, and the existence of a fosse can be traced outside in places. The mote is about 30 feet high, and is placed to command the ford or bridge. It does not appear that a strong castle was ever erected here. No doubt there were a chapel, a hall, and other buildings in the bawn, as well as the tower on high,² but, though we hear of the burning of the town of Kells in the fourteenth century, we hear nothing about the castle; and in 1621, in an inquisition on the lands of Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarret, it is called a *fortilagium*, not a *castrum*. At any rate it was altogether surpassed by the great castle of the priory.

INISTIOGE (*Inis Teoc*) belonged to Thomas Fitz Anthony early in the thirteenth century, and here he founded a priory for Canons Regular of St. Augustine, *circa* 1210.³ It is uncertain whether he was the first grantee. There may have been a Columban monastery here in early times, as St. Columba is called patron of the place; but there is no evidence or likelihood of its existence when the Normans came, and the vill seems to have owed its origin to the Normans and its importance to the priory. Close to the church there is a tower, square below and octagonal above, which recalls that at Knocktopher, and may date from the foundation of the priory. When John visited Ireland in 1210, on his way between New Ross and Kilkenny he made certain payments "at a wood beside the land of Thomas Fitz Anthony." I think the wood referred to was that known as Kilelondowne⁴ (*Coill cluana dhuin*), now the beautiful demesne of Woodstock, and "the land of Thomas

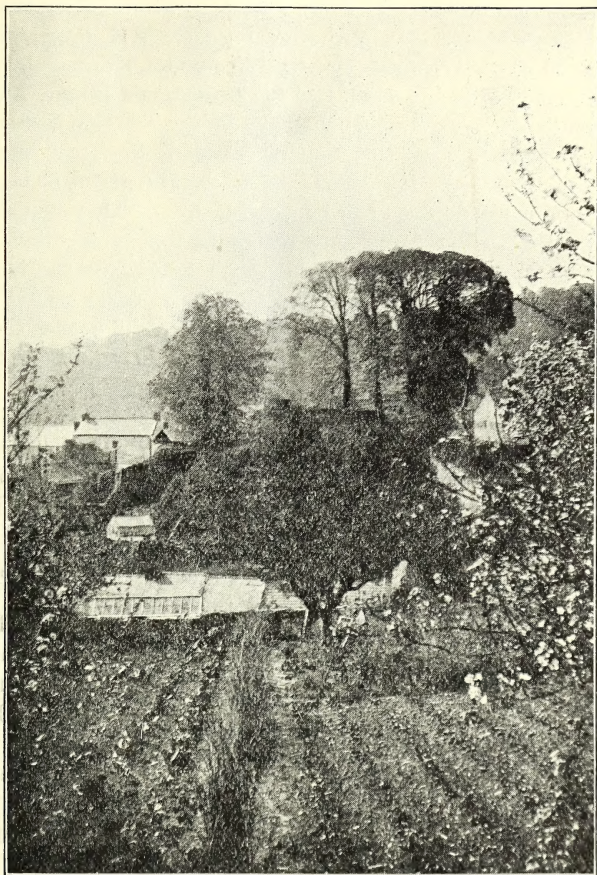
¹ Carrigan's "History of Ossory," vol. iv., p. 165. Dr. Carrigan's estimate of the height of the mote, viz. 60 feet, is altogether excessive.

² Since writing the above, I find that a portion of the old building, believed to have "formed the fortified residence or mansion-house of the old feudal proprietors of Kells," was demolished in 1863 for road-making purposes. Part of the building had previously been removed to make room for the Roman Catholic chapel of Kells: see *Journal*, 1864-1866. The whole building has, I think, since disappeared.

³ Archdall.

⁴ See *Inquis. Lageniae*, Kilkenny, 3 Jac. I, where *le mote* in the town is also mentioned.

Fitz Anthony" included Inistioge, which was probably the original seat of his manor here. When Thomas Fitz Anthony founded Thomastown, he may have moved the seat of his manor to the "bretage" at Grenan, on which the castle of Grenan was afterwards built.



MOTE OF INISTIIGE.

The mote of Inistioge is piled up on a rock which juts out from the high ground above the river valley. The Nore is navigable nearly up to Inistioge, and the mote guards the ford. On the river-side the mote is quite inaccessible, and on the landward side, where it is not so high, it was defended by a deep trench. It is now so surrounded by houses that it is difficult to examine it properly or to detect original features. There is a slight wall, probably modern, round the top. Probably no strong

stone castle was ever built in connexion with the earth-works, though the town was long afterwards walled and defended by guard-houses, and the walls appear to have run up to the mote. The entire vill, as well as certain adjoining lands, is said to have been given over to the priory.¹

GOWRAN (Ir. *Bealach Gabhráin*), Ballygaveran, was granted to Theobald Butler, probably by John, Lord of Ireland, during the minority of Isabella de Clare. My authority for this is a scene, graphically described in the "*Histoire de Guillaume le Mareschal*," between Richard I, soon after his coming to the throne, and John. Richard had just given to the earl Marshal the hand of the *damisele d'Estrigoil*, and now forced John to give the Marshal seisin of his Irish lands. John reluctantly consented, "provided," he said, "the grants of lands I have made to my men hold good and be confirmed." "That cannot be," said the king. "For what would then remain to him, seeing that you have given all to your people?" Finally John asked that the land he had given to Theobald the Butler (*au bouteillier Tiebaut*) should be left to him. To this the king consented, provided Theobald held of the Marshal *in capite*.² In 1246 Theobald Pincerna III held four knights' fees in Baligaveran of the heirs of the earl Marshal.³

Dr. Carrigan says there is "a large dismantled mote in the beautiful 'Pigeon Park,' a couple of hundred yards from Ballyshawnmore Castle." It was pointed out to me from a little distance; but I unfortunately did not examine it closely, as I was in a hurry, and doubted if enough remained to determine its character.⁴

TULLABARRY.—By a deed, which must be dated prior to 1202, Manasser Arsic gave to the Church of St. Thomas of Dublin "the churches, chapels, and all the tithes of Silolethe,"⁵ in which the castle of Tulach Bari is situated." Other deeds, preserved in the Register of St. Thomas's, show that the castle and chapel of Tulach Barri were somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ballyragget. But where precisely was the castle? Now about a mile north of Ballyragget, near where the road to Attanagh crosses the railway, stands a remarkable mote. It was formed at the

¹ Dr. Carrigan ("*History of Ossory*," vol. iv., p. 105) quotes the commencement of Thomas Fitz Anthony's charter from a copy in the British Museum. I have not seen the whole.

² "*Histoire G. le Mareschal*," ed. Paul Meyer, ll. 9581-9618.

³ "*Chart. St. Mary's*," Dublin, vol. ii., p. 406.

⁴ "*History of Ossory*," vol. iii., p. 411.

⁵ Reg. St. Thomas, Dublin, cl. Silolethe probably represents Sil Auliffe, or Clan Auliffe (sometimes written Clanowly), one of the sept's of the O'Brennans (see the document quoted by the Rev. James Graves, *Journal*, vol. i., p. 240), here used territorially. Manasser Arsic made a grant to Jerpoint, and witnessed John's charter to that monastery, circa 1189. See the charter transcribed, *Journal*, 1906, p. 179. He was probably one of those enfeoffed by John during Isabella de Clare's minority, and was perhaps afterwards disseised by the earl Marshal. This would account for the appearance of Stephen Archdekne as owner of Tullabarry, which he held of the manor of Odagh, early in the thirteenth century, and for his contradictory grant of the tithes, &c., to the Prior of Inistioge, which led to a dispute and finally a *transactio pacis* between the Priors of Inistioge and St. Thomas: Reg. St. Thomas, clv, clvi.

northern end of a ridge immediately overlooking the left bank of the Nore. A small stream makes a cutting towards the north. Except on the side of the Nore, where the mote is almost inaccessible, it is surrounded by a fosse about 11 feet deep and 25 feet wide. The mote rises about 30 feet above the bottom of this fosse, and some 80 feet above the river. The summit has been much disturbed, but seems to have been circular with a diameter of about 18 paces. The bailey lay towards the south along the rounded ridge, which was cut across by a ditch (now filled up, but still traceable), at a distance of some 70 paces. Except on the side next the bailey, the mote-fosse has a rampart on the counterscarp, which seems to have been continued along the east side of the bailey. An ancient mill-race can still be seen between the mote and the river, and a little lower down the river are the Ballyconra Mills.



MOTE OF TULLABARRY.

The townland in which this mote is situated is now called "Moat Park," or simply "Moat," but in 1621 it appears as "Tullabare *aliter* Mounte Tullaghbare," and in 1692 as "Tulleighbare *aliter* Mountloghbare"; and the water-mills are mentioned.¹ There can be no doubt as to the identity of the places. Dr. Carrigan in 1886 found two old men who had heard the name Tullabarry, and they applied it specifically to

¹ Inquis. Lageniæ, 31 Jac. I and 2 Gul. and Mar.

the mote.¹ The above is amply sufficient to my mind to identify the mote with the *castellum* of Tulachbarri, which belonged to Manasser Arsic prior to the year 1202.

Dr. Carrigan, however, is much exercised to find the site of the chapel and castle of Tullabarry. He goes so far indeed as to say that "the chapel may have stood in the present townland of Moat," at a spot near the mote where a burial-place of some extent was found. Also that "as in the case of Cluain Castle, below Inistioge, a castle may have stood of old on the summit of the *dun* in Moat." But as he could find no tradition to this effect, and as it appears that, unless compelled by the existing evidence of stone ruins, he could see no reason to connect Norman castles with motes—being unaware that the first ones were nearly always wooden structures—he turns to look for the site elsewhere, and in the absence of any other indication fixes doubtfully on the site of the late fifteenth-century castle of Ballyragget. Now, wherever the chapel of Tullabarry was situated, it almost certainly was not at Ballyragget. There are a number of documents in the Register of St. Thomas, concerning a dispute between the priors of St. Thomas and of Inistioge as to the chapel of Tullabarry and its tithes, which was settled in favour of St. Thomas before 1218.² Shortly afterwards a new claim was made by certain clerics of the diocese of Ossory "concerning the tithes of Richard le Ragged's land," as against the Prior of St. Thomas, who claimed them as appurtenant to the church of Tullabarry.³ On this land of Richard le Ragged we must assume that the vill of Ballyragget either then or afterwards stood. After a reference to the Pope the claim was decided in 1220 in favour of the Prior of St. Thomas; but if the chapel of Tullabarry actually stood on Richard le Ragged's land, it is hard to see how there could have been any doubt that the tithes thereof went with the chapel. Besides, we find the Archedeknes, and not Richard le Ragged, as owners of Tullabarry, then held of the manor of Odagh, both before and after the date of this claim.⁴ Moreover, the chapel of Tullabarry in the thirteenth century was appropriated to the parish of Kilcormac, which was only merged in Donaghmore (in which Ballyragget is situated) after the Reformation. I must therefore regard Dr. Carrigan's failure to find another site for the castle of Tullabarry as additional proof, if such be needed, that the true site was the mote of Tullabarry. We hear nothing more of the castle of Tullabarry, which is actually mentioned only in Manasser Arsic's deed, and in all probability a stone castle was never erected there. We cannot then wonder that there is no traditional memory of a castle. The wonder is that the memory was persistent enough to associate the name Tullabarry specifically with the mote.

Another sub-manor held of the seignorial manor of Odagh was RosCONNELL, including Grenan and Attanagh, lands about the Owveg river,

¹ "History of Ossory," vol. ii., p. 86.

³ *Ibid.*, cccxcii.

² Reg. St. Thomas, clv., clvi.

⁴ *Ibid.*, clv. and cccxc.

on the border between the county of Kilkenny and Queen's County. Early in the thirteenth century, prior to 1209, these lands were held by William de St. Leger.¹ The *caput* of this manor was probably at Castlemarket, near Rosconnell church. This name, called in Irish *Caisleán a' Mhargaidh*, at once suggests an early castle, for the *bodhún* or bawn of the first Anglo-Norman castles was frequently called a *Margadh* or "market."² "The castle stood," Dr. Carrigan informs us, "beside a high mote in a field called the 'Kruckawn' or 'Old Castle,' close to Castlemarket bridge. It formerly belonged to the earls of Ormond. It was destroyed, together with the adjoining mote, about 1800. On the opposite or right bank of the Owveg there is a field called the 'Courthouse field.' The tradition is that what was once the chief town of the county Kilkenny stood on and around the Courthouse field and sites of castle and mote."³ I missed seeing the place, but no more seems to be required to indicate the site of the first Anglo-Norman castle here.

I was informed of a mote in the townland of Grenan, but I could not visit it. It is, I presume, that described by Dr. Carrigan in the south end of the townland of Grenan, formerly known as Raheenmoyle, also as Bawnawilling, "the Bawn of the Mill." "The Raheen," he says, "is a bare, round mote over the Owveg; it has neither fosse nor rampart. . . . Beside the Raheen are the ruins of an ancient mill."⁴

William de St. Leger also held the manor of Tullaghanbrogue, with which the St. Legers were connected up to Cromwellian times. What I take to be the Norman earthwork here, however, belongs rather to the *bretage* than to the mote type. It is thus described by Dr. Carrigan:—"In the large field to the east of the church there is an artificial mound, rectangular in shape, 6 feet high, and 22 yards by 30 yards at top; it is surrounded by a wide fosse. To the north-east of the mote [*bretage*], in the same field, the foundations of buildings are still traceable."⁵ Tullaghanbrogue, like the manors of Dunfert, Locmadran, and Grenan, was in the central part of Ossory, which, as we have seen, was probably the latest part settled by the Anglo-Normans.

That part of Ossory which lies in Queen's County, for a long time known as Upper Ossory, and now divided into the baronies of Upper Woods, Clandonagh, and Clarmallagh, was in part at any rate parcelled out among the Anglo-Normans in Strongbow's time. It appears, as we have said, to have been held as an independent kingdom by the O'Kealys, the last of whom was killed by Donnell Mac Gillpatrick in 1172.

AGHABOE.—It was perhaps in 1173, and at any rate before 1176, that Strongbow, by a charter which is still extant, granted to Adam de Hereford "half the vill of Achebo [Aghaboe] and the entire half of the cantred of land in which the vill is situated, with all its appurtenances, as Dermot

¹ Reg. St. Thomas, Dublin, Nos. cxlv, cxlvi, &c.

² See Editor's note, "Ann. Loch Cé," vol. i., p. 213.

³ "History of Ossory," vol. ii., p. 113.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 108.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 386.

Ochelli formerly held the same in Ossory, to be held by the free service of five knights."¹ The half vill and cantred not included in this grant were probably see-lands belonging to the Cathedral of Ossory then at Aghaboe. These see-lands were afterwards transferred by Hugh de Rous, the first Anglo-Norman bishop, to William earl Marshal in exchange for others in more convenient places.² It is not improbable that the half of the vill of Aghaboe granted to Adam de Hereford was surrendered to the lord of the seignory about the same time. At any rate, at the time of the partition of Leinster, Aghaboe was a very rich



MOTE OF AGHABOE.

seignorial manor, and was assigned along with Dunamase to Eva de Braose. Aghaboe appears to have been retained by the English for at least half a century after they were driven out of most of Upper Ossory. In 1346 Dermot Mac Gillpatrick "the one-eyed," burned the vill of Aghaboe, including the church and shrine of St. Canice,³ and in 1349 the castle was taken.⁴

¹ See "Facsimiles Nat. MSS. of Ireland," Part ii., pl. lxiii. The original is preserved in Kilkenny Castle. A transcript will be found in vol. i. of our *Journal*, pp. 503, 504 (where *Ramondo Const.* should have been expanded *Ramondo Constabulario*, i.e., Raymond le Gros the Constable), together with a reproduction of Strongbow's seal. The Song of Dermot does not mention Aghaboe by name, but says that Strongbow gave to Adam de Hereford *riche seffement*.

² See "History of St. Canice" (Graves and Prim), p. 30.

³ Clyn's Annals, 1346. In 1302 the manor of "Hautheboue," belonged to Gilbert de Bohun; Justiciary Rolls, p. 397.

⁴ Graves and Prim, *ubi supra*, p. 19, note a.

About 150 yards from the parish church and fourteenth-century abbey ruins stands the mote of Aghaboe. It is 23 feet high, with a nearly square platform on top, 27 paces across. All round the edge of this platform are the foundations of a rubble wall, with gravelly mortar, about 5 feet thick. The mote is surrounded by a wide, but now quite shallow, fosse, which, like the mote, is square in plan. There are indications of other fosses radiating out from the mote-fosse and surrounding irregular-shaped pieces of slightly higher land. There is a stream at a very slightly lower level close by, and rushes and flags grow on the intervening land and in some of the fosses. It seemed to me probable that these fosses were intended to hold water. This I regard as Adam de Hereford's mote at the vill of Aghaboe, though the stone building should probably be referred to the time when the manor was a seignorial one.



MOTE OF LARAGH.

But where was the half-cantred of Aghaboe granted to Adam de Hereford? The see-lands would be naturally near the cathedral, so we may look further south. Now, in a detached part of the parish of Aghaboe, to the west of the road leading from Coolkerry to Bordwell church, is a very conspicuous mote, seen for miles around, called the MOTE OF LARAGH. This name represents the Irish *Láthrach*, a word not uncommon in place-names, and believed to denote the site of a building.¹

¹ Joyce, "Names of Places," vol. i., p. 309. So Carrigan, "History of Ossory," vol. ii., p. 61. The townland in which the mote stands is now called Middlemount,

It is an old name in this place, for I think it is pretty certain that the mote represents the "Castle of Lothra," stated in the Annals of Clonmacnois to have been broken down and quite destroyed by Moriertagh Mac Bryen an Tleyvie (i.e., Murtough son of Brian of Slieve Bloom) in 1207. The castle of Lothra has puzzled me for some time, but I believe I have found it at last. Murtough O'Brien, as we may call him, was a nephew of Donnell O'Brien of Thomond, and, unlike the sons of Donnell O'Brien, was an energetic opponent of the English. In this year (1207) he was very active in the districts on both sides of Slieve Bloom. He spoiled the castles of "Athronny in Lease," Kinnitty, and Birr, as well as the castle of Lothra. Athronny (or Athroynny) is identified by O'Donovan with Ballyroan in Queen's County,¹ about ten miles from the mote of Laragh. At Kinnitty, Birr, and Ballyroan there are (or were) motes, representing no doubt the castles destroyed by O'Brien, and in the same way I think the mote of Laragh represents the "Castle of Lothra." Now, early in the thirteenth century, we find Thomas of Hereford owning lands in the immediate neighbourhood of Laragh. He was a nephew of Adam of Hereford,³ and we may infer that his lands here formed part of Adam's grant. He was a munificent benefactor of St. Thomas's Abbey, and in Upper Ossory he granted to that house the church of Bordgal,⁴ now written Bordwell, which gives its name to the parish adjoining Laragh on the north. He also made a grant of lands to the "church of St. Olan of Disser[t] Olan," and then granted all the tithes of Incheoling, Baliolay, Baliculenán, and Lochlannan to St. Thomas's.⁴ These places were all in Upper Ossory, and I think not far from the mote of Laragh, but they have apparently eluded even the keen scrutiny of Dr. Carrigan.⁵ The Martyrologies under September the 5th mention St. Eolang of Aghaboe, and this is enough to confirm us in seeking Disert Olan and Incheoling (which names I take to refer to St. Eolang) somewhere near.

Turning now to the mote of Laragh. It was shaped out of the

probably, as Dr. Carrigan observes, through a false etymology: Laragh being supposed to contain the Irish *lár* = middle, and 'mount,' as often, replacing the word *mota*. Lewis, *sub voce* 'Aghaboe,' calls it "the rath of Lara, or the moat of Monacoghlan." I suppose the later is the name of the adjoining bog.

¹ Ann. Clon., 1207. Four Masters, 1207, note *b*.

² See "Memoranda on Adam de Hereford and his relatives," Reg. St. Thomas, cxviii, Thomas de Hereford inherited from his father John, Kill and Mainham in Offelan. He married Beatrice, daughter of Theobald Walter, and obtained with her lands in Eile.

³ *Ibid.*, cxl.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Nos. cxxxix, cxli.

⁵ Dr. Carrigan ("History of Ossory," Introd., p. 6, note)¹ suggests that the church of St. Olan of Disert Olan may be identical with the church of Coolkerry, about a mile south-west of the mote of Laragh. This seems very probable. The ford of Admactire mentioned in the charter would be the ford across the Erkina, near Erkindale House, referred to by the same writer (vol. ii., p. 62), and the *magnus cheminus* would be the road at Coolkerry. The river-holm by the church may have been called Incheoling, i.e., *Inis Eolaing*.

higher of two gravelly eskers running from north-east to south-west. Though very formidable looking, it was constructed with comparatively little labour, probably as follows:—The highest point on the ridge, perhaps a natural knoll, was taken and scarped round to mote-shape, the material thus obtained being thrown on the top. The immediate effect of this operation, while making the sides steep and raising the top, was to leave a broad terrace round the mote about 25 feet below the summit. This terrace in its turn was scarped on the lower sides and banked round the edge, so that it may be regarded as a fosse surrounding the mote. The top of the bank is about 20 feet above the sloping sides of the esker on the north-west and south-east sides. The north-east end of the esker was formed into a crescent-shaped bailey, defended by a fosse encircling it and the mote. Even outside this fosse the ground slopes rapidly away, except along the narrow ridge at the south-west end. This end however, was cut across by three additional ditches, placed close after one another, so as to obstruct the more gradual approach up the ridge from this end. There is a large bog to the south and south-west. Through the field, and passing at some little distance from the mote on the north-east, an ancient road can clearly be traced, and there are indications of houses in parts of the field. Probably no stone castle was ever built here; but if the earthen defences were well palisaded, and the fortress sufficiently manned by resolute arbalisters, it was no small feat for Murtough O'Brien to capture the place. The works being entirely free from the usual obstruction of trees and shrubs, &c., can easily be studied, and, now that the castle has recovered its place in history, should attract an increasing interest from all serious students of the past.

On the level ground between the foot of the esker at the north-west side and a small stream are what seemed to me at the time to be the remains of a rectangular bretage, about 60 by 25 paces, surrounded by a wide, possibly a wet, but now nearly filled up, ditch. Dr. Carrigan, however, as I have since learned, says it is called the "Friar's garden," and doubtfully attributes it to a prior of Aghaboe who died before 1756. It deserves closer examination. It is, perhaps, unusual to find a bretage quite so near a mote.

At the time of the partition of Leinster, Stephen of Hereford, possibly Adam's son of that name, held two knight's fees at Rathdowney. We may therefore infer that the lands here formed part of the original half-cantred of Aghaboe granted to Adam of Hereford. About 200 yards north of the old church of Donaghmore (Domhnach Mór) is DONAGHMORE mote. It stands on ground sloping down towards the river; and is 20 feet high on the side of the higher ground, and about 30 feet high on the river side, and 11 paces in diameter at the top. There are only faint traces of a fosse, and perhaps an enclosure extending towards the road represents the bailey. "There is neither

trace nor tidings of Donaghmore Castle," writes Dr. Carrigan, "though it is mentioned in documents of 1571 and 1621."¹ Perhaps there never was any castle other than the mote-castle.

SKIRK. There is one other earthwork in Upper Ossory which I must not fail to notice, as it is one of those cited by Mr. Westropp as evidence of the prehistoric origin of motes.² It is known as the "Mote of Skirk," and is situated at the north-west angle formed by the cross-roads close to the church of Skirk. The earthwork consists of a large circular "rath," 80 paces in diameter, with a pillar-stone, standing about



MOTE OF SKIRK.

7 feet 6 inches above ground, in the centre. At the north side, placed centrally on the bank of the rath, is a circular mound, with a flat top 12 paces in diameter, and 16 feet above the bottom of the fosse which separates it from the garth of the rath. Of course the smaller circle formed by this fosse cuts well into the larger circle of the rath. The bank at the edge of the rath appears to have crossed the fosse of the mound at one side, but not, I think, at the other. The fosse seems to have continued round the mound on the outside so as to join the

¹ "History of Ossory," vol. ii., p. 352.

² *Journal*, 1904, p. 321. Ancient Forts, pp., 67 and 133. Mr. Westropp is, however, not borne out by his authority, Sir Charles Coote ("Stat. Surv. Queen's Co.," p. 93), when he states that urns and traces of burial have been found in the bailey, nor does it appear that there was ever more than a single standing stone within it.

fosse round the rath. Two other pillar-stones of smaller size are said to be at a short distance outside the enclosure, but I did not observe them.

Was all or any part of this work Anglo-Norman? In endeavouring to answer this question there is little besides archæological evidence to go upon. O'Donovan found "no historical reference whatever to this parish," and I have found no express mention of an early manor here. This, however, considering our fragmentary materials, does not count for much. The place is within the area of early Norman occupation, though that occupation was soon interrupted, and the site on high ground, near the church, is just what we might expect to be chosen. Moreover, in the Ecclesiastical Taxation, *circa* 1300, the church of Scatheryk (Skirk), in the deanery of Aghaboe, is stated to belong to the Prior of St. John, Kilkenny; and this possession was almost certainly due to the gift of an Anglo-Norman lord of the soil. The townland is known as Castlequarter; and the ruins of a stone castle a little to the east of the church were removed early in the nineteenth century. On the other hand, there is a "Lady's Well" in Castlequarter, and a pattern used to be held on Lady Day in August, which may have superseded some pre-Christian ceremonies.

Turning again to the earthworks, it is tolerably clear that the pillar-stone in the centre of the rath was set up for some pre-Christian purpose, and that the rath was either already in existence or was constructed with reference to the central stone. I have called it a "rath," but, apart from the mound, it has some unusual features. The fosse is wider and more formidable than one generally meets with in undoubted early Celtic earthworks; and the bank on the scarp, though very steep on the outside, slopes quite gradually down on the inside, so as to suggest a somewhat dish-shaped amphitheatre, with the standing-stone in the middle. The circular mound, on the other hand, though not quite so high as usual, is hard to distinguish from a Norman mote. Its position, forming part of the enceinte, is what we find in undoubted Norman works, while in this respect it has, so far as I am aware, no counterpart at Tara, Cruachan, Tullaghog, Magh Adhair, or any other Celtic inauguration-place. I think, therefore, that probably the Normans, as they appear to have sometimes done elsewhere, adopted an old Celtic earthwork, for whatever purpose originally erected, as a bailey, enlarged the fosse, and raised a mote on the enceinte in the position usual with them for their tower on high.

I have now examined the four principal seignorial manors of Ossory and thirteen of the principal subordinate manors, all of which were, I think, created prior to the period 1207-1213, when William Marshal the elder abode in Ireland. The list of subordinate manors is not exhaustive; but I think it includes all the more important ones, the creation of which can confidently be assigned to the limit above mentioned. In all

these cases we find a mote or (in the cases of Kilkenny, Gowran, and Rosconnell) distinct evidence of the former existence of a mote at what may be regarded with some confidence as the manorial seat. The list also includes, so far as I am aware, all the largest motes in Ossory. There are indeed a few other motes which I have found mentioned, but I have not visited them, and the descriptions given are too meagre to warrant their inclusion without further examination. Even these, however, appear to be at early manorial centres, e.g., at Fertagh in Galmoy, at Ballylarkin in Crannagh, at Gaulstown in Fassadinin, at Powerstown in Gowran, and at Fiddown in Iverk.

Taking the list of motes and manorial seats as it stands, it includes the historically important towns of Kilkenny, Gowran, Callan, Kells, Knocktopher, Inistioge, and Castlecomer. In other cases, where the mote now stands lonely among the fields, as at Listerlin, Aghaboe, and Laragh, we have indications or a tradition of an ancient town. A stone castle was often afterwards built in the immediate vicinity of the mote, in some cases on the mote itself, e.g., Knocktopher, Castlecomer, Clone, Aghaboe. In every case the church site is close at hand, and the mill site is nearly always near. The town or vill in fact grew up under the protection of the mote and of its successor, the stone castle. Indeed the mote-fortress should, in many cases, be regarded as the castle in its infancy, rather than as the forerunner or the ancestor of the castle.

What, then, is the inference to be drawn from this remarkable coincidence of mote and early manorial seat? Surely it can no longer be doubted that the first castles of the Normans here were not great stone structures at all, but palisaded mounds, the well-marked remains of which we find at their early manorial centres and, quite correctly, still call by the traditional Norman name "motes." It is, however, so hard to disabuse the mind of pre-conceived ideas that some antiquaries, who are now forced to admit that this was sometimes so, yet try to maintain the old theory that the motes were in their origin ancient Celtic *duns*, and that all the Normans did was in some cases to seize and appropriate them as their own.

Of course the full force of the arguments for the Norman origin of motes cannot be brought out by the examination of one district alone. Nor do I propose here to re-state those arguments. But this survey of Ossory seems at least to fall in with and corroborate in a very precise way the argument drawn from the distribution of motes and the uses to which they appear to have been put. I have elsewhere endeavoured to show generally that as regards Ireland wherever we go we find motes coincident with areas of attested early Norman occupation. Where the Normans settled thickly within the first half century of their coming, motes abound, thinning off when the settlements were late or sparse, and non-existent where the Normans did not penetrate, or at least not in the early years of the invasion. I have shown this in

some detail with regard to the district of English Uriel, and now of Ossory, and I believe the same will on examination be found true of all other districts. If this coincidence be established, those who believe that these earthworks were originally erected as Celtic *dúns* will find it hard to explain how they came to be so opportunely placed exactly where the Normans wanted them, and nowhere else; and further, if they are to be regarded as "going concerns" at the time of the invasion, how it was that the Normans succeeded in mastering precisely those parts of Ireland which were abundantly defended by Celtic fortresses of the most approved type, and failed to master those parts where there were no such fortresses.

There is one other observation that I should like to make, viz.—that the period of about fifty years from the first coming of the Normans, which I have tentatively taken as the probable mote-erecting period, is intended as an approximate outside limit after which high motes of the type here exemplified were seldom if ever erected. It is not to be regarded as a rigid period for all districts, irrespective of the conditions in which the invaders or settlers found themselves. In each particular district the mote-erecting period was probably of much shorter duration. Once the Irish inhabitants had become reconciled to their new rulers there would be the less necessity for multiplying fortresses on high mounds. Earthworks of the *bretage* type would form a sufficient protection, and would be more suitable for ordinary habitation, while the great landowners would have better opportunity for building their castles in more permanent and effective fashion in stone. In each district we may be sure it was only in the early years of the invasion, when a fortress was speedily required and the time and skill and wealth requisite for erecting a pile of masonry were not available, that recourse was made to the simpler expedient of a wooden tower on a steep mound. Moreover, when the Normans had already occupied for many years the eastern and southern districts of Ireland, some of the difficulties of building stone castles, even in newly occupied districts in the west, would have been removed. They could at least get the necessary skilled workmen and certain supplies and assistance from their friends in the more settled districts. These considerations help to account for the sparsity—a sparsity which, however, appears to have been exaggerated—of earthworks of this class in the late-settled districts of the west of Ireland.

The working of the same law may even be detected in Ossory. The motes are, I think, all to be found on the broad borders of the district, north and south and east, which we have documentary grounds for thinking were the earliest occupied; while in the great central plain north of the King's River, which is believed to have been in the possession of Donnell MacGillapatrik and his successors up to 1192,

there are few, if any, important motes.¹ Here the earliest Anglo-Norman fortresses appear to have been of the *bretage* type.² In fact, my researches tend to show that the motes in Ossory were all erected prior to about the close of the twelfth century. Indeed, what mainly interests me in this investigation, now that the true age and the real purpose of the motes are, to my mind, established, is the light which they throw on the nature and progress and extent of the early Anglo-Norman occupation. I think we may now safely take a further step, and when we find an undoubted mote-fortress, say: this spot was occupied by the Anglo-Normans at an early stage of the invasion. Thus does archæology become the handmaid of history.

¹ The motes of Kilkenny itself and Odagh are not real exceptions if I am right in ascribing them to Strongbow. It does not follow that they were continuously occupied.

² Earthworks of the *bretage* type, consisting of a slightly raised platform, generally rectangular, and surrounded by a wide fosse, sometimes intended to hold water, are very numerous in the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, and indeed are, I think, to be found all over Ireland where the Anglo-Normans penetrated. They require, however, and deserve a separate investigation.

ANCIENT STONE MONUMENTS NEAR LOUGH SWILLY, COUNTY DONEGAL, IRELAND.

BY CAPTAIN H. BOYLE SOMERVILLE, R.N., FELLOW.

(Continued from page 233.)

DISCUSSION ON THE LOUGH SWILLY MONUMENTS AND SIGHT-LINES.

IN the above notes, the sight-lines of ten of the ancient pagan observatories have been described, and tabulations given of the declinations inferred from their azimuths, and the altitudes of the skyline. There are in the neighbourhood of the lough probably about five times the above-mentioned number of these stone remains still requiring scientific investigation; but, even so, it may be not unprofitable to generalize a little on the observations here set down, beginning with some attempt at classification.

The classification that I propose to make is not one dealing with the particular form of monument or arrangement of sight-line, but solely on the astronomic observation for which each has been constructed. The divisions that I would propose are as follows, and refer to the direction of the rising or the setting of the heavenly body in question—either or both. Those that I do not consider to be certainties, I mark as such, with a note of interrogation (?) :—

I.—SOLSTITIAL.

Cloghbane.
Giant's Bed, Inniskil. (?)
Giant's Bed, Drumhallagh.
Druid's Altar, Croaghan Hill.

II.—EQUINOCTIAL.

Giant's Bed, Drumhallagh.
Ray Point, Circle.

III.—“ MAY-YEAR.”

Dermot and Grania's Bed, Glenvar. (?)
Dermot and Grania's Bed, Crevary.
Ray Point, Circle.

IV.—STELLAR.

Cloghbane.
Standing Stones, Lehardan Hill.
Giant's Bed, Drumhallagh.
Ballykenny, Alignment. (?)
Templemoyle.

V.—LUNAR, OR LUNI-STELLAR.

Giant's Bed, Drumhallagh.

Ballykenny, Alignment.

Templemoyle.

(This last classification is put forward tentatively, and only to suggest the possibility of lunar observations having been made at them.)

It will thus be seen that some of the observatories combined two or more purposes ; namely :—

Cloghbane is both solstitial and stellar.

Giant's Bed, Drumhallagh, is solstitial, equinoctial, luni-stellar, stellar, and (doubtfully) for May-year also.

Ray Point Circle is May-year, equinoctial, and (doubtfully) solstitial.

Templemoyle is both stellar and luni-stellar.

Among these it will be noticed further that the equinoctial lines are always in combination with other solar observations ; and that there is doubtfulness as to the combination of both solstitial and "May-year" observations at the same "temple," though the *possibility* of it occurs at two positions, Drumhallagh and Ray Point.

I have referred above, p. 223, to the historically recorded date of the introduction into Ireland of the May-year worship ; which was itself so closely followed by the arrival of Christianity, that it appears that in this island, in any case, the solstitial was the earlier cult, which the "May" worship either displaced or augmented. The latter supposition seems to be the more probable, judging by the facts that both the solstitial days *as well as* the May and November days became days of Christian observance ; showing that both descriptions of pagan feasts required to be recognized in the general conversion to the new faith.

In this mountainous country it is possible that, from the ancient solstitial observatories, convenient summits might have been found already existing, but not before employed, over which might have been observed the sunrises or sunsets proper to the May-year observances, as well as those for which it was originally established.

And similarly solstitial alignments may have been also arranged for in the newer observatories, laid out principally for May-year festivals. There is no obvious reason why the two cults should have been in conflict ; the May-year sight-lines are, indeed, but an extension of those employed for solstitial observation, providing four new calendrical dates to mark time or assist agriculture. The principle is the same in both ; so that there seems to be no reason why both descriptions of sight-lines should not be found from a single "temple," just as we see (above) that equinoctial sight-lines are found to occur in both solstitial and in May-year observatories.

THE SOLSTITIAL ALIGNMENTS.

The fact has been noted recently that the solstitial alignments of the cromlechs of North Wales do not provide the exact day of the solstice, but generally the sunrise of a date a little earlier and later.¹ The solstitial alignments at Lough Swilly do not appear to have this peculiarity; the indication, indeed, is, if anything, for a declination to the northward in the summer, and to the southward in the winter, of the true solstitial declination. At Cloghbane, where the best and most accurate sight-line of this nature was obtained, the question rests on the point of whether the incidence of the upper or of the lower limb of the Sun with the top of the mountain peak was the moment of observation.²

It seems at least probable that the observation required by the cult was that of the Sun's *entire* disc; i.e., when the lower limb was apparently resting on the summit of observation, both at rising and at setting. This at least is the pictured representation of the luminary in the Eastern countries where Sun-worship of a similar nature to that apparently practised in Ireland was prevalent. The matter can only be settled by further accurate observations of well-defined solstitial sight-lines.

THE "MAY-YEAR" ALIGNMENTS.

The even division of the periods between equinoxes and solstices is when the Sun's declination is at $16^{\circ} 20'$ N. or S.; and it is on those dates, namely, May 6th, August 8th, November 8th, and February 4th, or near them, that the necessary observations should have been made.

In the May-year observatories investigated above, in which certainty as to alignments is justified, it is noticeable that in four cases out of five the inferred declination is less than the expected $16^{\circ} 20'$. Thus, at Dermot and Grania's Bed, Crevary, the date appertaining to the declination of the "November" sunset is October 29th or 30th; and for the "May" sunrise, it is April 30th or May 1st; namely, 8 days or 5 days respectively earlier than they "properly" should be. Also, in the case of Ray Point Circle, while the May sunrise is aligned for on the "correct" day, namely, May 6th or 7th, both the November sunrise and the November sunset are aligned for November 2nd or 3rd; or 5 days earlier than the strict date.

THE EQUINOCTIAL ALIGNMENTS.

As regards the observation of the equinoctial sunrise, the establishment of the necessary sight-line seems to be fairly certain at Drumhallagh and at Ray Point Circle; though here again, it is noticeable that exactness was not reached, possibly owing to the rapid movement of the Sun in its declination at these moments.

¹ See *Nature*, October 22nd, 1908, "Some Cromlechs in North Wales," by Sir Norman Lockyer.

² See note, p. 200, *supra*.

The correct dates of the equinoxes are March 21st and September 23rd; while at Drumhallagh the dates inferred are for the setting Sun on March 14th and September 29th; and at Ray Point, for sunrise on March 28th and September 14th, also for sunset on March 22nd and September 21st, these last dates being, as will be seen, a close approximation to the correct ones.

THE STELLAR ALIGNMENTS.

The sight-lines for the stars of this locality are of considerable interest; because at four separate observatories, an alignment to the same star is indicated, and at about the same century; while at one of them there is provision for star-set as well as star-rise, pointing to its probable use as a clock-star during the part of the year when it was visible all night.

It will tend to clearness to show these star declinations in a collected form:—

NAME OF SUMMIT.	EVENT.	DECLINATION.
CLOGHBANE.	Rising star.	32° 08' 40" N.
LEHARDAN (Standing-Stones).	Do.	32° 37' 15" N.
TEMPLEMOYLE.	Do.	32° 51' 24" N., and 32° 54' 58" N.
Do.	Setting star.	32° 25' 36" N.

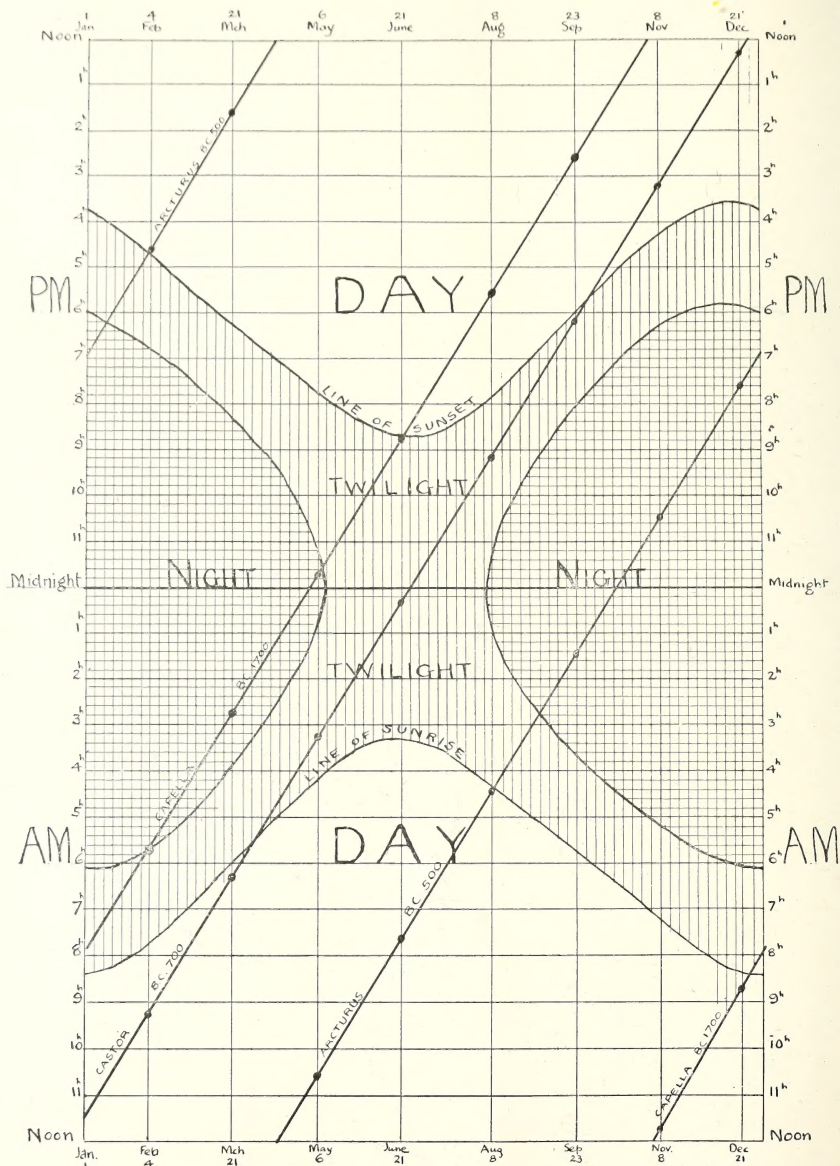
Note.—There are two sight-lines at Templemoyle for the same rising star, the alignment having apparently been shifted in order to suit the alteration in rising azimuth, as the declination changed (see pp. 231, 232).

These figures point to either of the following rising stars at the dates named:—

—	CLOGHBANE.	LEHARDAN.	TEMPLEMOYLE.
	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
Areturus, . . .	450	500	550
Castor, . . .	850	700	550
Capella, . . .	1800	1750	1700

They might also point, but less probably (these being stars of the second magnitude), for α Persei between B.C. 1500 and 1550, or for β Leonis between B.C. 1600 and 1750.

Conditions of Star-risings Throughout the Year in Lat 55° N



Perpendicular lines indicate the date of the year
Horizontal lines the hour, AM, or PM, of the day

The conditions of daylight, twilight, and darkness on each day throughout the year are indicated by curves and shading

The time of rising of each of the stars referred to in the text at the dates named, is indicated by the horizontal

line on which the diagonal line appropriate to the star, cuts the perpendicular representing the date

E.g. The time of rising of Arcturus on June 21st, BC 500, was 7^h 37^m A.M.

To these should, perhaps, be added a stellar alignment at the Giant's Bed, Drumhallagh, which infers a declination of $34^{\circ} 19' 00''$ N. ; and would be directed to the rising of Arcturus in B.C. 850, or of Capella in B.C. 1350, which indicates that this sight-line was laid out four centuries earlier or later than the others, according to the star employed.

The conditions must, therefore, be considered on other grounds. If the reasons for observing the risings and settings of stars by the ancients in Ireland are to be taken as the same as those which governed these observations in Egypt and other eastern countries possessing an "astronomical" religious cult, we must suppose (1) that the risings or settings of stars were used to "herald" the sunrise on one of the required dates, or (2) that the stars were used to indicate, by their position in the heavens, as they circled round the Pole, the time at night during the part of the year when the star was in sight during hours of darkness. It must first be noted that stars do not rise at the same time every day throughout a year. Owing to the difference in length of a sidereal year and a mean solar year, the rising of any particular star takes place about four minutes earlier, each time it appears above the horizon. It is therefore obvious that during part of a year it must rise in daylight, during another part in twilight, and during the rest in darkness.

The accompanying diagram presents the daylight, twilight, and dark hours throughout a year in the latitude of Lough Swilly; and, together with these, the times of rising of Arcturus in B.C. 500, of Castor in B.C. 700, and of Capella in B.C. 1700, at which date each of these stars had a declination of 33° N. No other bright star had this declination in "pre-historic" times, so we are thus limited to one of them (with its appropriate date) for the date of the establishment of the monument to which it belongs.

It must also be noted that the conditions depicted in the diagram, both of sunrise and star-rise (or settings), apply only to places in the latitude of 55° N., and a star of declination of 33° N., which suitably fulfilled "heralding" conditions at that latitude—for instance, at Lough Swilly—might not do so in Cornwall, latitude $51^{\circ} 30'$ N., and *vice versa*.

An inspection of the diagram will show that the rising of Arcturus in B.C. 500 could not have been used at all as a "heralding" star at any of the required dates of the solar year.

Castor in B.C. 700 heralded the sunrise of Bealtaine (May 6th).

Castor in B.C. 700 heralded the sunset of Foghmhar (August 8th).

Castor in B.C. 700 announced midnight at the summer solstice.

Capella in 1700 B.C. heralded the sunrise of Earrach (February 4th); and possibly, but doubtfully (as the interval of time between the star-rise and sunrise was so great), the sunrise at the Equinox (March 21st); and still more doubtfully, that of Bealtaine (May 6th).

The probabilities, therefore, seem to rest with Castor in B.C. 700; and I should feel disposed to say that its midnight rising at the summer solstice

was the event it marked, because at Cloghbane, where the Sun and this star sight-line are definitely combined, that of the Sun is for the summer solstice sunrise, so that it seems likely that the star observation also *was* in connexion with the date of that event. This is especially likely if it be the case that the May-year worship was not instituted in Ireland before the first century A.D., for thus the heralding by a star of May-year events would not be looked for in B.C. 700. But if, on the other hand, the May-year worship *was* in vogue in early times, and the institution by King Tuathal was only a revival of it, then Castor is still the more probable star (*vide supra*), together with its date.

I may note that in England many sight-lines have been found, directed to a rising star with a declination of 33° N.; which, being the same declination as that found by me at three places in Lough Swilly monuments, is practically certain to refer to the same object.

It is conceivable that the introducers of the cult of the stars brought with them the worship of this star (whichever it was) merely as a sacred star, and quite irrespective of its suitability as a "herald" in a latitude differing from that in which the cult arose,—Egypt, for example,—where its sanctity had been established; and we are, in such case, still at a loss in deciding the antiquity of these monuments.

It may also be that the "heralding of the sunrise" on any date is (for Ireland) a mistaken supposition; and that the star-rise sight-lines, over sepulchred hill-tops, &c., point only to a combined cult of the dead with that of the stars; but without, necessarily, any reference to the sunrise, or the time of year.

THE LUNI-STELLAR ALIGNMENTS.

Reference has before been made to the possibility of alignments being laid out for the rising Moon, at the extreme of its declinational path (p. 219, Drumhallagh, note 6; p. 227, Ballykenny; p. 232, Templemoyle). The inferred declinations from the alignments at these positions are as follows:—

Drumhallagh, $27^{\circ} 54' 34''$ N. (rising body).

Ballykenny, $29^{\circ} 09' 17''$ N. (setting body).

Templemoyle, $28^{\circ} 52' 31''$ N. (rising body).

First, as regards the Moon, it should be said that the lunar orbit is inclined to the ecliptic (or Earth's orbit) at an angle of about $5^{\circ} 09'$; that is to say, that the Moon's tropical or greatest declination varies from about $28^{\circ} 36'$ N. or S. to about $18^{\circ} 18'$ N. or S., attaining either of these extremes once in 18.6 years.

It seems at least likely that observers of the movements of the Sun and stars, such as the ancient Irish seem to have been, should also have observed the positions of moonrise as regards the horizon, especially as it

is well known how universal was the custom of employing the Moon for calendrical purposes, not only to mark months, but also, in conjunction with the stars and solstices, to mark years and cycles of years.

It will be seen how closely the three declinations tabulated above approach to the extreme lunar declination of $28^{\circ} 36'$; and I would suggest that we have here some evidence of the employment of the Moon for marking a cycle of eighteen or nineteen years, the "Metonic Cycle" of classical times in Greece.

If the alignment was stellar, it then refers to either Castor or Pollux at dates as follows:—

Drumhallagh,	Pollux,	1500 B.C.	Castor,	2200 B.C.
Ballykenny,	„	800 „	„	1850 „
Templemoyle,	„	1000 „	„	2000 „

There is thus also the possibility of the *conjunction* being looked for of the rising Moon with the constellation Gemini; but the evidence is still too dim to be of much use; nor is there any knowledge of the use of the zodiacal signs in Ireland in early ages. Such an observation would be of great value as marking a luni-sidereal cycle with considerable exactness; but the idea is here put forward in the most tentative manner and merely as a suggestion.

I hope during this year (1909) to add a few more observations to those given in the foregoing paper; but the field of research which lies round the beautiful shores of Lough Swilly will then have been opened up only in the most rudimentary manner. The ruined remains of antiquity lie in almost every field and fence awaiting investigation; and I heartily commend to archæologists this interesting country for a summer's visit in which to take compass or theodolite through its hills and vales, searching for these long-forgotten monuments of an unremembered creed.

THE DESMONDS' CASTLE AT NEWCASTLE O CONYLL,
CO. LIMERICK.

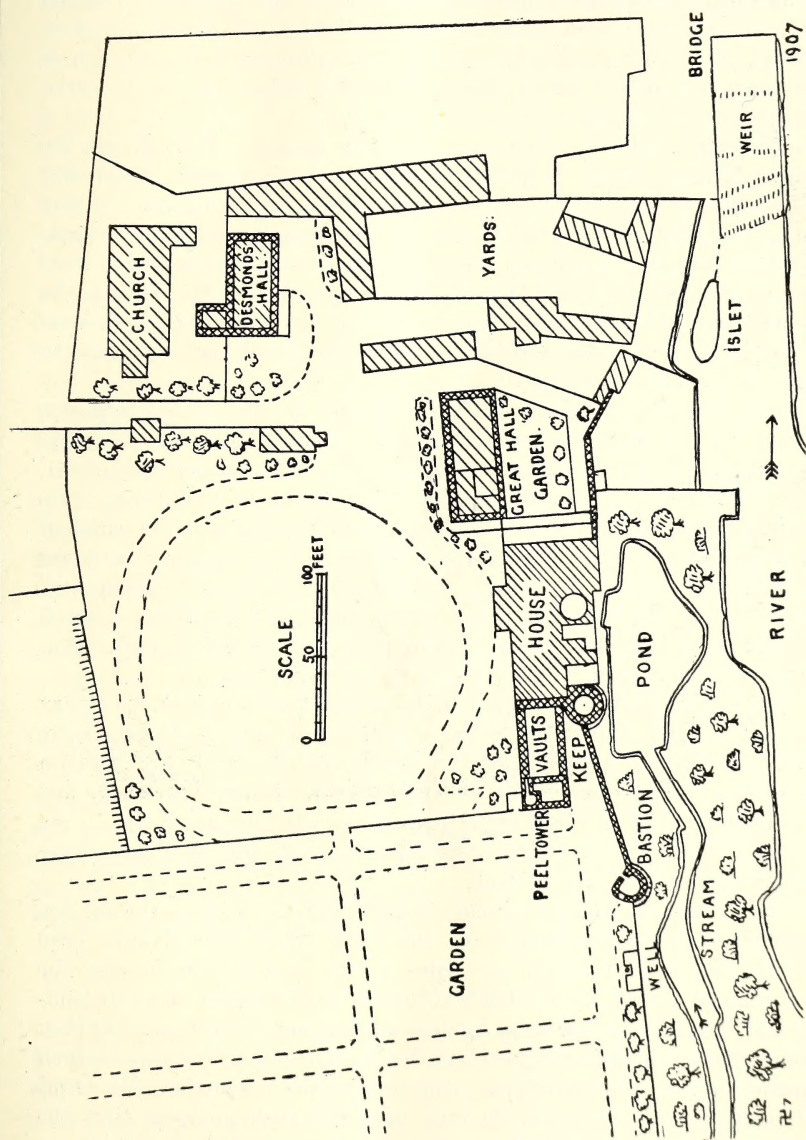
BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

(Continued from page 58, supra.)

[Read OCTOBER 5, 1909.]

THE Courtenays claim to be one of the oldest families in England, their pedigree being deduced from hereditary Counts of Sens, in at least 836. One of this line, Athon, in the time of Robert the Wise, fortified the town of Courtenay, in the Isle of France, from which the family eventually derived its surname. In about 1200, Robert, son of Sir Reginald de Courtenay, was Baron of Oakhampton and Viscount of Devon. He was made Governor of Exeter Castle and eventually, in 1214, of Bridgnorth. His descendants were men of mark like their ancestors—warriors, naval officers, governors, organizers, exploiters of tin mines and adventurers in Ireland—and made their mark wide and deep on English history, both local and national. Siding with the doomed House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses, their representative, the sixth Earl of Devon, was captured at Towton field, and beheaded, by order of Edward IV, in York, 1462. His brother shared the same fate two years later, and most of their huge estate, with the title of Earl of Devon, was given to Lord Stafford, who, like his predecessors in the lands and honours, met the same doom in 1469. The brief restoration of Henry VI brought back the eighth Earl and only surviving brother of the Courtenays; but he fell at Tewkesbury, faithful to Lancaster, and his estates were resumed by the Yorkists.

The main tree cut down, the fortunes of the house were not at an end: there remained collaterals, descendants of the third Earl of Devon: one of these aided Henry VII at Bosworth, and became the recipient not only of his own reward but of that for the fidelity even to death of his distant kindred. He was created Earl of Devon in 1485. Destiny, however, pursued the new line as relentlessly as it had harassed the old one. The Earl's son, Sir William, was long imprisoned by the prince for whom his father had staked life and fortune; but the same year saw the deaths of the oppressor and the father of the oppressed, and a new king "did lift up the head" of William Courtenay "out of prison," and restored him to his estates. Courtenay's death forestalled Henry's intention of restoring the earldom, and the king could only grant the dead man the funeral honours of an earl in 1509. The better-known



PLAN OF THE CASTLE, NEWCASTLE WEST, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Courtenay, restored to all his father had lost, enjoyed for seventeen years the fickle favour of the Tudor, and at last died on the block. His handsome son, released after a long imprisonment, on the accession of Queen Mary, might have been Prince Consort but for his evil genius: he died abroad, after other vicissitudes, spoiled by imprisonment, like the son of the last Geraldine-Lord of Newcastle. His estates reverted to the descendants of his grand-aunts.

The great family was, however, far from extinct. From Hugh, the second Earl of Devon, in 1325, the present line descends. Hugh left a sixth son, Philip, who, with his two brothers, was knighted the day before the battle of Navaret; he was the king's representative in Ireland, 1383-92, and ere the century closed his descendants were seated in their present demesne at Powderham Castle in Devonshire. Sir William, the fifth in succession who bore the name and title and eighth in descent from Sir Philip, became possessor of the great estates carved out of the Earl of Desmond's principality.

The Courtenays' estate in Limerick was formed into a seignory, named "Policastro," covering Newcastle, Mayne, Ballyegney, Ballywoghan, Kilgubban, and many other lands. On September 23rd, 1591, Sir William Courtenay, knight, of Powderham, in Devonshire, was granted the castle and lands of Castlenoa, alias Newcastle, in the parish of Monaghadare (Monagay), Killidy, the Castle of Portrinard in Templeclea (Athea), Nephelaugh Monastery (Abbeyfeale), and lands in Kilsannell. The grantee was bound to build houses for eighty families; a small enough colony to hold down a despairing and maddened population, unhinged and overturned after a long and merciless war.

Into these estates were eventually merged the manors of Sir Henry Oughtred, who had died without issue, and whose widow, Lady Elizabeth Paulet, had married, as her second husband, Sir William Courtenay, grandfather of the eventual owner, George Courtenay, and great-grandfather of Sir William Courtenay, who succeeded his cousin Francis, son of the last-named George, in whose line the lands have vested down to the present time.

Half measures are proverbially bad; either the bulk of the evicted owners, after the punishment of the chief rebels, should have been reinstated and, if possible, reconciled to the new regime, or else the Government should have filled their places with a crowd of small land-owners, instead of a few large holders owning entire baronies. At least non-residence should have been punished by forfeiture; instead of which spasmodic attempts alone were made to keep the overlords to the terms of their grants. Naturally the bulk of the English grantees drew the rents and shirked the duties; naturally also hostility died down as the years went by. The lesser holders, the new English, got on friendly terms with the older colony, intermarried, and became one with them in blood, religion, sympathy, and discontent. So entirely had Sir William

Courtenay neglected to consolidate the English interest and secure the defence of his seignory, that, on the sudden outburst of rebellion under James, "the Sugean Earl" of Desmond, in 1599, the whole estate, with all its castles, fell immediately, without even the slightest resistance, into the hands of the rebels.

Newcastle was retaken by the English, with hardly any opposition, in 1600, and (so Mr. Robert Curling tells me) the archives preserved to our day commence in the following year. It is described in 1611 as "Newcastle with a fair castle and divers houses," which had been held by Sir William Courtenay. We have failed to elucidate perfectly its history during the obscure and dead period down to the outbreak of 1641. This makes it the more desirable that some antiquary, living within easy reach of Newcastle, should get leave to inspect and take notes of the documents; as the story of an Irish manor (if indeed preserved for over three entire centuries without a break) could not but be most valuable to students of social science, genealogy, and county history. We only find that Sir William and his son were dispossessed, perhaps with their own consent, and the manors reverted to the Crown.

Charles I, by the advice of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, the Lord Deputy, regranted it to George Courtenay, younger son of Sir William. In consideration of the rents reserved, George Courtenay, his heirs and assigns, were granted the Manor of Castlenoe, or Newcastle, with all the castles, vills, villats, hamlets, and hereditaments. The lands are then enumerated, in such careless and bad spelling as to be often nearly unrecognizable, eighty-three townlands being mentioned. Then we find the castles and lands of Mene or Mahownagh and sixty-six more townlands; Beawly (the old Oughtred Seignory) with its castles, including Muskrynowane (Gardenfield in Dromcolliher) and thirty-seven other townlands, all in Conolagh Barony. These lands, with the manors, messuages, tofts, mills, tenements and tenancies, water-courses, fisheries, fish-ponds, pigeon-houses, woods, underwoods, meadows, pastures and other lands commons, moors, mountains, royalties, minerals, quarries, &c., &c., on the said three manors, vest in George Courtenay. This Patent is dated at Dublin, May 9th, 1639 (xiv Car I).

THE CASTLE SURRENDERED, 1642.

Courtenay did not enjoy his estates in peace for much more than a year and a half. Disturbances broke out at Newcastle during the longest nights of the second year. John Cox was robbed so early as December 6th, 1641, and Roger Sealy on December 20th; the depositions record similar acts in February, 1642, against William Andrews of Monegiffy and Walter James of Newcastle. George Courtenay was engaged in holding Limerick Castle, of which he was governor, and had more than enough to do to retain his hold on the discontented and rebellious city. The

English settlers, now thoroughly alarmed, crowded into the castle, which was beset, and at times blockaded, by the forces of the "Confederates," if we may be allowed to forestall this convenient term. The fortress was "daily assaulted and besieged" for nearly seven months; it was not shut in, but watched and "daily assaulted" by four parties. The Confederates, exasperated by the resistance of the English, burned the town on Easter Monday, April 14th. Hearing of this bolder move, Captain John Southwell of Rathkeale, with forty horse and one hundred foot, marched in and drove them out of the place as far as Grange, but he was unable to give any more efficient relief to the defenders of Newcastle. At Whitsuntide, one Mary, wife of Richard Foorde, ventured out, but she was captured and stripped naked, though let go without further injury. The four bands were led respectively by Thomas MacGibbon, who kept a garrison of one hundred men at Mohowny; Edmund MacShihy of Ballyellenan (Ballyallinan) at Grange; Brian MacSheehy at Glannagowan (Glenquin); and one Shihy at Garryduff. These bands constantly infested the town of Newcastle and "did many outrageous acts of hostility," but, up to Whitsuntide, there seems to have been little loss of life, only five of the warders having been killed on the castle during the actual assaults. At last about May 3rd, 1642, the garrison lost patience, assumed the offensive, and a force sallied from the castle and soon fell in with Shihy of Garryduff, who captured five of them. The two Shihies and Daniel Fitzgerald of Ballymackey caused great terror to the English by hanging their captives, and Shihy did not spare his prisoners on this occasion. He "hanged them in a most lamentable manner"; not content with which, he endeavoured to strike more terror into the garrison by horrible treatment of the bodies. "Afterwards their corps, boulding or standing upright, were thrustured with stakes through and then left standing till their bodies rotted by the end of May." Another deponent (Andrews) heard that Shihy first beheaded them; another that they were impaled by General Purcell, but all agree that they were dead before any further outrage was attempted. The terror of this disastrous sally penned in the English till August, when, on the 6th, General Patrick Purcell had time to beleaguer the place. George Courtenay had been besieged in Limerick Castle from May 18th, and had capitulated on June 23rd, so that the confederates now were provided with cannon and the time had come when "the castles were being taken by paper bullets." Newcastle, unlike Kilfinny, made no further active resistance. Purcell planted a piece of ordnance against it and the garrison yielded, upon quarter being given them.

On the surrender, Lord Roche said to Andrews and one Thomas Freeman—"I am ashamed (quoth he) to see such grave ould men, in your ould days, to turn rebels to your king": affirming that the confederates had a commission from King Charles—a statement resented by the loyalists almost as much as the most serious dangers and outrages.

John Mazy and another of the warders, having kept on their hats before General Purcell, he rebuked them thus: "I would have you understand before whom you stand, and to learn better manners, for (quoth he) you must conceive that I am His Majesty's Lieutenant-General for Munster."¹

We are unaware what befell the castle during the next ten years, but its owner, George Courtenay, died in 1644.

NEWCASTLE, 1651-1691.

The resistance to the arms of the Commonwealth in Limerick was practically confined to the city itself, which surrendered to Ireton in 1651. The more dreaded Cromwell, despite the local traditions that accredit him with the ruin of nearly every castle and "Abbey" in the county, only took the surrender of one little tower on its southern border in the previous year; though his representative "General Irayton" was not forgotten by the peasantry of Pubblebrian, even in my boyhood.

Newcastle is described rather fully in the Civil Survey of 1655:² "The ploughland of New Castle and five acres of fearra Mearluin, with a castle and bawn, and other houses and stone worckes, having a marckett once a weeke; a fayre once in a yeare; an orchard on it; the benefitt of a river running by the castle, and the same, with several houses, tenements, and gardens thereunto belonging. Mearing on the south wth Shraide I gower,³ being part of the p:ishe of Monegaie; with ye river on the west, with Dually on the north, with the gleabland on ye east, and with Clone Iskreighane, containing 160 acres, 80 arable, 80 pasture; value of the whole in 1640, £50. Proprietor, Colonell Francis Courtney, of New Castle, English Interest." He also held Dually, mearing with Churchtown, 80 acres; Dromuine; Duagh Cattin, 60 acres; Ballynteample (Churchtown), adjoining the gleabland, 60 acres; and Doonegonewell, adjoining Kilruddan.

Denis Browne, "Irish Papist," held Glainstaire, 200 acres; Morrogh Shihye. I.P., Gleangowne and Ballyfierus, adjoining Killachtin, in Ardagh; James Stretch, I.P., deceased, had owned Curraghnamallaght, and Katherine Harbert, widow, I.P., held Ballynena. Newcastle was on the river of Oughvarrie, rising in the Mountain of Glanmore, and flowing into the Deelee.

Francis Courtenay was the second son of Sir George Courtenay, the grantee of 1639. His mother was Catherine, a daughter of Sir Francis Berkeley, whose career we followed in these pages, with the history of his Castle of Askeaton.⁴ Thus Courtenay was closely connected with

¹ Depositions for Co. Limerick (Library of Trinity College, Dublin), pp. 252, 316, 317, 341; see also 327, 337, 347.

² For the Surveys of 1583-6, see pp. 56-58, *supra*.

³ It is not "Goat Street," as mistranslated locally, but, like Mollen mac Egower, evidently derived its name from the MacEgower family, retainers of the unfortunate "Rebel Earl" Gerald.

⁴ *Journal*, vols. xxxiii. and xxxiv.

the families of Taylor of Ballynort, Palmes of Corrig, Walcott and Purcell of Croagh, and the Gores, Brownes, and Westroppes of Clare. He married Lady Frances Boyle, daughter of Richard, the second Earl of Cork. His two brothers were Sir William, the eldest, who was knighted 1641, and died February 4th, 1652. His only son, George, as so often happened in this family, died in the lifetime of his father; so did Maurice, second brother of Francis. The latter himself died without issue, on March 20th, 1659 (1660), and his wife eventually married Wentworth, fourth Earl of Roscommon.

A copy of the will of Francis Crofton is preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin. He cites an indenture and recovery made on his marriage in 1658 (April 26th and Michaelmas Term). The settlement was between himself of the first part, the trustees Charles Lord Viscount Dungarvan, Roger Lord Baron of Broghill, Boyle Smith, Thomas and Richard Southwell, and Robert Taylor of Ballinort. Francis reserved the Manor of Newcastle, to be disposed of by his will or by deed, charging £300, and creating uses of his house, town and lands of Aghnis¹ and Tanaghmore. In case he should die without issue (as eventuated) he left this sum to his wife, Lady Frances Courtenay, *alias* Boyle, who might hold the places for her life; then he demised it to his cousin, Robert Taylor,² and his issue; in failure to Robert's brother, William Taylor, of Burton, and his issue; in failure to his cousin, John Crofton (son of his aunt, Elizabeth Crofton); and in failure to Robert Taylor's heirs. He appointed the Earl of Cork and Lady Frances to be guardians to his children, should he leave issue. The will dates February 14th, 1659 (*i.e.* 1660). It was proved in Limerick on the ensuing August 7th, and the original given back to Robert Taylor.³

The bulk of the Courtenay property passed to the testator's first cousin, Sir William Courtenay, baronet, in whose descendant, the Earl of Devon, it vests, so far as not disposed of by recent sales.

The Castle, with that of Gortintubbrid, was garrisoned by the Irish adherents of James II during the siege of Limerick in 1690-1691, in order to hold the passes of Kerry, and from it the garrison sallied forth and burned Ballingarry and Bruree. We need not further pursue the history of Newcastle, of little general interest at any time, and not affecting the older buildings, which are alone of value to antiquaries.

Regretting that we have only been able to collect a historic sketch of perhaps too little general interest to readers, we again commend the

¹ Aughinish near Foynes, see "Ancient Castles of County Limerick," sect. 381, Proc. R.I.A.

² His will has been abstracted in these pages, vol. xxxiv., p. 131, *supra*.

³ In calling attention to the notice of the Berkeleys and Taylors in the Journal of the Limerick Field Club, vol. ii. (1902), p. 118, and *Journal*, R.S.A.I., vol. xxiv., p. 131, I wish to call attention to the extensive corrigenda published by me in the first-named Journal, vol. iii. (1908), p. 213, affecting the issue of Elizabeth Crofton, Frances Blayney, and her daughter, Jane Walcott, and Berkeley Taylor.

subject to local research, and turn to the architectural remains of this important house of the Geraldines.

THE BUILDINGS.

A bitter writer once said that "palaces and castles are more attractive in ruin than in repair." When one has examined a castle like Trim or Adare, and then tries to form an idea of the medieval fabric at Newcastle, one feels inclined to adopt the heresy. So modernised are the buildings, in some cases smothered with ivy, and in others embedded in the modern house, stables, and yards of Newcastle, that our account resolves itself into a series of detached descriptions of the less modified portions, the two halls and the towers, with a few notes on the outworks. So much has been swept away that I have failed even to lay down the outline of the original enclosure. I, therefore, hope to escape criticism by only claiming to have for the first time described what could be found rather than to have completed a monograph beyond the power of others to revise or extend.

The castle stands not far from the river, on the edge of a steep bank, overhanging a small space, evidently reclaimed from the stream. This low reach is divided by a small mill-race, spreading into a pond, and forming a sort of moat before the keep.¹ This hollow is an attractive part of the gardens, with its little water-wheel and "weir gate," and the reflection of the towers and sky in the yew-surrounded pond.

Let us briefly recall the description of the place as it stood in 1583. The "great castle" was square, having at each corner a round turret, with various places and chambers. At the south-west angle is a high, square peel-tower; within the walls are many buildings, a great hall, a large vault, an excellent chamber; a garden with a fish-pond, and outside various orchards and a garden of three acres. There are some difficulties in this vague description; for instance, was the "great castle" the keep or the whole enclosure? Each retains one circular turret; the peel-tower is "at the western side of the said castle," which might favour the idea of its being the keep. On the other hand, "many buildings" were "within the walls of the said castle," which, in that case, refers to the whole enclosure, though another difficulty arises out of this view: the round bastion and peel above it are mentioned while the keep is omitted. The "great hall" and "large vault" are evidently the Desmonds' Hall and its basement; the "excellent chamber" is probably the larger southern hall. The north, west, and east ramparts seem to have completely vanished. If the main enclosure covered the site of the Protestant church, then the slight trace of earth-work along the northern edge of the lawn may represent its line; the western rampart

¹ This has unfortunately been cut off by the engraver in our view at p. 57, *supra*, the original block having been lost.

must have run from the turret up the middle of the kitchen-garden, in which it has left no trace. We find no relics of the eastern curtain-wall, but such may be concealed in the yards and gardens behind the houses, between the castle and Bridge Street. One suspects that the townland-bounds behind the modern stables represent the old line of the wall, at least in part. Either the eastern part projected, leaving a re-entrant angle to exclude the church, or (as we incline to think) that building and its enclosure may have been excluded from the castle site after their consecration, perhaps in 1777. The site was granted by William Viscount Courtenay, when the churches of Newcastle (Churchtown) and Monagay were ordered to be removed to Newcastle in 1775.¹

Beginning at the south-west, like the Desmond Survey, we commence in a large and pleasant garden, perhaps one of the "orchards" outside the walls in 1583. There we find the remaining flanking turret in fair preservation. It is externally rounded, and 24 feet in diameter at the base, which contains a now inaccessible chamber, evidently vaulted and lit by a window to the south-west, the stone-shafts of which are broken. The sill, with its bar-holes, has been re-set on its edge in later repairs. The upper room is of irregular plan, and has been at one time transformed into a summer house; it has a closed flanking loop-hole to the east, and a larger window, defaced and closed up, faces the south. Inserted in the west face is a neat window, with that peculiar type of stepped head which occurs at Limerick Cathedral, Askeaton Castle,² and other buildings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It has an angular hood, and is best described by the drawing. A window exactly similar to this one has been utilized to form a niche behind the picturesque "spa" well, crowned with a stone urn, under the yews, a short distance to the west of the bastion. No trace of a fosse can now be seen through the garden, and past the south-west turret, which rises up the face of the steep river bank, to which the south rampart forms a revetment. The windows were probably taken from the upper story of the residence connecting the peel-tower with the keep.

THE SOUTH CURTAIN WALL is 5 feet thick and 84 feet long from the bastion to the circular turret of the keep. It has a breach, probably once forming a loophole, near the keep, and two (if not three) more loops, with very small round holes, probably late and for fire-arms.

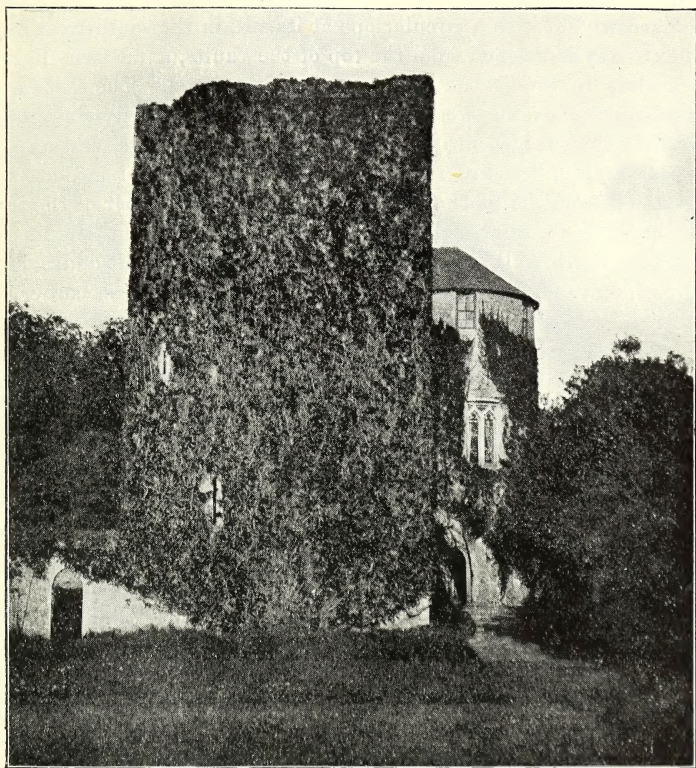
THE KEEP.³—It consists at present of an oblong building, hard to trace entirely in its adaptation to the modern house, and with a rounded

¹ Council Book of the year, P.R.O.I.

² See illustration, p. 362. Similar windows appear in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1864), vol. xvii., Part II., pp. 544, 545. One in the north chancel wall of St. Mary's Cathedral is of poor design. A much better one, possibly of *circa* 1430, occurs in the east dormitory of Quin Friary, County Clare. They are rarer in the churches than in the castles and monasteries, and continued to be made down to the early seventeenth century. The Quin one is figured, *Journal*, xxx., p. 438.

³ See view opposite p. 57, *supra*.

turret to the south-west. This turret is 18 feet 6 inches in diameter at the base, and projects for 8 feet 7 inches beyond the line of the curtain, so as to flank the wall back to the bastion. It is of fair, but not very large, masonry, and is nearly covered with close-growing stems and a knotted mantle of ivy, so that very little of its surface is now visible; the top story is evidently modern, at least so far as its low semicircular roof and large upper lights are concerned; the battlements are gone. The next story is used as a boudoir by the Curling family. It has a



PEEL TOWER AND KEEP.

large double-light window with cinquefoil heads and an angular hood, late-looking, but, I am told, really old though re-cut. From this pretty little room a straight stair leads up, from left to right, in the thickness of the north wall of the keep. It has an old chamfered light facing the north. Under this the terrace-walk passes through the turret by pointed doors. We have not been in the two basement stories below the level of the terrace, down to the bank, and understand that these are closed; the

upper has a plain lintelled window; the lower has a little chamfered slit, 2 inches wide, playing to 11 inches on the outside.

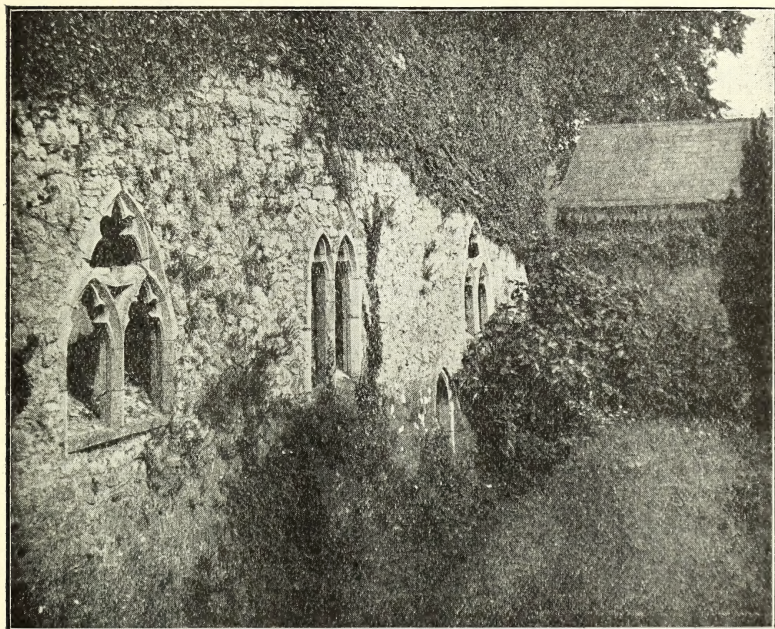
An old wing ran westward from the line of the keep to the peel-tower; only the cellars now remain; there appear to be three along the north face; the central vault, at least, was turned over wicker-work centres. The eastern has a late, square, chamfered window, with iron bars and an angular hood with stepped drops; westward from this is a pointed slit. Then we find the modern door of the central cellar, then a window of the western vault, similar to the first one.

THE PEEL-TOWER.—This has got a vaulted basement, having a cross-shaped arrow slit, with a circular ope at its sill, in the south-west angle. The next story is reached from the top of the vaults, a modern flight of steps leading to the platform, now used as a garden. The east face of the peel-tower has the weather ledge of the demolished wing, which shows that it consisted of a single story over the vaults, and an attic over that and under the roof. Another short flight of modern steps brings us up from the platform to the pointed staircase-door of the tower at its north-east corner. Seven old steps, in a straight flight, lead through the north wall, and are lit by a small perfect slit and a larger broken window. The stair becomes spiral in the north-west corner; all its steps there, however, have been removed, and only one loop-slit is unbroken. A pointed door at the head of the straight flight leads into the room over the vaults, which is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and had fairly large windows to the south and west; both are now built up. The staircase-turret projects into this room, up the north-west angle, and a pointed door, with hinge-sockets, led from it to the floor of the top-room, which rested on corbels. There was a window, now closed, in the east wall, above the roof ledge of the side wing. The battlements are nearly removed, and the whole face mantled with a close matwork of ivy.

We were unable to work out in detail the portions of the castle embodied in the dwelling-house, they being, as a rule, concealed under modern work. The main staircase is in a circular well, the wing being a square turret outside; this is said to have replaced an ancient tower and stair. There are, we were told, some other vaults and very thick walls embedded in the modern building, and others buried under the carriage drive and lawn before the house; but none of this information led us to any clear results. The numerous vaults may, perhaps, be accounted for by the evident use of the castle for a storehouse. In 1296 we hear of ale and meat being brought from the New Castle; and in 1315 the O'Donegans and others of the Irish carried off the provisions when they destroyed the New Castle of O'Conyll, while we have record in 1452 of the produce of mills and meadows which were evidently brought to the chief manor-house.¹

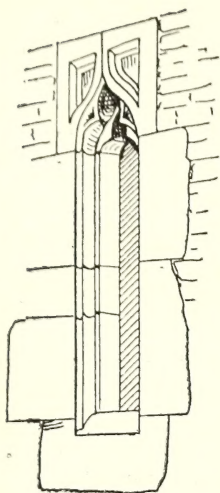
¹ Inquisition Plea Roll and Rental.

THE GREAT HALL.—We now examine the remains to the east of the house, and find what is probably the “Excellent Chamber” of the Survey. It is an oblong building, one story high, with large side windows, lesser slits in the west gable, and apparently a blank east end. It is highly suggestive of a chapel, but the lack of the eastern window, the fact of the only two doors opening at the east end, and other considerations prevent our taking it as such. It has a picturesque little garden to the south, with a fine fig tree, between the hall and the rampart; the latter is 5 feet thick, and has a modernized but possibly ancient postern; it has battlements, and, no doubt, so narrow a footway that it was probably supplemented by a wooden platform.

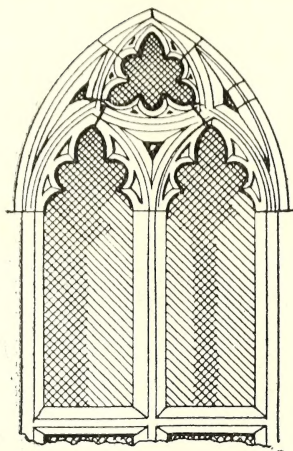


GREAT HALL, SOUTH SIDE (Exterior).

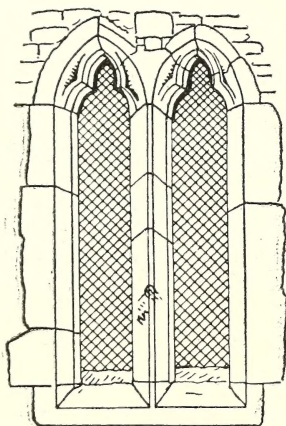
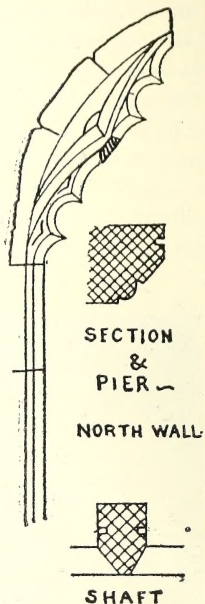
The hall measures externally 80 feet 4 inches long, and almost exactly 36 feet wide. It is roofed, and as the windows are built up and partitions made inside, it is too dark for close examination and description of the interior, save that at the east side in a projecting base about 3 feet high appear the jambs of two recesses, suggestive of ambries, but of doubtful character. The windows are, in every case save one, built up; they are of excellent workmanship and fair design. Taking the north wall from the east, we find first a pointed door



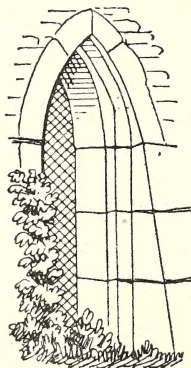
WEST WINDOW.



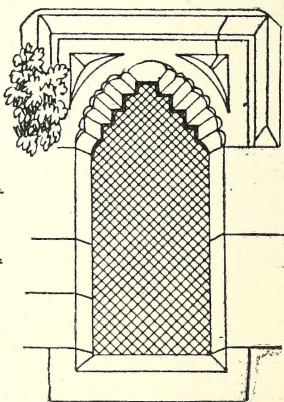
SOUTH WINDOWS.
(2 & 4).
GREAT HALL.



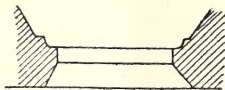
SOUTH WINDOW. (3).
Thos. Westropp 1907.



SOUTH DOOR.



S.W. TURRET, WINDOW.
& SECTION.



6 feet 8 inches wide at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the corner. At $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet is a large double window with trefoil heads like that in the opposite wall; its sill is near the present ground-level. At 56 feet is a modern entrance; at $67\frac{1}{2}$ feet a handsome decorated Gothic window, only the frame being intact, also similar to those in the south wall and with its sill near the ground, which is evidently raised.

In the west wall are two windows, irregularly placed, one chamfered, the head being replaced by a moulded portion of an arch; the other is to the south, a neat and pretty ogee-headed slit without a hood, with hollow mouldings. An illustration is given of the latter.

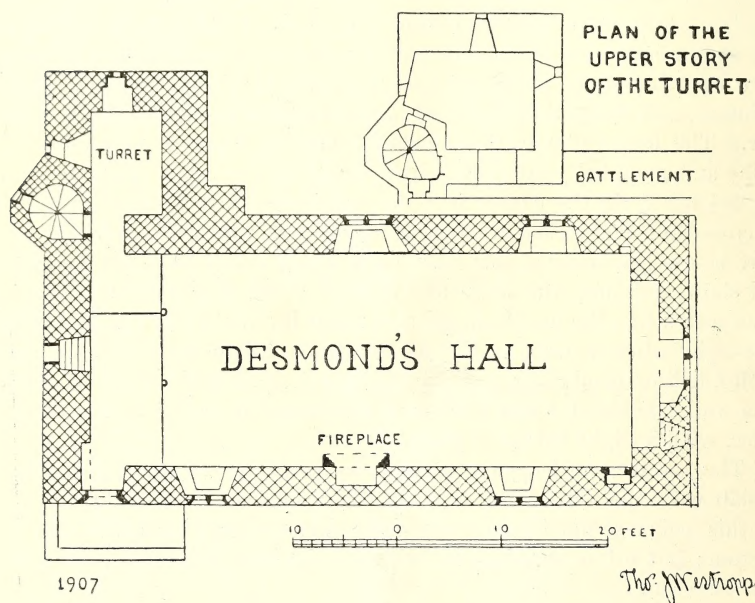
The south wall, measured from the west, contains, at 10 feet from the end, a large arch; the tracery of the upper part and even the frame, save a portion of one jamb, are removed down to a large transom, which is intact, and shows that the window had two lights, divided by a cross-bar. The lower part of this window below the transom has an outside splay and moulded jambs; it is used for an entrance and much defaced. At $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the corner is a decorated window with two lights and a cross-bar; the lights are cinquefoil, with a rose overhead, and the part below the transom has been built up so neatly that the jambs do not show, and only the trace of the shaft under the transom tells how it extended like the northern one to a lower level. At 43 feet is a large two-light window with trefoil heads; at 58 feet a small-pointed door with a hollow moulding; and at $64\frac{1}{2}$ feet is another decorated window. The walls are about 4 feet thick at the ends and 3 feet 6 inches to the sides, with a slight batter in parts.

The terrace, or balcony, across the west end of the garden, has a slab with the date 1631 between two "daisies."¹ The curtain wall at this point seems to turn outwards, and possibly formed a sort of bastion; but all is so occupied with the modern buildings that little can be seen.

The hall is rather puzzling, and I hope some trained architect may consider the problems brought under notice in this paper. The three more ornate windows, though of a geometrical pattern, which in England should be placed little if at all later than the thirteenth century, bear in all other respects marks of dating as late as the middle of the fifteenth century. This is supported by the ogee light so closely connected with the later period, and found in dozens of peel-towers and churches, and in the fifteenth-century additions to the monasteries and cathedrals. To this period the present fabric evidently belongs. Even if we allow styles to be fifty or sixty years later in Ireland than in England, that would hardly bring the Newcastle details within a century of their most probable date. Of course, just as we see reproductions of romanesque character in churches of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century,

¹ Another slab records repairs in 1821, and is set outside the "balcony."

these may have been copied from some earlier building in England or elsewhere. With regard to the close of the thirteenth century too, it should be remembered that we have no evidence of such ornate buildings in Munster; for example, in 1295, the manor of *Insula* (Castleisland), though surrounded by a stone wall, had only a hall of pales with an earthen wall and thatched, while its chapel was of worn-out pales and covered with straw. The castles of Bunratty and Quin, 1290 and later, had not only stone-vaulted towers and stone out-buildings, but palisaded earth-works and even wooden towers; in the last case outside the gateway of



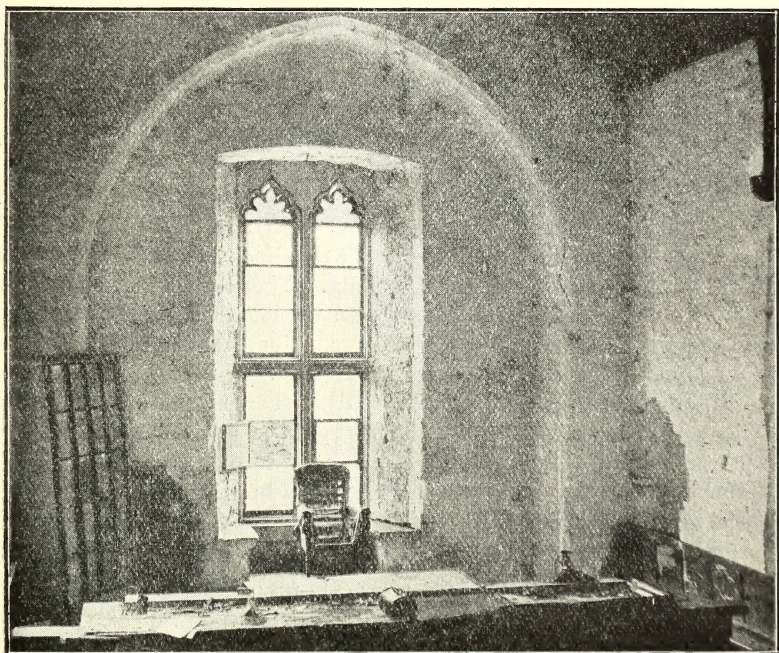
PLAN OF THE DESMONDS' HALL.

the stone castle.¹ We pointed out how only parts of Adare Castle were of stone in 1331, and these only thatched or planked; the same is evidently true of Ardrahin Castle, so that it is hard to believe that a fine and massive work was erected so early at Newcastle, apart from the mouldings and other matters that seem to us decisive.

THE DESMONDS' HALL.—The most imposing and unaltered structure in the castle lies to the east of the entrance gateway, having the Protestant church and graveyard to the north. The church is said to occupy the site of an older church, but this seems very questionable.

¹ Mr. M. J. M'Enery most kindly directed me to the valuable descriptions of these castles in the Pipe Rolls. Unfortunately these were found too late to use in my last study of the De Clares' history. I hope to give them and other extracts in the closing section of this paper.

The Desmonds' Hall is a large building, with a small turret at the north-west corner. Below is a cellar, evidently the "large vault" of the Desmond Survey; it measures $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 16 feet 7 inches wide. The recesses are quite plain; it has a closed window to the east end, and two windows to the south; the more eastern retains its lintel with a simple chamfered head, the rest being replaced by a wide, modern window. The door near the east end is modernized; the wall there is 5 feet 8 inches thick. There are joist-holes along the wall, only a few feet above the present floor and at the spring of the vault. At the north-west corner a break leads into the basement vault of the turret, which, judging both by the present height of the doors and joist-holes, must, like the main room, be filled up for several feet.



THE DESMONDS' HALL (Interior).

We now ascend a late outward flight of stone steps, and find the upper room in good preservation, having been long used by the Desmond Masonic Lodge, No. 202, which name, with the square and compass, appears on certain plates in the turret. The hall is now used as a fitting shop, but the old chair of the Master remains at the east end. We will disregard the modern wooden partition and gallery, premising that the former separates a passage 7 feet wide at the west end. The outer

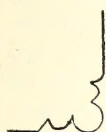
door has a pointed arch, the head and jambs being moulded, with recesses and a hollow, the hood being simple, with a cavetto and beading. The door opens back into a recess to the west $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. The end wall is 3 feet 10 inches, the side $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The length of the hall is 52 feet 8 inches; the width, from 22 feet at the west to 20 feet 2 inches at the east. There is a recess at the east end, 33 inches deep, with a high chamfered pointed arch. It has a window with a flattish splay-arch, having stone seats to either side: the light is divided by a shaft and transom, into four spaces, each 2 feet wide, moulded with hollows and recesses on the inner jambs, but with only a bold chamfer and no hood outside; the lower lights are oblong, the upper have cinquefoil heads in ogee lines. To the south of this, a small, closed window is partly visible outside; like most of the other features in this hall, having a close equivalent at Askeaton. The two northern and two southern windows of this hall are, so far as regards their general design and upper lights, counterparts of the eastern one, but the lower lights to the north have stepped heads with three projections, while those to the south are cinquefoil. All have stone seats to either side of their recesses and plain splays.¹

Between the southern windows is a rather over-moulded black marble fireplace. It has the inscription "S.H. 16 (I.H.S.) 38, E.H.," and, I am told, it was brought from Kilmallock, probably from some house of the Herbert or Hurley family. There is, or was, another (if not the same) Kilmallock fireplace with an identical inscription, set in Ballingarry Castle, while many other cut stones have been removed to other buildings from "the Baalbec of Ireland."

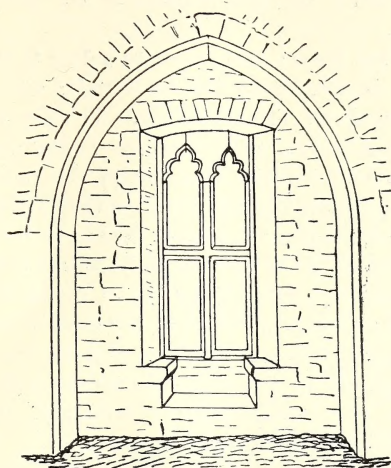
There are ambries in each side wall at the east end; the southern had a roll moulding and beadings, but is almost entirely defaced. The roof corbels are quite plain; the side walls have battlements, and the chimney and corner pinnacle, so far as we can judge through the ivy, seem to be also plain. The west end has no features, save a small modernized ope below, and two shallow wall arches plainly chamfered meeting at as plain a central corbel. It may be remembered that a more ornate arrangement of three pointed arches and moulded corbels with flowers occurs opposite the large end window in the Desmonds' Banqueting Hall in Askeaton.

In the turret to the north-west we find a little room, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 feet 1 inch, with a pointed vault and slit windows. In the west jamb of its door is a smaller doorway to a spiral stair; the last is in a projecting turret, supported on a bold corbelling and lit by small loops. The steps are 32 inches long; a strangely common dimension in the castle in its buttresses, recesses, and walls. They have no newel, two steps lead to the passage; twenty-three steps of the spiral stair to a

¹ For views, see p. 367.



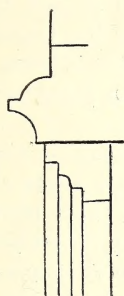
AMBRY.



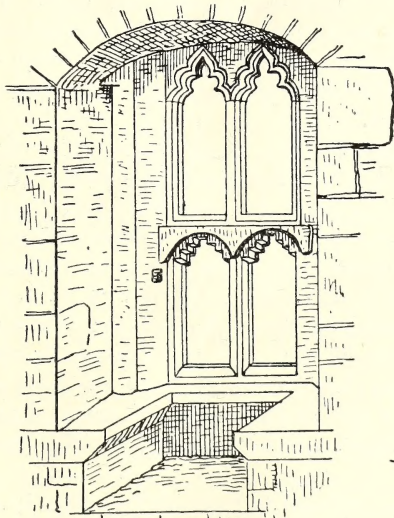
EAST WINDOW.



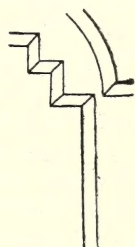
SHAFT.



S. DOOR
(SECTION)



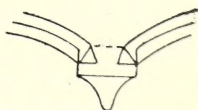
A SIDE WINDOW.
NORTH.



N. WINDOW.
(LOWER).

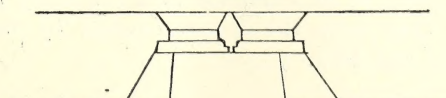


FRAGMENT.



CORBEL

1907.



EAST WINDOW.

Shep Westropp

pointed door to the top room; four more to a door to the battlements. There are thirty-six in all, up to the cross-wall; whether they once continued to the summit we cannot decide. The top room is 11 feet 5 inches by 11 feet 2 inches, with windows to the north, west, and east. There is, I am told, another room under this, making in all four stories in the turret. Externally the tower is very plain; the staircase turret overhangs the churchyard; the north face is 15 feet 9 inches long, the west 13 feet. The whole so ivied as to be nearly concealed outside.

To sum up, the earliest part of the castle seems to be the keep, with its round turret; perhaps portions of the curtain walls are little if at all later. The other buildings, like those of Askeaton, most probably date from the same period in the fifteenth-century under James, Earl of Desmond. As to the twelfth-century templary, there is neither structural nor documentary evidence for its existence.

We reserve for the closing section of this paper a description of the remaining medieval buildings (outside the castle walls) at and near Newcastle, which, with some notes on the earthworks, on the Desmond manors round Ardagh and northward, and a section on the identity of Fontymehill and Blathac, will close this already too lengthy paper on the manor of Newcastle.

Mr. Orpen asserted (e.g., p. 40, *supra*) that the name of Castle Blathach was not used for the one at Drogheda. We hope at the close of the Newcastle paper to go more fully into this and other matters in his paper on the Limerick Castles. Meanwhile we give the authority on which we relied for there being a castle of Blathach at Drogheda.

In the Pipe Roll of iv [Edw. III, No. 54 (I. Q. 48, 13), there is an entry to the following effect:—"Co. Dublin: Philip le Bret, the sheriff, renders an account of £20 paid to Roger de Mortimer and his wife, Johana, in part payment of 200 marks in arrear, in respect of 25 marks due yearly for the site of the castle and town of Drogheda—formerly called Castel-blathagh—which belonged to the ancestors of the said Johana."

"Cantreds" got altered to "castles" in notes in *Proc. R.I.A.*; and, by an unfortunate following of this error, they also occur in the paper on the Limerick Castles (*Journal*, vol. xxxvii., p. 32). Fontemel seems, from our only records, to be connected with the Emly and Kilmallock districts rather than with the district covered by the well-marked manors of Shanid and Glin.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE HEWETSONS OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

BY JOHN HEWETSON, MEMBER.

[Read OCTOBER 5, 1909.]

THE immediate eponym of this branch of the House of Hewetson was—
 A.—REVEREND CHRISTOPHER HEWETSON, M.A., Vicar of Swords, county Dublin, whose family (see “The Hewetsons of Kildare,” p. 146, *supra*), at the commencement of the fifteenth century, together with many other good families who afterwards attained distinction in Ireland, had come over from Yorkshire and settled within the “Irish Pale.”

He was born *circa* 1565, deriving from John Hewetson of York (obit 20th of January, 1567 (certificate of death), and buried there at All Saints, Pavement) and his wife Margaret Lambert, daughter of John Lambert, Esq., of Calton, in the Deanery of Craven, Yorks, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a descendant of Gundred, the fifth daughter of William the Conqueror.

He matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge, on the 17th March, 1581. Of this University, Archbishop Loftus was an alumnus, and as he exercised all his patronage in favour of men educated there, it came to pass that in the year 1599 he had Christopher Hewetson as his Chaplain. This circumstance, and, that he was a godly and learned preacher, is referred to in a letter, dated 7th April, 1600, from the Lord Chancellor Loftus and Thomas Jones, Bishop of Meath, to John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, relative to Tyrone's rebellion. Besides being Vicar of Swords, Christopher Hewetson was Treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin, *pleno jure*, i.e. with a place and voice in the Chapter, and stall in the Choir (38 Elizabeth), from the thirteenth of March, 1596, until his decease on 5th April, 1633.¹ In the “Certificate of the Diocese of Dublin, dated 1604,” he is described as being on 20th May, 1604, Prebendary of Howthe, with one Rectory annexed, and also Vicar of Swords, being an ancient Master of Arts, a Minister, and a learned preacher. The Regal Visitation of 1615 repeats and confirms these particulars concerning him. The “Fasti Eccl. Hib.” mentions him as being, in 1615, a “Minister Legens” and Treasurer of the Diocese of Ardfert (West Munster), sometimes called the Bishopric of Kerry.

¹ He had been re-appointed by name in the new charter of King James in 1604.

Besides his ordinary parish duties, he, and the other dignitaries and prebendaries of the Cathedral Church, had to preach (in turn) a sermon every Sabbath-day in the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick; and maintain (*sic*) every Sabbath-day a public sermon before the State in Christ Church, which was done with great study and care.

About the year 1600 (*temp.* James Ussher) such was the scarcity of qualified preachers, that when it became necessary to appoint persons to preach at Christ Church before the Irish Government, a selection was made of three lay Masters of Arts in Trinity College. The late erudite Sir Edmund T. Bewley, writing upon this member of the Hewetson family, in the above connexion, says that "his preaching was evidently something out of the common."

He possessed freeholds and water-mills in Swords, county Dublin, a house in Dublin, and lands in Killelane and Palmerstown, the lands of Clonough, Kildare; also, under a demise from Sir Henry Colley the younger, Knight, of Castle Carbery, dated 18th November, 1622, he held premises in Tonregye and Clonkey; besides which he held from Sir Henry Harrington, Knight, at the same period, 355 acres of land, two messuages, and one water-mill, part of the monastery of Tymolingbegg, all in county Kildare; also, the lands of Shill in the parish of Titchfield, county of Southampton, England, possessed by his nephew, Colonel John Hewetson (see the "Hewetsons of Kildare."), which came into the family with his first wife, Susan Sigin, of the same county.

He executed a nuncupative will on the 31st March, 1633, which was, however, only proved in 1658, on account of his children by his second wife being minors. By this will he directed that his body should be buried in the Chancel of Swords; he bequeathed to his eldest son, William Hewetson, his lands of Clonough, the lands of Tandregagh, his mills in Swords, and the rest of his freeholds; for his daughter Elizabeth, first wife of Charles Forster, M.P., Mayor of Dublin, 1640, he willed that what was unpaid of her portion should be paid to her husband; he left the rest of his goods to his dear wife, Rebecca Hewetson, and his four children by her, viz., Christopher, Thomas, Michael, and Rebecca Hewetson; he appointed his cousin, Mr. Robert Wilson, Dean of Ferns, to be overseer and tutor to his said children; and he desired his said wife, Rebecca Hewetson, to be ordered and ruled by the said Dean Wilson touching her jointure and portion of his goods which he gave to her.

Administration of his will was granted to Christopher Hewetson of Thomastown, Michael Hewetson of Ballyshannon, Donegal, and Rebecca Forster *alias* Hewetson of Baltrea, county Dublin, widow, on the 18th May, 1658.

He died on the 5th April, 1633, and was buried near the chancel-step in the Church of St. Columba, Swords, where a flat monumental slab

of large dimensions shows the following inscription, still in a perfect state of preservation:—

Here lies interr'd
 y^e Rnd Christopher Hewetson Clk
 Late { Chan. of Christ
 { Preb. of St. Patr^k } Church
 { Vicar of this }
 and Chap. to y^e most R^d Ad. Loftus
 (sometime L^d Arbp. of Dublin
 and L^d Chan. of Ireland)
 Obiit Añ Doñ 1634.
 with several of his near relations
 on whose Grave y^{is} stone was laid
 by his grandson Michael Hewetson
 Archdeacon of Armagh
 July 9, 1694.

Archdeacon Michael Hewetson was then fifty-one years of age: his memoir figures in "The Hewetsons of Kildare."

The Ulster's Funeral Entry is as follows:—"Christopher Hewetson, Treasurer of Christchurch, Dublin, and Parson of Hoath, Died the 5th of Ap^l. 1633. He mar^d Susan Dar. of Sign of Hampshire and had issue: William and Elizabeth. He 2^{ndly} mar^d Rebecca Dar. of Okes, by whom He had, Christop^r, Thomas, Michael, and Rebecca. He was buried in the Church of Swords."

In the Ulster's Office his arms are recorded:—"Per pale ermine and gules, an eagle displayed or, charged on the breast with a crescent sable, for difference (for HEWERTSON); impaling, firstly, quarterly, per fess indented ermine and sable, in the first and fourth quarters an estrile of the second (for SIGIN); secondly, sable on a fess between six acorns, 3 × 3, or, a mullet of the field (for OKES), [F. E., v. 199, Ulster's Office].

His *first* wife was SUSAN SIGIN, of the county of Southampton (Funeral entry Ulster's Office, where her arms are allowed); by whom he had an elder son, the Rev. William Hewetson, M.A., Rector of St. Werburgh, Dublin, 1660–76, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Reverend Thomas Ram, D.D., Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, 1605 (treated upon in "The Hewetsons of Kildare"), and also a daughter, Elizabeth Hewetson, first wife to Charles Forster, Esq., Alderman, Mayor of Dublin, 1640, and Member of Parliament for the borough of Swords, 1642.

His *second* wife was REBECCA OKES (Funeral Entry, Ulster's Office, where her arms were allowed), by whom he had three sons and a daughter Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Richard Forster, of Baltrea, county Dublin, who died on the 13th October, 1657, and was buried on the 15th of the same month. His coat armour impaled that of Hewetson

(Funeral Entry, Ulster's Office). He was son to Sir Christopher Forster, Knt., Mayor of Dublin, and his wife, Eleanor Ussher, grand-daughter of Archbishop Loftus. On the 27th June, 1656, a Chancery suit was instituted by Christopher Hewetson and Richard Forster against John Kerdiff and others. By his will, dated 13th October, 1657, Richard Forster committed his body to be buried in the church of Swords; he gave his two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane, £100 each from the rent of his house in Castle Street, and the rents should grow; he gave and bequeathed to his child then unborn, should it be a daughter, £100 from same rents; unto his brother George fourteen pounds a year during twenty years, and after that, the whole to him failing a heir male; unto his dear sister, Harding, he gave twelve ewes in lamb; to his sister Anne ten ewes in lamb; to his dear loving wife the house in Dublin he had with her, Hancock's lands in Swords, his share in Killelane and Palmers-town he had with her, also the third part of his goods and chattels; the other two-thirds were to go to the maintenance of his children. He appointed his cousin, Charles Forster, and Ralph Wally, overseers of his will, which was proved on the 20th January, 1659, by his widow. The two *younger* sons of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, of Swords, by his second wife, were (1) Thomas Hewetson, Esq., named in the will and funeral entry of his father, 1633, he being then a minor; born *circa* 1620, and died *sine prole* before 1658: (2) Michael Hewetson, Esq., of Ballyshannon, Donegal, ancestor of that branch of the Hewetson family, born *circa* 1622; named in his father's funeral entry and will of 1633, of which he was one of the administrators, 18th May, 1658; he and his wife, Laurentine Hill, were living, 28th June, 1682 (Exchequer Bill).

The eldest son of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, of Swords, by his second wife, was—

- B. Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Thomastown, county Kilkenny, born *circa* 1614; named in the will and funeral entry of his father, 1633, he being then a minor. He was one of the '49 officers (that is, "one of the Irish Protestant officers of the loyal army of King Charles I, which was disbanded by the usurper, Oliver Cromwell, on the 6th June, 1649; he was named in the relations of adjudication to the 1649 officers as 'Christopher Hewetson' and 'Hewson' (Roll. ii., skins 100, 101: Records of Ireland)"). These officers claimed arrears of their army pay to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand pounds, but, on account of their loyalty, none of them had been paid *when* Cromwell assigned lands to satisfy the *rest* of the army. Christopher Hewetson had a grant under the Act of Settlement, dated 30th August, 18 Charles II, enrolled 10th September, 1666, to himself and his wife Jane, of Thomastown, Smithstown, Stafford's lands, Dangene, three water-mills, and the fairs and markets in Thomastown, county

Kilkenny, in totality 560 acres Irish (915 a. statute) at a quit rent of £11 8s. 9d. He was elected one of the Members of Parliament (Irish) for the borough of Swords, 14th July, 1642, in which he served until 1661. His election, and that of the second member for the borough, Charles Forster, Mayor of Dublin in 1640 (who married Elizabeth, the half-sister of Christopher Hewetson), took place in consequence of a resolution of the Parliament, dated 22nd June, 1642, ordering the expulsion from the House of George Blackney and John Taylor for rebellion (*Journals of the House of Commons, Ireland, 1642, 22 Junii*).

The election of new members took place the following month of July, and was recorded in the *Commons Journal* as follows:—

“1642, 14 July,

Christopher Huetson (*sic*), and
Charles Forster, Alderman, Dublin,

were elected members of Parliament for the Borough of Swordes, *vice* Taylor and Blackney, expelled 22 June, 1642, for Rebellion.”

The spirit of disloyalty, not to use the stronger word treason, seems to have descended upon the above-named Blackney and Taylor (*vide Calendar State Papers, Ireland, 1599-1600*).

Christopher Hewetson died at Thomastown, intestate, in 1671, and administration of his estate was granted to his widow on the 27th May, 1675. He had married at St. Bride's, Dublin, by license, dated 17th July, 1641, Jane, sister of Robert Burdett, Esq., of Thomastown, and widow of Thomas Jennings. She made a settlement of her lands of Smithstown, Stafford's lands, &c., to continue in her blood, dated 26th February, 1680 (Exch. Bill, 23 February, 1691). The issue of this marriage was three sons:—

- C. 1. Adam Hewetson, Esq. (the youngest), named in his mother's deed of settlement, dated 26 Feb., 1680, to which Robert Burdett, Esq., of Thomastown, was trustee, Plaintiff in Exchequer Bill, 23 February, 1691.
- C. 2. Christopher¹ Hewetson, Esq. (the eldest), of Thomastown, on whom his mother settled her lands of Smithstown, &c., by deed, dated 26th February, 1680, to “entail her lands in her

¹ This Christopher, son of Christopher and Jane Hewetson, was alive in 1680: there is some confusion between one of them and Christopher, husband of Margaret Hewetson, referred to in this paragraph on the following page.—EDITOR.

blood with remainder to the heirs male of his body with remainder to his brothers Robert and Adam, and which deed charged said lands with money for his brothers and the other younger children of his mother, Jane." (Exchequer Bill, *Adam Hewetson v. Christopher Hewetson*, 23 February, 1691). He died intestate in 1671, and administration of his estate was granted (on the first of August, 1675) to his relict, Margaret, daughter of . . ., by whom he had two sons, John Hewetson, Esq., manager for his brother of lands in the county of Limerick, who died intestate and unmarried; and the eldest one (who together with his son Christopher, of Thomastown and Dangan, were the most distinguished and noteworthy of their family in the county), viz.—

- D. Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Thomastown, colonel in the army, born *circa* 1660. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Kilkenny, 21st February, 1684 (*temp.* Charles II), and admitted a Freeman of Kilkenny, 28th February, 1687. On 24th July, 1690 (*tempus* Will. III) he was re-appointed Justice of the Peace for Kilkenny, having been suspended by James II. It is recorded in the Book of the Corporation of Thomastown, called the "Book of Thomastown," which commenced with the date 1693, setting out the form of the "Oath of Fidelity," and several "oaths of office," that Christopher Hewetson was Sovereign of Thomastown for that year; he, in that capacity, and all the Burgesses and Freemen, subscribing to the Oaths. [With regard to this Book, the late Rev. Canon Edward Francis Hewson, of Gowran (cousin of the writer), stated in 1900, that a few years previous it had been lent to an important personage in the county whose name he did not remember, and that it had never been heard of since.] Upon Christopher Hewetson terminating his Sovereignty of Thomastown, his relative, Joseph Robbins, was sworn as his successor to that office, at a court held on the 29th September, 1693. The following entry under date of 30th July, 1695, is particularly interesting:—"That the under-named, being unanimously chosen to serve this Corporation as Burgesses in the Parliament to be held at Dublin the 27 day of August next, do hereby of our own voluntary act discharge this Corporation of all salary, allowances, or demands whatsoever on account of our attending their services in Parliament, so long as we or

either of us shall attend the same. Witness our hands and seals this 30th of July, 1695.

“(Signed) CHRISTOPHER HEWETSON.

“(, ,) ARTHUR BUSHE.

“In the presence of

“(Signed) AMYAS BUSHE, Sovereign.

“(, ,) HENRY WEMYS.”

He was a member of Parliament from 1695 to 1703, and among the entries in the Journals of the House of Commons with which his name is associated are the following, vol. ii., page 39:—*Nomina militum civium et Burgensium, retornatorum ad Parliamentum, summonitum apud Dublin, vicesimo septimo Die Augusti, Anno Regni Regis Gulielmi tertii septimo, annoque Domini, 1695:—*Kilkenny, Borough of Thomastown, Christopherus Hewetson, Armiger.

Kilkenny, Borough of Thomastown, Arthurus Bushe, Armiger.

Page 72: 26° *Die Septembris, 1695.* A petition of Christopher Hewetson, Esq., a Member of this House, complaining that Sir John Lane, Knight, late Lord Viscount LANESBOROUGH, did pass certificate and Letters Patent of the Manor of *Rathline* and Lisduffe, in the county of Longford, under colour of being a forfeited estate, and obtained a clause in the Act of Settlement for confirmation thereof, contrary to all Law and Equity, for that the said estate was never seized nor sequestered, but did really belong to a Protestant, under whom the Petitioner claims, and praying that, inasmuch as a Bill is now preparing for settling the possession of those who derive under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, he may have a clause in the said Bill to enable him to recover his said Right. *Ordered*, that the examination and consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee appointed for drawing up Heads of a Bill for confirmation of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and that they report their opinion therein to the House.

From the “Book of Thomastown” we find that in 1707 he was Recorder of that place, and his relative, Joseph Robbins, Sovereign, as set forth in the minutes of a Court Leet held on the 14th October, 1707. It was also set forth that a Charter had been granted to the cot-men

empowering them to choose a Master every year to be their Director, and make such Acts and Laws as might be proper for the regulation and benefit of their Body, and that they had accordingly chosen Christopher Hewetson, Esq., as their Master.

He held a fee-farm grant from James, Duke of Ormonde, dated 24th and 25th September, 1705, of certain lands in Thomastown.

He had a Lease from Simon White, of Gleanstal, &c., in the Barony of Ownybeg, co. Limerick, dated 16th June, 1718, which he assigned to Richard Maunsell of New Ross, in trust for his son Robert, 16th June, 1724.

In the old, much-worn Vestry Book of Thomastown, the proceedings of the 13th of April, 1724, are subscribed by him in the ancient ornate style, viz.:—

Christo Hewetson

His will was dated 13th October, 1735, and proved 23rd March, 1754.

He married (by License, dated 10th August, 1685) Ursula, daughter of Gerald Wallis, Esq., and widow of the Venerable Richard Ellis, Archdeacon of Ferns, by whom he had *five sons* and two daughters,—(1) Ursula Hewetson, who died unmarried. Her will, dated 6th December, 1726, was proved on 20th April, 1738, and it named her brothers Christopher, Michael, Nicholas, and Wallis, and her sister Martha Vickery. (2) Martha Hewetson, wife of Nathaniel Vickery, by whom she had Jacob, Benjamin, Michael, and Ursula. She was named in the Wills of her father and sister Ursula.

The eldest of the five sons of Colonel Christopher Hewetson (D.) was—

- E. 1. Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Thomastown and Dangan (see E. 1, p. 380), was named in the wills of his father, his sister, Ursula, and his father-in-law; he was born in 1686, and his marriage settlement of 22nd and 23rd December, 1707, was referred to in his father's will. On the 22nd August, 1715, he was Lieutenant in a Troop of Horse in the Kilkenny Militia. From the "Book of Thomastown," we learn that on the 11th October, 1720, the Corporation voted money for

building a parish pound, stocks, and whipping-post, for their use, and Christopher Hewetson, Jun^r., Esq., and John Nixon, Gentleman (a relative), were appointed overseers of the work. In this year, he, together with his father and others, subscribed towards the expense of renewing the church furniture of St. Mary's, Thomastown; and two years later, a further entry in the vestry-book describes the position of his church-sitting in 1722 as "on the south side of y^e Communion Table, the first seat is Mr. Christopher Hewetson, Jun^rs., seat; the next to that, Mr. Christopher Hewetson, Sen^rs., seat."

By Warrant dated 16th September, 1729, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Kilkenny. In suppressing the notorious Kellymount gang of robbers he was very active. The present parish church (St. Mary's) of Thomastown, is a small, plain building, standing within the limits of the ancient pile, of which a row of fine arches, preserved when it was taken down, still remains. On the north wall inside, is the HEWETSON mural tablet, being a monument of black Kilkenny marble, with white marble facings, inscribed as follows:—

"Christopher Hewetson, of
Thomastown, Esquire, caused this
monument to be erected to the memory
of his first wife Ellianor [*sic*] Bushe, his
Father, his Grandfather, their wives,
and many of their descendants, who
are here interred,
December y^e 10th, 1743."

(After his death on 1st June, 1744, the following was added):—

"Sacred also to the
memory of the late Sarah Hewetson
alias Best, wife to Amyas Hewetson,
Esquire, who departed this Life, 1758,
aged 47.

Likewise to the memory of the above
Amyas Hewetson, Esquire,
who died 11th October, 1771, aged 63 years."

This monument was restored in 1865 by his great-grandson, Lt.-Col. William Hewetson, then stationed at Cork, and was in perfect preservation in 1897.

In 1696 he was a signatory (together with 173 others) to the Article of Association presented to the Irish House of Commons (*supra*) in this year by Colonel Cunningham, which was operated by the various "Sheriffs of the Kingdom of Ireland," and independent of that one, signed by the Commons. In a Vestry entry of Thomastown, dated 30th March, 1730, there is the ornate autograph of his father, given above, and also his own, which we here reproduce.

Chris Hewetson

During the Life of the late Col. Philip Doyne Vigors (a relative), the writer saw among his collection of MSS. a description of the "*Seal of Christopher Hewetson, of Thomastown and Dangan, viz., per pale Ermine and Gules, an Eagle displayed or; Crest, ye sun in splendour. Non Lumen Effugis.*"

His Will was dated the 16th November, 1738; and he died of gout on Friday, 1st June, 1744.

He married, *firstly*, Eleanor, daughter of Amyas Bushe, Esq^{re}, of Kilfane, who was named in her father's will, and in that of her father-in-law; her marriage settlement was dated 22nd and 23rd December, 1707 (Exchequer Bill, 11th February, 1711); she died 10th December, 1723, and the event is recorded on the Hewetson mural monument in Thomastown parish church. The issue of this first marriage was a son and three daughters. (1), Ellinor Hewetson married, 1782, to Thomas Ball, Esq^{re}., attorney-at-law, of Three Castles (Odogh), co. Kilkenny, who died in 1798, leaving one son and six daughters; (2), Ursula Hewetson, married by License, dated 6th December, 1748, to the Rev. John Brafield; (3), Elizabeth Hewetson married, *firstly*, to the Rev. Stearne Ball, Rector of Odogh, 1796, died 1825 (had a jointure of £300 a year), and, *secondly*, to — Clements, Esq^{re}., of Fort Henry, in the north of Ireland, and had a dau., . . . wife of . . . Parr, Esq^{re}.

The son of Christopher Hewetson, of Thomastown and Dangan (see E. 1, p. 376), was Amyas Hewetson, Esq^{re}, of Thomastown (see p. 380), born in 1708, died the 11th October, 1771, aged 63 years, and buried at Thomastown on the 14th October. He was named in his grandfather's will as eldest

son of his father, and also named in the wills of his sister, Ursula, and his father-in-law. Defendant in Chancery Bill, 15th July, 1756, *Doyle v. Hewetson*; Lease deposited. By Warrant of 30th August, 1758, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Kilkenny. He married, firstly, by License, dated 18th September, 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Richards, Esq^{re.}, of Rathaspick, county Wexford, and had :

Christopher Hewetson, Esq^{re.}, of Thomastown, only son, who died intestate, administration being granted to his widow on 3rd August, 1763. He was educated by the celebrated schoolmaster at Ballytore, county Kildare,—Abraham Shackleton, born in Yorkshire, a Teacher at Skipton, previous to coming to Ireland, and ancestor to Lieutenant Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer of 1909. He entered the school on the 27th June, 1748, seven years after the illustrious Edmund Burke and his brothers, and at subsequent periods followed scions of the families of Lowe, Cahill, Gore, Jacob, Ussher, Brownrigg, Flood, Penrose, Cherry, Vesey, &c., &c. He married, by License, dated 23rd October, 1760, Sarah (who died 1769), second and younger daughter of Colonel John Flood, of Flood Hall, county Kilkenny (who died in 1774, aged 78 years, having been High Sheriff in 1726, and was the younger brother of the renowned Orator and Statesman, Henry Flood). Sarah Hewetson was sister of Sir Frederick Flood, Bart., of Newtown Ormond, M.P. for county Wexford; she administered her husband's estate. Their only daughter and heiress was :

Jane Hewetson, who was married (as second wife) to Colonel Eland Mossom, of Mount Eland, county of Kilkenny, on the 20th October, 1779, born 1749, died July, 1808, and buried in St. Peter's, Dublin, Captⁿ. 4th Regiment of Horse, 5th October, 1770; Justice of the Peace for the county of Kilkenny; M.P. 1777-83; Colonel of the Kilkenny Rangers. His wife died 8th August, 1846, leaving four sons and six daughters. Their grandson, Charles Eland Mossom, Esq^{re.}, of Mount Eland, Ballyragget, born 1818, died 1900, married on 31st August, 1848, Adelaide, daughter and co-heir of Commissary-General William Hewetson, by his wife Annette Scholastique Victoire (who was buried at Boulogne-sur-mer, France), daughter of the Count de Maunée, in Normandy. With the decease of the

last heir of this line, the Hewetson paintings, &c., passed into the Mossom family.

Amyas Hewetson, of Thomastown, Esq. (see p. 378) married *secondly*, by License, dated 29th November, 1749, Sarah (born 1711), daughter of Arundel Best, Esq^r., of Bestfield, county Carlow (died 1755), and his wife Sarah (died 1743). She was named in her father-in-law's will, died December, 1758, aged 47 years, and was buried at Thomastown, her memory being perpetuated by the Hewetson mural monument in St. Mary's Church there. The issue of this marriage was an only daughter.

Arundella Hewetson, wife of John Nixon, Esq^r., of Brownsbarn, county Kilkenny, great-grandfather of Major James Arundel Nixon, of Clone, J.P., High Sheriff of county Kilkenny, 1875. She was married in Scotland, the 19th April, 1770, and died 6th February, 1828.

E. 1. Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Thomastown and Dangan, (see E. 1, p. 376), married, *secondly*, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hewetson, Esq., of Cloughsutton, Co. Carlow, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Hewetson, LL.D., Master of Kilkenny College from 1743 to 1776; executrix to her husband, January, 1745. The issue of this marriage was Helen Hewetson, born in 1741, and three sons:—

b. Thomas Hewetson, Esq., Major in the Army, born 1737, entered Kilkenny College, 12th September, 1745; was bequeathed the lease of Barnsfield by his father; he married and had a daughter Peletta Hewetson.

c. William Hewetson, Esq., Captain in the army, born *circa* 1739, and married *circa* 1765, and had:—

William Hewetson, Esq. (Commissary-General), born 1786; married, in 1814, Annette Scholastique Victoire, daughter of the Count de Maunée, of the ancient and noble family of that name, settled in Normandy from a very remote time. He entered the Navy in 1802, at the age of sixteen years, and made his first voyage in the "Hampden" to the West Indies. His next voyage was to Bombay (3rd January, 1803) as a midshipman and cadet on board the Chinaman "Earl Camden," in the service of the Bombay Marine East India Company, Sir Nathaniel Dance being commodore, and was present at the memorable

engagement off the straits of Singapore, between the China fleet and French squadron under Admiral Linois. On his way to the Cape of Good Hope in the "Britannic," in 1805, the vessel was wrecked on the 2nd November of that year; but the Cape was reached in December, where he landed and served with the army, and was present at the Battle of Blueberg, January, 1806, in which the French and Dutch were defeated. The circumstance of his ship the "Britannic" having been wrecked, and he himself being temporarily disabled during the landing of the troops, led to his appointment to the commissariat, where his services were so ably and conscientiously performed as to bring him frequently under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury. He was accordingly appointed on 1st February, 1806, to the commissariat; on 25th June, 1808, as Assistant Commissary-General; on 7th June, 1825, as Deputy Commissary-General, whilst, on 23rd December, 1843, he was promoted to Commissary-General on half pay. In 1806 he was Superintendent of Magazines and Outposts; Commissary at Mauritius, 1812; on 4th June, 1814, he served with the army in Canada, till the end of September, 1815, when he embarked at Quebec to join the army in France until 20th Jan., 1816, when he went into permanent cantonment with the English army of occupation. He left France on 4th January, 1817, for Wales on the service of the Royal Mint. On 31st March following he quitted London in order to take charge of the Ionian Islands, which post he served until February, 1821. In consequence of ill-health, he returned to England in April, 1829, and remained unemployed till October, 1832. On 8th December of this latter year he was ordered to Nova Scotia, where, excepting twelve months' sick leave, he was in charge till 26th August, 1840. Whilst on leave he attended a levée on Friday, 5th March of this year, being presented at Court by Colonel Sir William Herries.

We now pass on to the memorable year of one of Ireland's great calamities — 1846-47 — when the Government of that day availed itself of his remarkable administrative abilities to cope with the deplorable crisis created by the failure of the Irish potato crop, the strain of which had broken down

the Irish poor-law system. The Government took up the relief, and Mr. Hewetson was selected by the Lords Commissioners of Her late Majesty's Treasury, as Commissary-General, to take charge of the central dépôt at Cork, and superintend the relief operations in that city and neighbourhood. In the execution of this important trust he had to discharge the cargoes of Indian corn from vessels as they arrived from America and elsewhere; to kiln-dry and grind the grain; to sack and store the meal; to dispatch it to the subordinate dépôts in different parts of Ireland as it was required; and to communicate with upwards of eighty committees in the neighbouring counties. The Lords Commissioners considered that the able and successful manner in which he acquitted himself of these duties reflected great credit upon him.

In connexion with this national calamity it may be opportune to record an incident which showed his innate kindness. Mr. Hewetson, out of his private means, assisted in alleviating the distress by chartering a vessel to bring from America to Ireland a cargo of Indian corn, to be distributed in the grain. He also brought over persons from America, fully acquainted with the various methods of preparing it for food, to teach the people how to use it. This act of generosity on the part of an individual was thought so laudable by the Government as to be worthy of recognition, and it proposed to honour the General by conferring knighthood upon him, but this he declined to accept.

He retired from the Commissariat Service on 12th May, 1856, and died at Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, the 28th October, 1860, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery there (All Souls). The spot is marked by a monolith monument, showing the Hewetson Coat Armour in bronze, and following inscription:—

To the memory of
William Hewetson, Esquire,
Commissary-General to Her Majesty's Forces,
Died 28th October, 1860, aged 74.
He was a good father, a sincere friend, beloved
and respected by all who knew him,
and conscientious, zealous
public servant.

May his poor spirit rest in Heaven.

Also to the memory of

Emma Hewetson,

Eldest daughter of the above, died 19 Jan., 1889,
aged 73 years.

She trusted in the Lord.

The family grave of Commissary-General Hewetson.

Besides two daughters, Emma (as above), born 1816, died 1889, and Adelaide Scholastique, married to Charles Eland Mossom, 1848, he had a son—

William Hewetson, Esq. (Lieut.-Colonel), Assistant Commissary-General, born 29th July, 1822; baptized at the then fashionable Royal church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, the following November; married, in 1846, Elizabeth Patrick, and had issue; died 12th February, 1888, and interred in Kensal Green Cemetery (above) surrounded by a great company of fellow-officers of all grades of the two services.

- d.* Christopher Hewetson, Esq. (Sculptor); born 1739; he died at Rome about the year 1795, lamented, as Taylor says in his "History of the University of Dublin," as an artist of genius who passed away in the prime of life, shortly after the great powers of his mind had begun to develop themselves in his art, which thereby suffered an incalculable loss. In his early years his talent for sculpture exhibited itself, and he accordingly studied that art. From Dublin he went to Rome to complete his studies. At his studio there he executed for Trinity College, Dublin (the Alma Mater of so many members of his family), a sculptured marble monument of the Rev. Dr. Richard Baldwin (a Provost of the College, who died in 1758, bequeathing his fortune of eighty thousand pounds to this University), which was erected under the centre panel of the south side of the Theatre or Examination Hall about the year 1784-5. This elaborate monument is eulogistically described in Warburton, Whitelaw and Walsh's "History of the City of Dublin," and W. B. S. Taylor's "History of the University of Dublin," the latter stating that nothing of that kind could be conceived more natural, just, or unaffected, displaying throughout the hand of the master, and that few modern works could rank higher than this. Mr. Hewetson received one thousand pounds

for his noble work, the remainder of a sum of £1416 being absorbed by cost of transit from Rome, and other expenses.

In 1786 he exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, a bust (No. 531) of Gavin Hamilton, Esq., painter and connoisseur of ancient art, born at Lanark in 1730, and died in Rome 1797.

Again, in 1790, he was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy with a bust (No. 520) of a nobleman. He was still living in Rome in 1794, but did not exhibit further in London, and died in Rome about the year 1795.

The second son of Colonel Christopher Hewetson (see D. p. 374) was—

E. 2. Michael Hewetson, Esq., of Dublin, who lodged a claim at Chichester House in 1700; married, 5th September, 1727, Lucy (born 14th December, 1707, died, April, 1751), only daughter of Thomas Vigers, Esq. (born 1684), of Heywood and Derryfore, Queen's County, 1714; of Soldon Devon, 1725, and of Corres, Co. Carlow, 1729; Captain of the Black Horse (Ligonier's Dragoons); J.P. for Queen's County and High Sheriff, 1714; and great-granddaughter of the Rev. Urban Vigers and his wife Catherine, sister of Richard Boyle, D.D., Bishop of Clogher.

E. 3. Robert Hewetson (Rev.), third son (see D., p. 374), for whom his father took a lease of lands in County Limerick in trust, 16th June, 1718; was one of the subscribers towards the cost of renewing the church furniture for St. Mary's, Thomastown, in 1720, where he was buried, 10th July, 1771. He had married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Robbins, Esq., of Ballyduff, Thomastown, Sovereign of the latter place in 1707, and, secondly, Eleanor, sister of Paul and Clement Barry, and niece of Charles Barry, Esq., of Sagard, Co. Dublin, named in her uncle's will of 1747. By his first wife he had, Eleanor Hewetson and Lydia Hewston, wife of the Rev. John Miller (by license dated 5th September, 1749).

E. 4. Wallis Hewetson, Esq., of Castle Garden, Co. Kilkenny (see D., p. 374), whose will, dated 21st December, 1734, was proved 13th November, 1736, the executors being his wife and the Venerable Archdeacon Nicholas Hewetson, of Knocktopher, his brother. He married Anne, daughter of David, and sister of Hamilton Lowe, Esq., of Fethard, Co. Tipperary, and widow of Charles Gore, Esq., of Gore's Grove, Co. Kilkenny, named in her brother's will. Her will was dated 7th

December, 1746, and proved 20th May, 1747, by the executors, Christopher Hewetson, her husband's brother, and her cousin, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hewetson, Master of Kilkenny College. She desired to be buried at Callan. Of their four sons, the eldest was—

Christopher Hewetson, Esq. (see p. 386), of Swiftsheath and Kilkenny, who died in 1785, named in the wills of his mother and his half-brother, Charles Gore; held a lease of lands in Thomastown from his cousin, Amyas Hewetson, and the Mills of Ballycondra. On the 14th December, 1775, at a general quarter sessions held for the county of Kilkenny at Durrow, he, together with William Heley, Esq., the Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Knapton, Sir Robert Staples, Bart., Robert Lawrence, the Rev. Chamberlain Walker, and Robert Stubber, Esq., administered to forty-one persons the "new test oath," in accordance with "an Act to enable His Majesty's (King George III) subjects of whatever persuasion to testify their allegiance to him."

Previously, on the 4th of the same month of December, at Ballyragett, the same justices of the peace had administered the "test oath" to sixteen persons living in that place. Curious to say, Mr. Hewetson signed both the minutes—Christ. Hewetson.

By his first wife (whom he married at St. Mary's, Kilkenny, by license, dated 2nd October, 1751) Jane, daughter and co-heir of John Blunt, Esq. (died 25th April, 1758, and buried there the 28th of same month), he had—

Wallis Hewetson, Esq., of Gore's Park, Kilkenny, born 1754, entered Kilkenny College, 17th January, 1763, aged nine years, married by license dated 5th February, 1788, Mehetabel Byrne, by whom he had a grandson.

Wallis Stewart Hewetson (son of Charles and Charity Hewetson), born *circa* 1790, married in 1826, Anne Mason. In the year 1837 he was accepted for the Mission service by the Church Missionary Society, London, and on the 6th September, 1837, he embarked for Zululand, being one of the first Missionaries sent to South Africa by that Society. There he remained nearly three years, and when, in 1840, the station to which he had been appointed was

given up by the Church Missionary Society, he retired to Grahamstown, Cape Colony, where he was residing in 1843.

Christopher Hewetson of Swiftsheath (see p. 385) executed his will on 30th June, 1785, and died in that year; having by license of 11th October, 1760, married, secondly, Elizabeth (died 1786 and buried at Thomastown) widow of . . . Lane, and daughter of Hamilton Lowe, Esq., of Rose Green, Co. Tipperary, by Mary his wife, eldest daughter of Colonel Kingsmill Pennefather, of New Park, same county, M.P. for Cashel: they had issue, a son and daughter. For brothers, Christopher Hewetson had—

- a. Hamilton Hewetson, Esq., of Swiftsheath, died intestate August, 1766; administrations granted 5th August, 1767, and 30th January, 1768; married on 5th June, 1751, at St. Mary's, Kilkenny (by license of 13th May, 1751), Margaret Hunt.
 - b. Dutton Hewetson, Esq., of Thurles, Co. Tipperary, named in the will of his half-brother Charles Gore, 1774, and of his mother, 1766. Will dated 13th September, 1801; proved 5th May, 1802. Married Dorothy Walsh of Athlone in 1763; will dated 24th November, 1791. They were the progenitors of the Hewetsons of Thurles, Clonmel, and Lough Veagh, Donegal.
 - c. Wallis Hewetson, Esq., of Castle Garden and Kilcooly, Co. Kilkenny, who was buried at St. Mary's, Kilkenny, 13th June, 1772, and administration granted on 19th July following. On . . . July, 1770, he married Sarah, daughter of John St. Clair, Esq., of Ballybeagh, Co. Kilkenny, and had with others, a son Christopher, who was his administrator.
- E. 5. Nicholas Hewetson (the Venerable), Archdeacon of Killaloe (see D., p. 374), born at Thomastown, Kilkenny, in 1703; was educated at New Ross under the Rev. Hartinck Pigott; entered Trinity College, Dublin, 12th July, 1725, aged 22; he took his B.A., spring, 1729, and LL.B., spring, 1743; he was living at Knocktopher in Nov., 1736, and was one of the executors of his brother, Wallis Hewetson, of Castle Garden, Co. Kilkenny, whose will was proved in 1736; named in the wills of his father, sister Ursula, and brother Wallis; was presented to the Archdeaconry of Killaloe by the Crown, on 23rd June, 1753, instituted 2nd July, and installed 1st August following. On the 30th January this year, the Primate of Ireland (Charles Cobbe, D.D.), writing from

Dublin to Lord George Sackville, the first Duke of Dorset, in his official capacity, and referring to promotions in the Irish Church, says—"If Mr. Fox-Lane is in earnest about Hautry, there is no doubt that the Archdeaconry of Killaloe will give ample satisfaction to Hewetson." The living of Aglisheloghane, or Eglish, is three miles north-east from Borris-o-kane, Tipperary, on the road from Roscrea to Portumna, and consists of a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy, Diocese of Killaloe; the perpetual curacy is in the patronage of the Archdeacon. The church of the union and glebe house of the Archdeaconry, together with some 43 acres of glebe land, is at Lorrha. In the churchyard of the old (ruined) church, there is a very old ash tree of large dimensions.

He was appointed Treasurer of Ossory 4th May, 1758; Rector of Inistioge, and justice of the peace for the Co. Kilkenny (warrant dated 30th November, 1758). His will, dated 28th March, 1761 (proved 30th November following), states:—"I do make it my earnest request that when I die my body may not be removed out of my bed until it begins to putrefy, and then, but not sooner, to be put into a plain coffin and buried privately by night in a decent but not expensive manner." He bequeathed his property to his dearly-beloved wife Anne Hewetson; named as sons Christopher and Robert Hewetson; to his daughter, Ann Richards, wife of Goddard Richards, he bequeathed the sum of one shilling sterling, having before sufficiently provided for her. He appointed his nephew, Michael Vickery, of the city of Waterford, assistant executor of his will; died at New Ross, June, 1761, and was buried at Askinvillar, Co. Wexford. His wife was Anne, daughter of Henry Gifford, Esq., of New Ross, by whom he had—

Christopher Hewetson, Esq., Captain 39th Regiment. In 1753, he was Lieutenant in Adlercron's Regiment, and retired as Captain 1766; he married and had issue, dying in 1777.

Robert Hewetson, Esq., Captain in the Queen's Dragoon Guards: will dated 17th October, 1789, and proved 11th November, 1790. He died unmarried.

Ann Hewetson, only daughter, who was married in 1756, to Goddard Richards, Esq. (born 1715), of Grange, county Wexford (son of John Richards, Esq., of Solsborough, county Wexford), who died 1st July, 1795, and buried at Askinvillar. She died in 1814, and was interred in the same place. She was the mother of Surgeon-General

Solomon Richards, born 1758, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and the Royal Dublin Society, who died, 1819.

- C. 3. Robert Hewetson, Esq., of Cloughsutton, county Carlow (second son of Christopher Hewetson, born 1614, see p. 372), held Cloughsutton under lease from Bartholomew Vigors, D.D., Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin; was named in a fee-farm grant made by James, Duke of Ormonde, to his son Thomas, of the lands of Cloughrusk, dated 8th and 9th April, 1705, enrolled 23rd May, 1705; named in his mother's deed of settlement (Exchequer Bill, 23rd February, 1680); made a lease of said lands to his eldest son and heir Thomas Hewetson, 7th April, 1700, with a settlement for himself and his daughters (Exchequer Bill, 13th September, 1714); had a lease for lives of lands of Cloughrusk, county Carlow, from James, Duke of Ormonde; named in a deed made by his son Thomas Hewetson, dated 1st June, 1724. He married (by license dated 13th June, 1687, Martha, eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Scott, of Newbay, county Wexford, eldest son of Thomas Scott, the regicide of King Charles I., and the widow of Francis Barsey (Barry?), merchant of Wexford (to whom she had been married in 1674). (Chancery Bill, *Robert Hewetson and wife v. Thomas Scott and others*; entered 22nd April, 1709.) The issue of this marriage was, Jane, Juliana, Margaret, and Rebecca Hewetson, named in Exchequer Bill of 13th September, 1714, and an only son.

Thomas Hewetson, Esq., of Cloughsutton, and of Tullow, county Carlow. He had a lease from his father of Cloughsutton, 7th April, 1700, and a fee-farm grant from James, Duke of Ormonde, dated 8th and 9th April, 1705, of the lands of Rathvilly, county Carlow, as son of Robert Hewetson, who had same lands from His Grace under a lease for lives, enrolled 23rd May, 1705; he held lands in Tullow, from the Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, and Philip Doyne; made a conveyance of same as son of Robert Hewetson, dated 1st June, 1724; he was a trustee of the marriage settlement of his cousin Christopher Hewetson, 22nd and 23rd December, 1707; party to Deed of 28th and 29th July, 1727, of same lands; he made a lease of lands in Tullow, to Rose Sheridan of Dublin, 12th and 13th May, 1735, for lives of his three younger sons, with a clause for perpetual renewal. He married on 1st October, 1699, Eleanor, second daughter of Richard Rothe, of Butler's Grove (died 22nd December, 1694), and his wife, Lettice, daughter of William

Connell of Kilkenny. The Rothe family has descent from Edward I. Eleanor Hewetson was party to her husband's Deed of 28th and 29th July, 1727. They had besides, Elizabeth Hewetson, married to Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Thomastown and Dangan, and Anne Hewetson, who died unmarried and intestate, and whose estate was administered by her brother the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hewetson, 27th May, 1777, four sons.

1. Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Cloughrusk, party to his father's Deed of 28th and 29th July, 1727, as eldest son and heir; he was High Sheriff for the county Carlow, 1748; he died July, 1769, his will being dated 3rd June, 1767, and proved 4th November, 1769. Named in the settlement made on his marriage, in which his brother the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hewetson was then sole surviving trustee. He married on 17th April, 1728, at St. Mary's, Dublin, Elizabeth, daughter of James Wallis, Esq., and had—
 - a. Thomas Wallis Hewetson, Esq., of Cloughrusk, born 1729; entered Trinity College, Dublin, 18th July, 1745, aged 16; he died *sine prole*.
 - b. Boyle Hewetson, Esq., of Cloughrusk and of John Street, Kilkenny, born 1738; Lieutenant in the 63rd Regiment of Foot in 1774, then in Dublin; named in Chancery Bill, *Way v. Wall*, Decree, 7th December, 1755; he was Sovereign of Thomastown, in 1775; possessed lands in Cloughrusk, and the "Royal Oak," county Carlow. His will was dated 11th February, 1792, and proved 12th May, 1794, by his second wife. He died 18th April, 1794, aged 55, and was buried at St. John's, Kilkenny, having married, *firstly*, Sarah (marriage settlement dated 20th September, 1771), daughter of . . . Cridland, of Taunton—St. Mary-Magdalen, county Somerset (born 1739, died 1787) (whose widowed mother, Mary, was named in her marriage settlement), who by will dated 19th March, 1774 (proved 19th June, 1793), bequeathed to her husband, the lands named in the said settlement, with power to sell or dispose of the same and apply the money arising therefrom to his promotion

or advancement in life as he should judge necessary; she also bequeathed to him a sum of £150 to which she was entitled. In the marriage settlement he was described, "as then of Taunton-Saint-Mary-Magdalen, Gentleman." Boyle Hewetson married *secondly*, in 1782, *Dorothea*, daughter of William Armstrong of Farneybridge, county Tipperary, to whom, her husband by will (wherein he is described as "Esquire") of 11th February, 1792 (administration granted 12th May, 1794), bequeathed his interest in his dwellinghouse, in Upper John Street, Kilkenny, the furniture in it, and an annuity of £10. His executors, William Armstrong and Lieut.-Col. John Shee, renounced executorship in favour of Dorothy Hewetson his widow. By his first wife he had—

Boyle Christopher Hewetson, Esq., of Cloughrusk, born 1773, died 25th April, 1793, aged 20 years, and was buried at St. Mary's, Kilkenny.

- c. Anne Jane Hewetson, not named in her father's will.
 - d. Elizabeth Hewetson, who was married in 1755, to Robert Way, Esq., of Kilree, county Kilkenny (born 1731, died 13th September, 1782). She died 6th January, 1807.
 - e. Elinor Hewetson: named in her father's will as youngest daughter.
2. Robert Hewetson, Esq., of Tullow, county Carlow. Had a life in his father's lease to Rose Sheridan, 1725, as second son. In 1736, he married, Elinor, daughter of . . . Barry, and died *sine prole*.
 3. Boyle Hewetson, Esq., had a life interest in his father's lease to Rose Sheridan, as third son; died 6th July, 1768.
 4. Thomas Hewetson (Rev.), LL.D., of Wellbrook, near Freshford, county Kilkenny; born in Carlow, 1713; had a life in his father's lease to Rose Sheridan, 1725, as fourth son; he entered Trinity College, Dublin, 29th August, 1731, aged 18 years; on the 6th October, 1735, he was elected a Freeman of the

Corporation of Gowran, at a Meeting of the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen; named in his brother Christopher's will as sole surviving trustee of his settlements; named in the will of Anne, widow of Wallis Hewetson of Castle Garden, as "my beloved cousin," 7th December, 1746; in the year 1743, the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, appointed him "Master of Kilkenny College," and he held the appointment until some time in 1776 (thirty-three years). He was one of the masters on the first Duke of Ormonde's Foundation (a new charter having been granted by the Duke in 1684), and the only one, of all the masters from 1670 till 1842, who continued there so many years. Next to him came his predecessor, Edward Lewis, A.M. (1714), with twenty-nine years, and his successor, John Browne, LL.D. (1842), twenty-two years. Under this new arrangement the College changed its situation from the "West of the churchyard of St. Canice," to a large building at the other extremity of the town of Kilkenny, in "St. John's Towne," and Edward Denroche, Esq., of St. John (an *alumnus* of the School, which he entered at the age of six years, when Dr. Hewetson was Master), who passed a long life and honourable career in his native city, described the Old College as bearing a general resemblance to the ancient mansion of the Rothe family, in the High Street (Thomas Hewetson of Cloughsutton married Eleanor Rothe). Another *alumnus* of the College, "John Banim," says that after the restoration of its original charter (after the rout of the Boyne), "this Seminary rose to the height of its fame, and young Irish noblemen and gentlemen crowded its classes for the most approved preparation for University honours." Whilst Ledwich states that the School had a succession of eminent masters, that it produced men of great learning, holding distinguished positions in Church and State: "*Giants in those days when Ireland educated her own sons.*"

Dr. Richard Baldwin, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was an *alumnus*, whose sculptured marble monument (executed by Christopher Hewetson, at his studio in Rome), graces the Examination Hall of Trinity College.

Dr. Hewetson, took his LL.D. degree at Trinity College, in the Spring of 1743; was prebendary of Cloneamery,

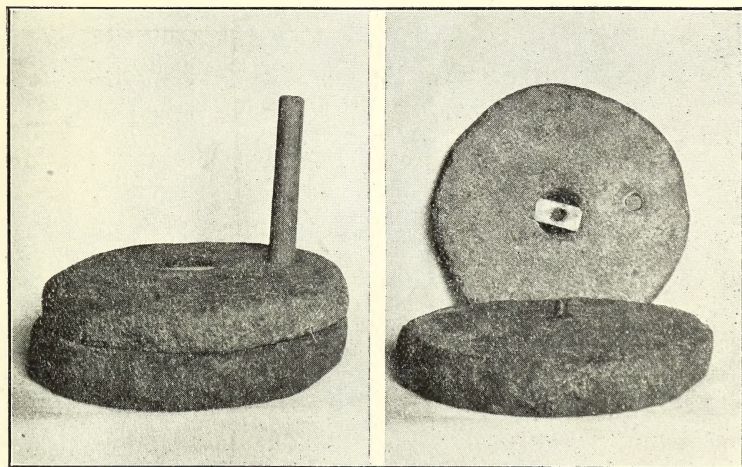
diocese of Ossory, 1768; prebendary of Killardriffe, diocese of Cashel, 10th November, 1770; prebendary of Blackrath, diocese of Ossory, 1771; attended a meeting of the corporation of Gowran, 30th September, 1771; prebendary of Aghoure, diocese of Ossory, 1772; Vicar of *Claragh*, and St. John's, Kilkenny, 28th March, 1770, to October, 1772; Vicar of Kilbrin, near Mallow, county Cork, 1774; prebendary of Killenemor, diocese of Cloyne, 8th May, 1776; Justice of the Peace for county Kilkenny (warrant dated 7th July, 1775); on the 7th December, 1775, at a meeting of the Justices of the Peace, at Grace's Old Castle, he administered the "new test oath" of allegiance to King George III., to twenty persons living in Freshford, and neighbourhood; on the 25th May, 1776, he, together with the Portreeve of Gowran, George Dunbar, and others, witnessed an indenture, that John Butler, of the Castle, Kilkenny, and James Agar, of the Castle of Gowran, had been elected to serve in the ensuing parliament at Dublin (writ dated 1st May, 16 George III.). Dr. Hewetson died intestate at Wellbrook, 14th April, 1782, and administration granted to his nephew the Rev. Stearne Ball, 26th April, 1782.

SOME TYPES OF QUERN, OR HAND-MILL.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E.

[Read NOVEMBER 30, 1909.]

IN many parts of Ireland the use of the hand-mill (bp6) has only been discontinued within recent years, and the stones may often still be seen lying near the farm-houses. The figures are photographs of specimens I have met with.



FIGS. 1 and 2.—A QUERN FROM KILKEE.
(Showing Fittings.)

I have met them most frequently in the county of Clare; the examples shown in figures 1, 2, 3 are from that county. Figs. 1 and 2 show a small quern of the ordinary pattern from the immediate neighbourhood of Kilkee; it is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is intended to be used by one person. The grinding surface of the lower stone is slightly conical, in order that the corn may gradually work outwards from the centre; and that of the upper stone is hollow, and rather more conical, so as to fit closely at the edge, and grind the corn more finely as it spreads. This form was in general use in West Clare up to the time when hand-mills were discontinued, and was also made in a larger size, requiring two people to work it.

The stones were mounted in the following way: the lower stone had a small hole in the centre, in which was fixed a peg of hard wood (*mfolaupe*), pointed or cylindrical, and fitting into a hollow, or socket, in a bar of wood (*cúib*) fastened across the large opening in the upper stone. This opening was made large in order that there might be room to pour in the corn at each side of the cross-bar. The socket in the bar was generally burned out by a red-hot iron; and when the pivot became rather worn, and the mill worked stiffly, it was usual to place a piece of rag or other packing in it, and thus raise the upper stone. A handle set in a socket at one side completed the mill. In fig. 1 the stones are in position, and fitted with handle ready for work. In fig. 2 the upper stone is thrown back to show the pivot and the socket into which it fits. Querns of this form allowed the meal to fall out all round, and had to be placed on a cloth when in use.

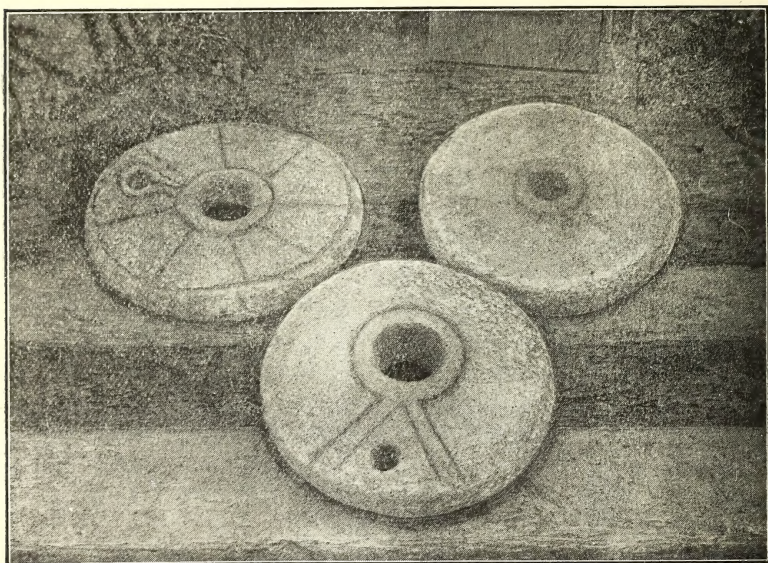


FIG. 3.—QUERNS AT MOUNTSHANNON, COUNTY CLARE.

The upper surfaces of these mills were sometimes decorated with patterns, and two simple designs are seen in fig. 3. These stones, which are about $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, were photographed in the garden of the hotel at Mountshannon, where they are kept as curiosities. The pair at the top of the picture form one mill; and the lady of the house informed me that she had often turned it when a child, and that it was very easy to work if truly balanced, and supplied with corn at the proper rate. This quern is ornamented with a wheel-pattern of eight

spokes; and the socket for the handle is surrounded by a raised rim, and connected with the line round the central opening by a sunk channel.

The third stone formed part of a somewhat heavier mill; it is much thicker, and is ornamented in a different manner, having a raised rim round the central opening, and a V-shaped ridge enclosing the handle-socket. I did not see the lower stone belonging to it. Other decorated specimens may be seen in the Royal Irish Academy's collection in the Dublin Museum, and even one which has been inscribed and used as a tombstone.

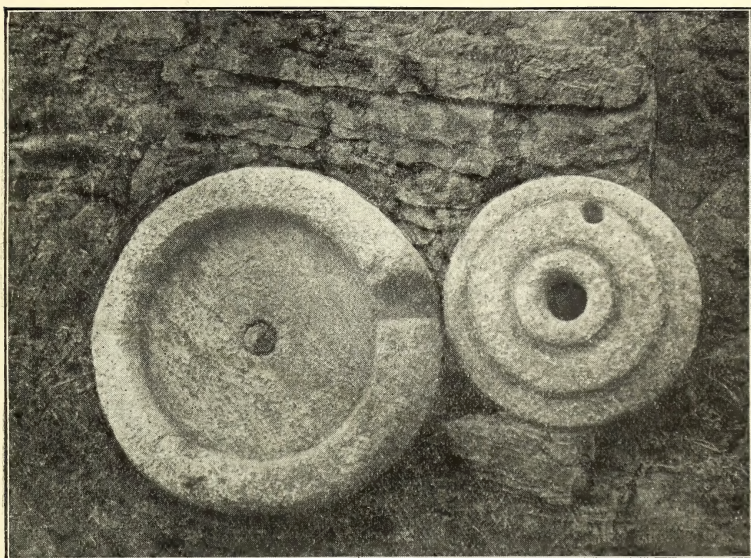


FIG. 4.—POT-QUERN USED NEAR FETHARD, COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

A different type, known as a pot-quern, is shown in fig. 4; it was used in the townland of Coolmoyne, near Fethard, county of Tipperary, and I was informed by the owner that his grandfather had paid eight shillings for it at the quarry on the side of Slievenamon, which supplied the district. The diameter of the upper stone is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so that the grinding surface is somewhat smaller than that of the last-mentioned querns, though the whole mill is larger.

The pot-quern may, perhaps, be considered an advance on the plain form, as in it the lower stone was made larger than the upper, and had a rim, which confined the meal except at one place, where a channel was cut for its escape, and where a vessel could be placed to receive it. This plan, however, had the disadvantage of making the mill much heavier and less portable; and I have much oftener met with examples of the simple shape.

When the grinding surfaces became too smooth by constant use, they were roughened by means of a quern-picker (bpeacaipe); (this was a kind of hammer, with a long pointed head. The specimen drawn in figure 5 has a head $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

Many of the ancient markings on stone appear to have been executed with a very similar tool.

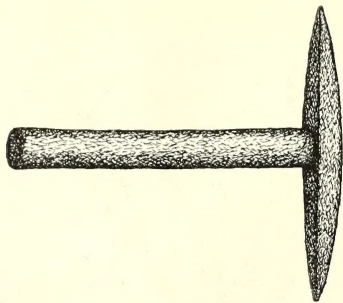
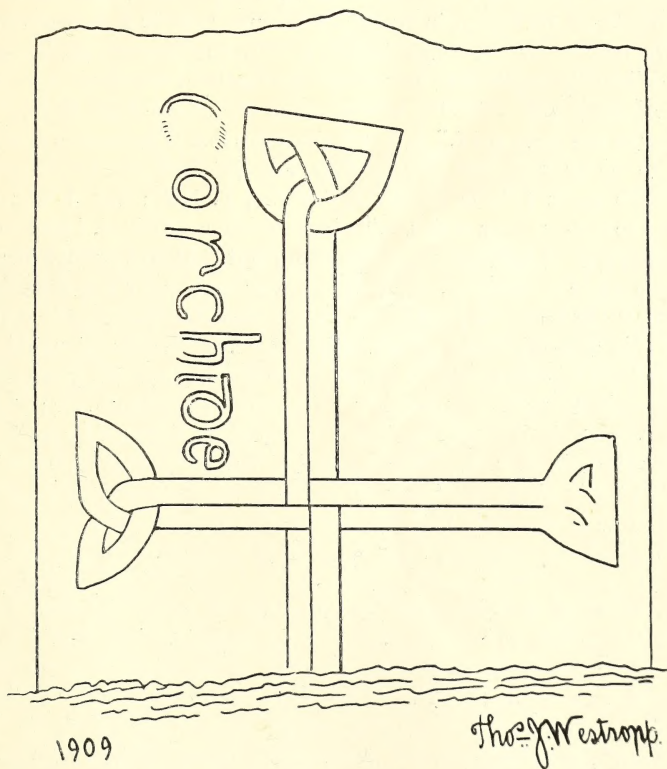


FIG. 5.--QUERN-PICKER.

Miscellanea.

Ancient Irish Tombstones, Tomgraney, County of Clare.—I wish to record the existence of two tombstones, one with an Irish inscription, in the graveyard near the fine old romanesque church of the tenth and twelfth centuries, dedicated to Colman (or Colan) and Cronan, at Tomgraney. Some years ago I read a paper giving an account of the discovery of carved work when the new east window was inserted and



TOMGRANEY, COUNTY OF CLARE—INSCRIBED TOMBSTONE.

other repairs carried out. I hope next year to give a fully illustrated study of the carvings, tombs, and architecture of the building. Meanwhile allow me to give a sketch of the inscribed tombstone, with the name (apparently) Copchioe, and a simple cross with interlaced ends. The second tombstone has a similar (but more carefully sculptured) cross and (so far as uncovered) no inscription. They were unearthed in digging graves.—THOMAS J. WESTROPP.

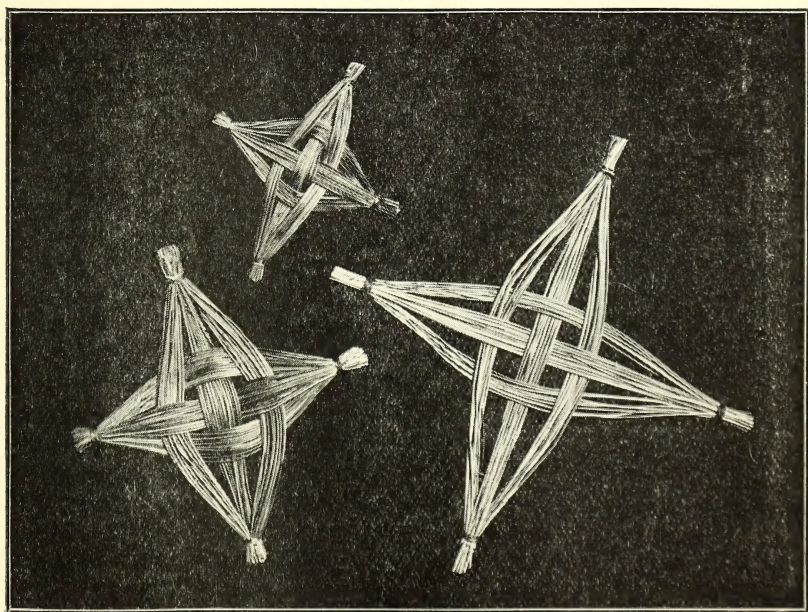
Dundrum Castle.—Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood charges me (*Journal*, vol. xxxix., *ante*, p. 297) with falling “into a strange error in stating that the castle of Dundrum (rath) [*sic*] was only first called by that name when it was acquired by the Irish some time prior to the year 1517.” By way of exposing my error, he goes on to assert that the castle occupies the site of an old Celtic *dun* called “Rory’s dun,” and, “long before King John’s time, *dun droma Doirinne*.” Dr. Flood does not quite correctly represent what I wrote, and seems entirely to misunderstand the meaning of my words and the drift of my argument. I was endeavouring to prove that the Anglo-Norman *Castellum de Rath*, frequently mentioned in our thirteenth and fourteenth century records, was identical with the well-known castle of Dundrum in county of Down—that, in fact, they were successive names for the same building. In the passage criticized I said—“When the castle was first called the castle of Dundrum I cannot say. Perhaps it was when the castle was in the hands of the Irish some time prior to the year 1517.” I was well aware that O’Donovan supposed *the site* to be that of *Dún droma Dairinne*, referred to in Gilbride MacNamee’s poem (*Celtic Society Miscellany*, p. 159); but I was not concerned to either affirm or deny this identification. Indeed, I preferred, without more local knowledge, not to endorse it. It was enough for me to observe more cautiously, as I did in the very next sentence, that Dundrum “was clearly an old native name probably pointing to a pre-Norman *dún* somewhere in the neighbourhood.” But I was unable to find that *the castle* was called by that name earlier than the year 1517. Very possibly there may be earlier references unknown to me; and if Dr. Flood or anybody else would refer me to such, I should be grateful. But what the *dún* of a prehistoric *Rudhruidhe*, or a battle of unknown antiquity at *dún droma Dairinne* (even assuming that the precise sites could be proved), has to do with the date of the supposed change of name of the Anglo-Norman castle, I am at a loss to imagine.

Derivation of Kiltale.—I must disclaim all credit for originating the form Cill t-Sile, to which Dr. Flood also objects. I took the Irish form from the sign-posts erected in the neighbourhood under the auspices of the Gaelic League. It is also the form given by “Seosamh Laoide” in his *Post-Sheanchas* (1905). Very possibly it is unauthenticated, as are many of the resuscitated forms on these sign-posts. I used it, however, merely to illustrate the eclipsis of the initial *s* in a certain position; and I admit I might have quoted better authenticated examples—Kiltenan in county of Limerick, for instance, which Dr. Joyce gives as Cill t-Senain. To the “real etymology” given by Dr. Flood, viz., that Kiltale—pronounced, according to him, by Irish-speakers, “Kiltaila”—represents “*Coilltsailleach*, i.e., the wood of the sally-trees or salallows,” there are two objections:—(1) The form given is not Irish, as the eclipsis of *s* by *t* “occurs only in the genitive *singular*,

with the article, and sometimes without it" (Dr. Joyce). (2) It would not, regularly at least, yield the sound ascribed to it.—GODDARD H. ORPEN.

Tomb of an Irish Bishop.—I enclose an inscription sent to Mr. W. Chamney (*Member*) by Mr. Hodgson. It may prove of interest to our ecclesiological members:—William, Prior of Brinkburn, Northumberland, *circa* 1450, to his death in 1484, was Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland and Suffragan Bishop of Durham. He was buried in the priory church of Brinkburn, under an incised grave cover, having *fleur-de-lis* terminations to the three upper arms, and on either side of the main stem a mitre and crosier, and round the border an inscription:—
HIC JACET WILLELMUS QUONDAM CLUNENSIS EPISCOPUS AC DUNELMENSIS
SUFFRAGANEUS ET PRIOR ISTIUS MONASTERII, CUJUS ANIMAE PROPICIETUR
DEUS, QUI OBIT ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCCLXXXiiij.—T. J. WESTROPP.

Crosses of Rushes, &c., from Kilkee, County of Clare.—Since writing about the straw crosses put up on St. Brigid's Day in Roscommon

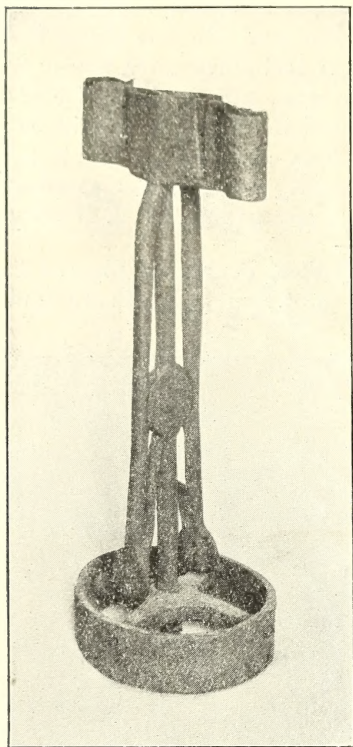


CROSSES OF RUSHES AND BENTS FROM WEST CLARE.

and Galway, I have obtained a different form from West Clare. They are shown quarter size in the illustration, the two smaller ones being made of rushes, and the larger of the bent grass which grows on sandhills. I

asked a farmer there if he knew of them, and, on his replying in the affirmative, requested him to get me some. I expected they would turn out to be of the same pattern as those I already had, but was agreeably surprised to find that they were a distinct and simpler variety made by interlacing the stems of rushes or bents.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

A Rushlight-holder of Unusual Design.—The photograph shows a



RUSH-HOLDER, FROM KILKEE.

rushlight-holder which I obtained from the townland of Doonmore, near Kilkee, and which differs greatly from the ordinary pattern. The base is in the form of a heavy wheel, with four spokes, and there are two levers worked by springs; the ordinary holders depend on gravity. One of these levers is shaped to fit closely for the purpose of holding rushlights, and the other when closed leaves a hollow of the right size to support a dip candle, or anything about half an inch in diameter.

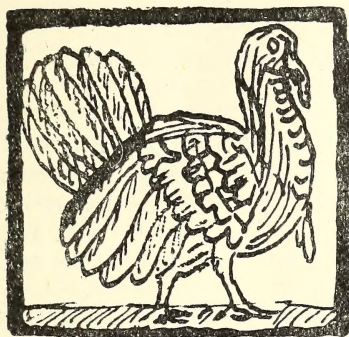
The cross-bar of the central stem also carries two sockets differing in size, intended as I was informed to hold large "Christmas candles." These sockets are brazed together, though the rest of the instrument is forged. The entire height is 12 inches. The only similar one I know of has been illustrated by Colonel Vigors in the *Journal* for 1891, page 473, and this has but one lever and one socket. Colonel Vigors described

it as an elaborate form, able to support at once two rushlights and a candle. The present specimen, however, surpasses his, as it could easily carry two rushes and three candles.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

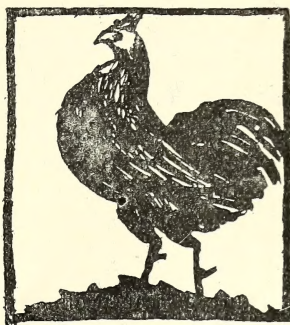
Old Dublin Signs.—Amongst some old family accounts, dating about 1780, I came across a great number of Dublin traders' headings, many of which have devices such, for instance, as "The Turkey-Cock," No. 12, Cut-purse Row, Dublin, the proprietor of which was John Palmer, haberdasher.

Richard Campsie was a linen-draper at the sign of "The Ship," No. 35 Back Lane, Dublin.

There was a Thomas Potter at "The Rising Sun," No. 40 High Street, Dublin.



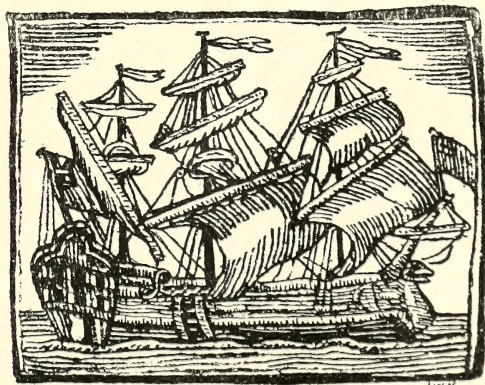
THE SIGN OF "THE TURKEY-COCK,"
Cut-purse Row, Dublin,



THE SIGN OF "THE COCK,"
5 Nicholas Street, Dublin.

Lau. Johnston was a curtain-lace, fringe, and tassel-maker at "The Cock," No. 5 Nicholas Street, near the Tholsel, Dublin.

A complete set of the old Dublin signs, with drawings, would be of value.—FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.



THE SIGN OF "THE SHIP,"
Back Lane, Dublin.

Notices of Books.

NOTE.—The books marked thus (*) are by Members of the Society.

- * *The Memorial Slabs of Clonmacnois, King's County.* With an Appendix on the Material for a History of the Monastery, by R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Dublin, 1909: Printed at the University Press for the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Roy. 8vo, cloth. Pp. 158 + xxxii, 41 Plates and 17 Illustrations. Price 10s.

THIS is the second volume which has been issued during the present year to the Fellows of the Society, and it makes a noteworthy addition to the long list of extra volumes presented to them. Professor Macalister, one of the most distinguished members of the Society, has spent much time and labour in producing this work, commenced so long ago as 1897, and continued at intervals during the period of his active employment on the successful work of excavation conducted by him for the Palestine Exploration Fund.

That monumental work, *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, by Dr. Petrie, edited after his death by Margaret Stokes, and published by the Society, dealt with a vast body of inscriptions in Ireland, including as many of the Clonmacnois slabs as were then known. That number has since been greatly increased, and the present work may be regarded as an exhaustive description of all that remains in or belonged to that remarkable sanctuary.

The main purpose and subject of Professor Macalister's work is the description and analysis of the memorial slabs of Clonmacnois, 209 of which survive either in Clonmacnois itself or in the Museum at Dublin. With one exception (which had been lost and was re-discovered too late to be included), all the extant slabs are illustrated on the first thirty-two plates: all but one by diagrams reduced mechanically from rubbings, the exception being illustrated by a very excellent photograph taken by Mr. Crawford, which well shows the actual appearance of the memorials. In the accompanying letterpress the dimensions of the slabs are given, and their designs described. After this account of the extant slabs comes the melancholy catalogue of lost memorials, most of which have disappeared during the past century. Had these survived, we should have been in possession of 273 memorials.

The material having thus been presented to the reader, the author proceeds to an analysis of the memorials and of the designs which they

bear: considering in order the shape of the slabs, the types of crosses sculptured upon them, and the ornamental detail with which they are decorated; and the inscriptions, viewed as monuments of Irish palæography, philology, and history. In the last part of the discussion an attempt is made to show how far the persons commemorated by these memorials can be identified with historical characters.

The book closes with an appendix, in which, in catalogue form, the extant materials for a history of the monastery are set forth. It is divided into three parts. The first contains a list of the recorded events in the history, compiled from the native annals, Sweetman's Calendar, and other sources, with the dates assigned to them by the various authorities. The second contains a list of every person that the author has been able to find recorded as having been connected with the monastery in life, death, or burial. The third is a summary description (illustrated by drawings prepared originally for the Board of Works, in whose charge the ruins now are, and by photographs taken from this *Journal*) of the structural remains actually to be seen in the cemetery.

The slabs described are at present housed in the sacristy of the cathedral, which is not a convenient position for examination, or indeed preservation. It is understood that steps are being taken to provide a suitable shelter for their proper protection in a manner which such valuable memorials of the past seem to demand.

In concluding this brief notice, mention should be made of the excellent manner in which the typography has been executed at the Dublin University Press, which is upholding its best traditions; the clean and careful bringing out of the numerous illustrations adds greatly to the pleasure of perusing this most interesting volume.

* *Guide to the Celtic Antiquities of the Christian Period.* Preserved in the National Museum, Dublin. By George Coffey, M.R.I.A., Hon. Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Price 1s. 6d., bound in cloth. Hodges, Figgis, & Co.

THIS compact little volume, with its eighteen excellent plates and ninety-four text illustrations, reflects credit not only upon its author, but upon the Royal Irish Academy, for the way in which it has been brought out. It is much more than a mere guide to a certain portion of the Royal Irish Academy's collection; it is an admirable introduction to the study of Celtic Christian Antiquities, and is a textbook that no student of Irish archæology can afford to be without. The preface is of interest as showing how the National collection of Irish antiquities was slowly formed by the Royal Irish Academy, commencing

as far back as 1840. The book is divided into nine chapters. The first portion of chapter I describes the early intercourse of the Celts with the Mediterranean peoples, and illustrates in detail the developments of the Celtic spiral (trumpet pattern) from the Greek anthemion pattern. The second portion of this chapter deals with the exceedingly difficult question of the origin of the Irish interlaced ornament. A German origin has been put forward by some authorities, but the evidence adduced in the present book points to the East as an originating source, and Christianity as the main medium by which this style of ornament was spread throughout North-Western Europe.

Chapter II describes the development of the penannular brooch, and tracing its descent from the small penannular brooches found in Roman and provincial remains, shows how the gradual closing of the ring led to the type of which the so-called "Queen's" brooch is a good example, in which the closing of the ring has caused the brooch to cease to be functional as such, and it has become a large ornamental ring-pin, being perhaps permanently attached to the garment as such. This chapter contains a detailed account of the Tara brooch, and the marvellous goldsmith's technique which this classic remain exhibits. The very numerous bronze and other pins are dealt with as a sub-chapter.

The third chapter contains a full description of the Ardagh Chalice and brooches, and for the first time all the objects of this remarkable find are illustrated.

In chapter IV the shrines, commencing with the earliest, the small coffer-shaped reliquary found in Lough Erne, are classified and described, and the inscriptions in some cases for the first time correctly given. The very fine collection of croziers forms the subject of chapter V, and the bells are dealt with in chapter VI. Chapter VII describes various miscellaneous objects, including the bronze Crucifixion plaque from Athlone, the fine enamel fragment from St. Columba's College collection, and some bronze situlæ. The High crosses are also mentioned, and a possible origin of the Irish wheel-cross from the union of the well-known sun symbol, the circle, with the Christian cross is indicated. Chapter VIII deals with the final decay of the interlaced style—symptoms of this having been noticeable earlier—and the disappearance of the native artist following the Norman invasion; a few of the post-Norman objects that have survived are described. The last chapter gives a description in the words of Professor Sir John Rhys of some of the ogam-inscribed stones in the collection.

Proceedings.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the 61st Yearly Session of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, on Tuesday, the 5th of October, 1909, at 8.15 o'clock, p.m. :

ROBERT COCHRANE, LL.D., I.S.O., *President*, in the Chair.

The following Fellows and Members attended the Meeting or took part in the Excursion to Malahide and Swords on the 6th October :—

President.—Robert Cochrane, LL.D., I.S.O.

Fellows.—E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., *Hon. Gen. Sec.* ; H. F. Berry, I.S.O., LLT.D. ; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B. ; Mrs. R. N. Guinness ; Philip Hanson, B.A. ; Thomas Laffan, M.R.C.S. ; T. J. Mellon, F.R.I.B.A. ; R. E. Mellon ; P. J. O'Reilly ; John J. Perceval, J.P. ; Andrew Robinson, C.E. ; W. C. Stubbs, M.A. ; John F. Weldrick ; Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, LL.D.

Members.—Mrs. Betham ; Mrs. S. Bewley ; William Chamney ; James Coleman ; Michael F. Cox, M.D. ; F. W. Deane ; Miss Gibson ; P. J. Griffith ; Francis Guilbride, J.P. ; Howard R. Guinness ; William H. Hill ; L. Kehoe ; R. J. Kelly, J.P. ; R. C. Laughlin ; Miss Annie Lloyd ; Mrs. A. Long ; Rev. F. J. Lucas, D.D. ; John P. McKnight ; Thomas Mason ; R. J. Montgomery, M.A., M.B. ; Joseph H. Moore, A.I.M. ; Miss A. Peter ; Miss E. M. Pim ; G. W. Place ; Hugh Pollock ; Miss U. T. E. Powell ; George Price, LL.D. ; S. A. Quan-Smith ; Andrew Roycroft ; R. B. Sayers ; Mrs. Sheridan ; Thomas C. Townshend ; Miss Edyth Warren ; Miss H. Warren ; W. J. Wilkinson ; C. P. Wilson.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following were elected as Fellow and Members of the Society :—

FELLOW.

O'Conor Don, H.M.L., Clonalis, Castlerea : proposed by E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., *Hon. General Secretary*.

MEMBERS.

Clarke, William, 4, Jervis-place, Clonmel : proposed by E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., *Hon. General Secretary*.

Cooke, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Joseph, D.L., Kiltinane, Fethard S. O. : proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *President*.

Joyce, William B., B.A., Hartstonge-street, Limerick : proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Vice-President*.

Moore-Brabazon, Chambré, Tara Hall, Tara : proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow*.

Moynagh, Stephen H., Solicitor, Roden-place, Dundalk : proposed by D. Carolan Rushe, B.A., *Fellow*.

Phillips, James Gastrell, Architect, Barnwood-avenue, Gloucester : proposed by E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., *Hon. General Secretary*.

Wallace, Joseph N. A., Belle Vue, Limerick : proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Vice-President*.

Webster, Rev. Charles A., B.D., Rector of Marmullane, Passage West, Cork : proposed by Robert Day, F.S.A., *Fellow*.

Wherry, Joseph, Northland Arms Hotel, Dungannon : proposed by the Rev. W. T. Latimer, M.A., *Fellow*.

Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, *Hon. Gen. Secretary*, read an account of St. Doulough's Church, which was illustrated by some lantern slides; and Mr. W. C. Stubbs exhibited a map of the county Dublin by Gabriel Stokes, 1750, with lantern slides.

The following papers were referred to the Council for publication :—

“The Desmonds' Castle at Newcastle O'Conyll, County Limerick” (continuation).

By Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

“The Hewetsons of County Kilkenny.” By John Hewetson, *Member*.

EXCURSION.

On Wednesday, 6th October, 1909, an Excursion to Swords and Malahide, as had been arranged, was carried out. Members left 6, St. Stephen's Green in brakes at 10 a.m.

St. Doulough's Church was first visited, and from there the party drove to Malahide Castle and the ruined church in the demesne. After examining the remains of the monuments in the churchyard, lunch was served at the Grand Hotel, Malahide. In the afternoon, Swords Castle, Church, and Tower were visited, and the Society were entertained at tea at Swords Vicarage by kind invitation of the Rev. J. G. D. Pyper and Mrs. Pyper. After tea the party left for Dublin, *via* Santry.

EVENING MEETING.

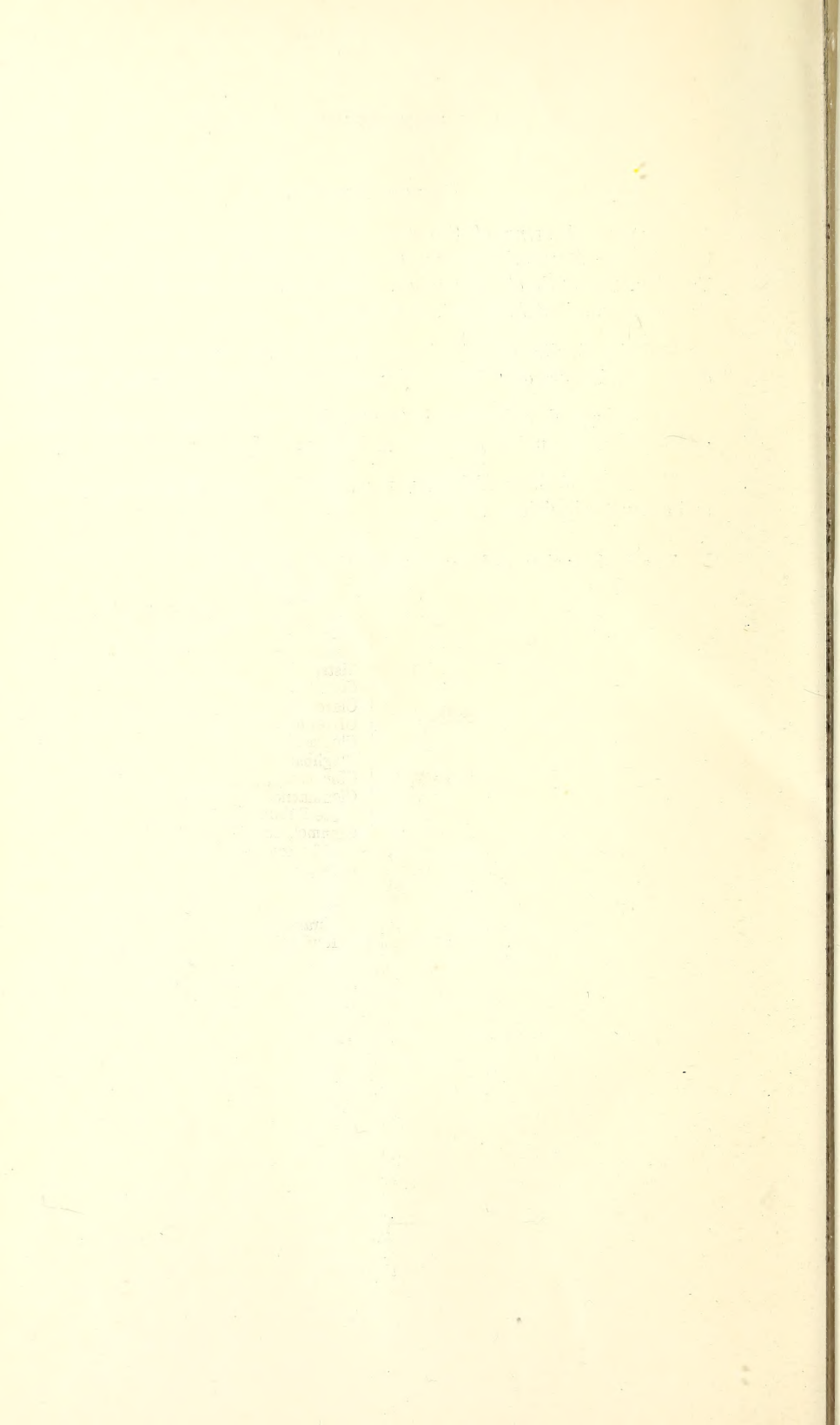
AN EVENING MEETING of the 61st Yearly Session of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, on Tuesday, the 30th of November, 1909, at 8.30 o'clock, Mr. J. RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., *Past President*, in the Chair.

Captain Nevile R. Wilkinson, F.S.A., A.R.E., *Ulster King-of-Arms*, delivered a lecture on "Heraldry in Art" (illustrated by lantern slides).

Mr. Crawford exhibited a Quern, a Rushlight-holder, and other articles from the neighbourhood of Kilkee; and

The Rev. William Falkiner, M.A., exhibited an Ecclesiastical Bell and other Antiquities.

The Society then adjourned to the 25th of January, 1910.



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¹ Compiled by Mr. Thomas J. Westropp.

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